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MADRAS.

1902-1903.

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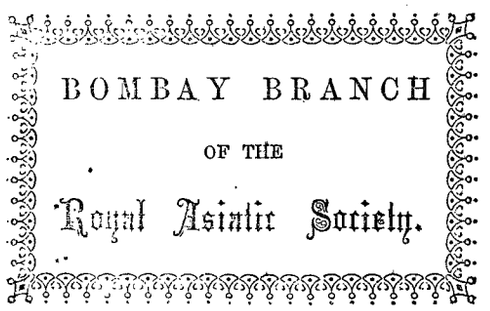

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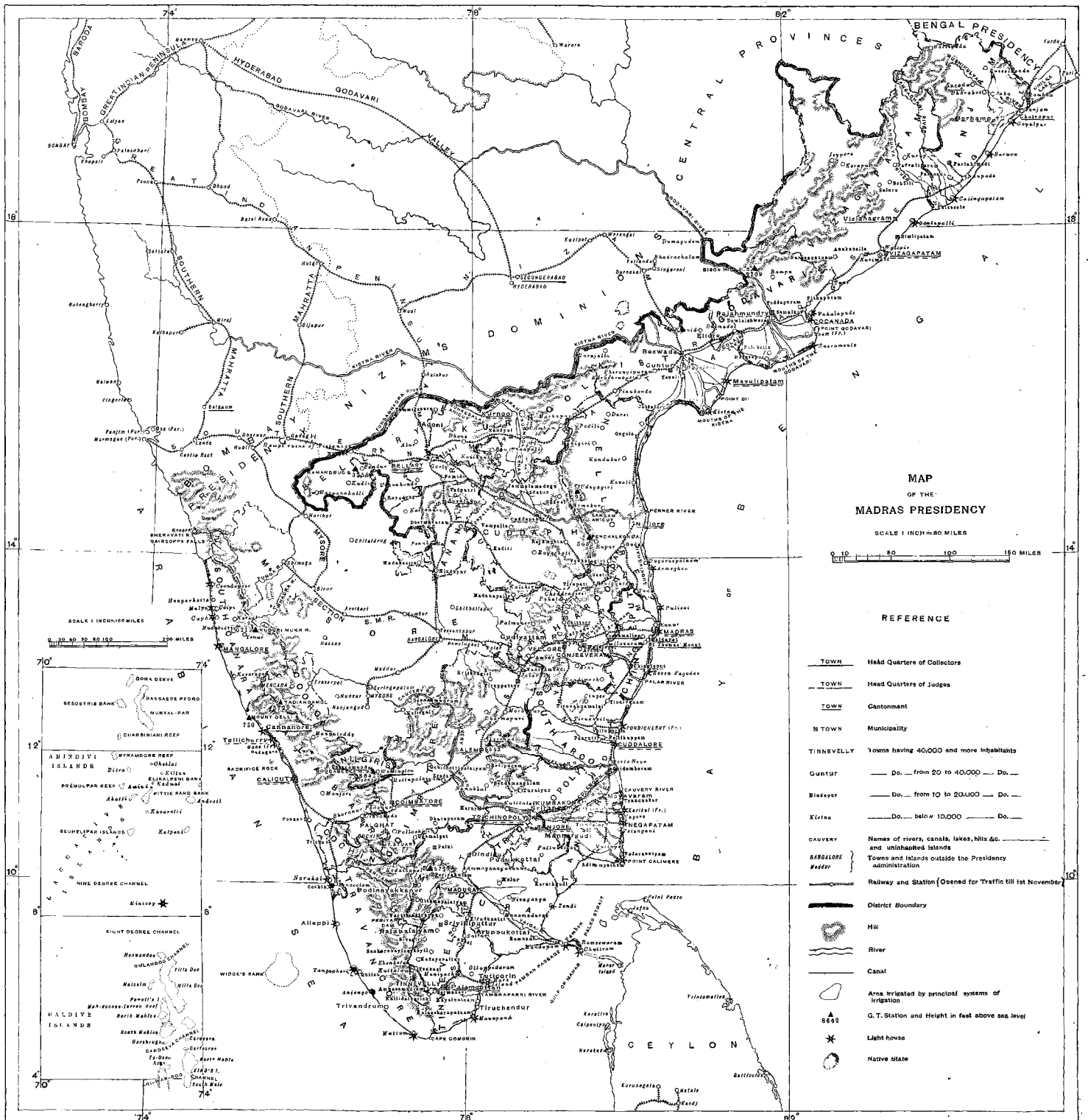

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1902-1903.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PARAS.		PAGE
1,	Introduction	i
2.	General	i
3.	Personnel of the Administration	i
4.	His Excellency the Governor's tours ...	i

I.—Political.

5–9.	Travancore	ii
10–15.	Cochin	iii
16.	Pudukkóttai	iii
17.	Banganapalle	iv
18.	Sandúr	iv

II.—Administration of the Land.

19.	Realization of revenue	v
20.	Survey	v
21.	Settlement	v
22.	Land records	vi
23.	Waste lands	vi
24.	Wards' estates	vi

III.—Protection.

25.	Course of legislation	vii
26.	Police	vii
27.	Criminal justice	viii
28.	Prisons	viii
29.	Civil justice	viii
30.	Registration	ix
31.	Local Boards administration	ix
32, 33.	Municipal administration	ix
34.	Military (Volunteering)	x
35.	Marine	x
36.	Miscellaneous	x

IV.—Production and Distribution.

37.	Agriculture	x
38.	Weather and crops	xi
39.	Horticulture	xi
40.	Cinchona	xi
41.	Forests	xi
42.	Mines and quarries	xii
43.	Manufactures	xii
44–46.	Trade	xii
47.	Roads	xiii
48–55.	Railways	xiii
56.	Madras Tramways	xv
57.	Canals	xv
58.	Irrigation	xv

V.—Revenue and Finance.

59.	Gross revenue and expenditure	xvi
60.	Imperial revenues—Land-revenue ...	xvi
61.	Canal revenue	xvi
62.	Customs	xvi
63.	Opium	xvi
64.	Salt	xvi
65.	Excise (Ábkári)	xvi
66.	Stamps	xvi
67.	Assessed taxes	xvii
68.	Forests	xvii
69.	Other taxes levied for Imperial purposes.	xvii
70–74.	Provincial revenues	xvii
75–77.	Local funds	xviii
78, 79.	Municipal revenues	xix

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

80.	Births and deaths	xix
81.	Emigration and immigration	xx
82.	Medical relief	xx
83.	Lunatic asylums	xx
84.	Sanitation	xx
85.	Vaccination	xx

VII.—Instruction.

86.	Madras University	xx
87.	Collegiate Education	xxi
88, 89.	Secondary Education	xxi
90.	Primary Education	xxii
91.	Training schools	xxii
92.	Schools of Medicine	xxiii
93.	Technical, Industrial or Art schools ...	xxiii
94.	Private and indigenous schools	xxiii
95.	General Statistics	xxiii
96.	Finances	xxiii
97.	Special tests	xxiv
98.	The Lawrence Asylum	xxiv
99.	The Reformatory School	xxiv
100.	Libraries	xxiv
101.	Periodicals	xxiv
102.	Registration of books	xxiv
103.	School of Arts	xxiv
104.	Museum	xxiv
105.	Oriental Manuscripts Library	xxiv
106.	Meteorology	xxiv
107.	Astronomy	xxv

VIII.—Archæology.

108.	Archæology and Epigraphy	xxv

IX.—Miscellaneous.

109.	Ecclesiastical	xxv
110.	Stationery	xxv
111.	The Government Press	xxv
112.	District presses	xxv
113.	The Chemical Examiner's department ...	xxv
114.	Charitable institutions	xxvi
115.	Muhammadans in the service of Government	xxvi

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PAGE

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples 1

POLITICAL.

PAGE

Historical Summary 1

Form of Administration 1

Character of Land Tenures 1

System of Survey 1

System of Settlements 1

Civil Divisions of the British Territory. 2

Details of the Census of 1901—Tribes and Language 2

Changes in the Administration 2

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier affairs.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

PARAS.

9, 10. General and Political 2
11, 12. Administration of the land 2
13–19. Protection 3
20–24. Production and distribution 4
25–30. Revenue and finance 5
31, 32. Vital statistics, etc. 6
33. Education 6

COCHIN STATE.

34. General and Political 6
35. Administration of the land 7
36–43. Protection 7
44. Production and distribution 8

PARAS.

45, 46. Revenue and finance 8
47. Vital statistics 8
48. Education 9

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

49. General and Political 9
50. Administration of the land 9
51. Protection 9
52. Production and distribution 10
53. Revenue and finance 10
54. Vital statistics, etc. 10
55. Education 10

BANGANAPALLE STATE.

56. General and Political 10
57. Administration of the land 10
58. Protection 11
59. Production and distribution 11
60. Finance 11
61. Vital statistics 11
62. Education 11

SANDÚR STATE.

63. General and Political 11
64. Administration of the land 11
65. Protection 11
66. Production and distribution 12
67. Revenue and finance 12
68. Vital statistics, etc. 12
69. Education 12

Condition of the people.

70. Condition of the people 12

Political Pensions.

71. Political Pensions 12

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Revenue.

72. Peshkash 13
73. Shrotriyam-jodi 13
74. Ryotwar and miscellaneous 13
75. Total land revenue 14
76. Coercive processes 14
77. Financial 14

Surveys.

78. General 14
79. Ganjára 14
80. Vizagapatam 14
81. Kistna 14
82. Gódávari 15
83. Kurnool 15
84. Bellary 15
85. Nellore 15
86. North Arcot 15
87. South Arcot 15
88. Salem 15
89. Coimbatore 15
90. Madura 15
91. Trichinopoly 15
93. South Canara 15
94. Maps 15
95. Training of Revenue officers 15
96. Boundary and field marks 15
97. Financial 15

PARAS.		PAGE
	Settlements.	
98.	Parties	16
99.	South Canara	16
100.	Malabar	16
101.	Gódávari	16
102.	Kistna	16
103.	Salem	16
104.	Nellore	16
105.	Printing of settlement registers	16
106.	Financial	17
	Land Records.	
107.	Land records	17
	Waste Lands.	
108, 109.	Waste lands	17
	Government Estates.	
110.	Government estates	18
	Wards' Estates.	
111.	Number of estates	18
112.	Estates restored	18
113.	Cultivation	18
114.	Rent	18
115.	Season	18
116.	Holdings	19
117.	Financial	19
118.	Surplus funds	19
119, 120.	Charges	19
121.	Debts due to the estates	20
122.	Debts due by the estates	20
123.	Education of wards	20
124.	Suits	20
125.	Encumbered estates	21
126.	Miscellaneous	21
	Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.	
127.	Revenue and rent-paying classes	21

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

	Legislating Authority	22
	Course of Legislation.	
129.	The Legislative Council	22
130.	Acts and Bills	22
	Police.	
131.	The Police force	22
132.	Crime	23
133.	Detection and prevention of crime	23
	Criminal Justice.	
134.	Tribunals	24
135.	State of crime	24
136–139.	The Courts	25
	Prisons.	
140.	Accommodation	26
141.	Prisoners	26
142.	Convicts	26
143.	Vital statistics	27
144.	Financial	27
145.	Miscellaneous	27
146.	The Workhouse	27
	Civil Justice.	
147.	Tribunals	28
148.	Litigation	28
149–151.	Disposal of business	29
152.	Financial	31
153, 154.	Miscellaneous	31
	Registration.	
155.	Registration offices	31
156.	Registration	31
157.	Documents copied	32
158.	Financial	32
159.	Inspections	32
160.	Notaries Public	32
161.	Registered companies	32
	Local Boards Administration.	
162.	Local Boards and union panchâyats	33
163, 164.	Receipts	33
165, 166.	Expenditure	34
167.	Education	35
168.	Medical institutions and vaccination	35
169.	Sanitation	35
170.	Tanjore District Board Railways	35
	Municipal Administration—Mufassal.	
171.	General	35
172.	Receipts	36
173.	Incidence of taxation	36
174.	Expenditure	36
175.	Public works	36
176.	Education	36
177.	Medical relief and sanitation	36
178.	Lighting	36
179.	Debt	36
	Municipal Administration—Madras City.	
180, 181.	Financial	37
182.	Public works—New works	37
183.	Repairs	38
184.	Education	38
185.	Medical relief	38
186.	Vaccination	38
187.	Births and deaths	38
188.	Conservancy	38
189.	Lighting	38
190.	Parks	38
191.	Fire	38
	Military (Volunteering).	
192.	Military (Volunteering)	39
	Marine.	
193.	Ports	39
194.	Traffic and trade	39
195.	Wrecks and casualties	39
196.	Lighthouses	39
197.	Financial	39
	Miscellaneous.	
198.	Sulphur licenses	40
199.	Arms and explosives	40

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PARAS. PAGE

Agriculture.

200, 201. Scientific and local enquiry 41
202. Botany 41
203. Veterinary science 41
204. Bulletins 42
205. Agricultural education 42

Weather and Crops.

206. Rainfall 42
207. Rivers 42
208. Cultivation 42
209. Outturn of crops 43

Horticulture.

210. The Government Botanical Gardens—The Nilgiris 43
211. Sim's Park, Coonoor 44
212. Burliyar Garden 44
213. Kullar Experimental Garden 44
214. Miscellaneous 44
215. The Agri-Horticultural Society 44
216. Cinchona plantations 44

Forests.

217. Area 45
218. Settlement 45
219. Demarcation 46
220. Surveys 46
221. Working-plans 46
222. Communications and buildings 46
223. Offences against forest laws 46
224. Protection from fire 47
225. Grazing 47
226–228. Natural reproduction 47
229–232. Artificial reproduction 48
233. Exploitation 49
234. Outturn of forest produce 49
235. Financial results 49
236. Miscellaneous 50

Mines and Quarries.

237. Mines and quarries 50

Manufactures.

238. Industries 50
239. Factories 51

Trade.

240. Foreign trade 51
241–248. Imports 51
249. Exports 53
250–256. Exports of Indian produce 53

PARAS. PAGE

257. Geographical distribution of trade ... 55
258. Treasure 55
259. Government transactions 55
260. Balance of trade 56
261. Coasting trade 56
262, 263. Shipping—Foreign trade 57
264. Shipping—Coasting trade 58

Public Works—Roads.

265. Roads 58

Public Works—Railways and Tramways.

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

266–267. Madras Railway System 58
268. Kolar Gold Fields Railway 59
269. Nilgiri Railway 59
270. Cochin Railway 59
271. South Indian Railway System 60
272. Tanjore District Board Railway 60
273. Pondicherry Railway 60
274. Karaikkal Railway 60
275. Bezwada Extension Railway 60

LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

276, 280. Madras Railway Group 60
281–283. South Indian Railway Group 61
284. Southern Mahratta Railway Group ... 61

LINES SURVEYED OR PROJECTED.

285, 286. Madras Railway Group 61
287–293. South Indian Railway Group 61
294–299. Southern Mahratta Railway Group ... 62
300. Madras Electric Tramways 63

Public Works—Canals.

301. Canals 63

Public Works—Irrigation.

302. Gross expenditure and revenue 63
303–305. Works under Class I—Major productive and protective works 64
306. Works under Class II—Minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept 64
307. Works under Class III and IV—Minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept 65
308. Tank Restoration scheme 65
309. Works under Class V—Agricultural works 65
310. Investigation of projects 65
311. Estate works executed by the Public Works department 66

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a) Gross Revenue.

312, 313. Receipts and expenditure 67
314. Surplus revenue 69
315. Opening and closing balances 69

(b) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

316. General 69
317. Land revenue 69
318. Canal revenue 70

IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND.

319. Customs 70
320. Opium 70
321, 322. Salt... 70
323. Excise (Abkári) 71
324. Stamps 71
325. Assessed taxes 71
326. Forests 71
327, 328. Other taxes levied for imperial purposes 72
329. Loans 73

(c) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

330–336. Provincial revenues 73
337. Loans 76
338–350. Local funds 76
351. Road cesses 79
351. Education cesses 79
352–362. Municipal revenues 79

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

PARAS. PAGE

Details of Census 82

Births and Deaths.

364. Registration 83
365. Effect of prices 83
366. Chief diseases 83
367. Deaths from injuries 84
368. Europeans 84

Emigration and Immigration.

369. Regulated emigration 84
370. Non-regulated emigration 84
371. Immigration 85
372. Financial 85

PARAS. PAGE

Medical Relief.

373. Medical institutions 85
374. Relief 85
375. Financial 85

Lunatic Asylums.

376. Lunatic asylums 85

Sanitation.

377. Water-supply 86
378. Drainage 86
379. Miscellaneous 86

Vaccination.

380. Vaccination 86

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General System of Public Instruction 87

Education.

382. General 87
383-385. General Statistics 87
386-390. Scholars 88
391-395. Financial 88
396-398. School fees 89
399-401. Grants-in-aid 90
402-404. Controlling agencies 90
405-407. The University 91
408-411. Arts Colleges 92
412-421. Colleges for Professional Training ... 92
422-431. Secondary education 94
432-436. Primary education 96
437. Special education 97
438-442. Training of teachers 97
443-449. Technical and Industrial schools ... 98
450-457. Female education 99
458-466. Education of Europeans 101
467-476. Education of Muhammadans 102
477-479. Education of Panchamas 103
480, 481. Education of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. 104
482, 483. Education of the blind and of deaf-mutes. 104
484. Education of native chiefs and noblemen. 105
485. Private institutions 105
486. The Text-Book Committee 105
487. Physical education 105
488. Attendance 105
489. Hostels and boarding houses 106
490. School accommodation 106
491-495. Commissioner for Government Examinations 106
496, 497. The Lawrence Asylum 106
498. The Reformatory School 107

Literature and the Press.

499. The Educational Library and Museum ... 107
500. The Connemara Public Library ... 107
501. The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library 107
502. Other Libraries and Museums 108
503. Educational associations and reading-rooms 108
504. Periodicals 108
505. Registration of Books 108

Literary Societies ... 109

Arts and Sciences.

507-515. The Government Museum 109
516-518. Meteorology 110
519, 520. Astronomy 110
521. The School of Arts 111

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

522-526. Archæology ... ... 112 | 527, 528. Epigraphy 112

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARAS.		PAGE
	Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction ...	113
	Ecclesiastical.	
530, 531.	The Church of England	113
532.	The Church of Scotland	113
	Stationery.	
533, 534.	Stationery	113
	The Government Press.	
535.	Financial	114
536.	Sale of publications by Agents	114
537.	Plant and stores	114
538.	Type-foundry	114
539, 540.	Printing	114
541.	Miscellaneous	114
	District Presses.	
542.	District Presses	115
	The Chemical Examiner's Department.	
543.	General	115
544–548.	Medico-legal investigations	115
549.	General analyses	116
	Charitable Institutions.	
550.	Monegar Choultry, etc.	116
551.	Triplicane Langerkhana	116
552.	Miscellaneous	116
	Muhammadans in the service of Government.	
553.	Muhammadans in the service of Government	117

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Introduction.

1. The Report on the Administration of the Presidency for the year 1902–1903 has been prepared on the lines which were laid down by the Government of India and adopted for the first time in last year's report. References in the margin of the summary are to the corresponding portions of Part II of this volume.

General. *Part II, para. 70.*

2. The year 1902–1903 was generally a favourable one. Rainfall in most districts slightly exceeded the average. Prices of food-grains fell, but were still generally higher than the average of ten years ending 1899–1900. There was no appreciable change in the average rates of wages. In connection with the Delhi Coronation Darbar, a public darbar was held in Madras on January 1st, 1903, and the Royal Proclamation was read in English and in the vernaculars. On the same day a darbar was held and the Royal Proclamation read by the Collector at the head-quarters of each district. In connection with the Police Commission appointed by the Government of India, a local committee was appointed to draw up a preliminary statement of the questions of police administration in the Presidency. The Police Commission visited the Presidency in February 1903. The University Commission also examined witnesses in Madras in February 1902.

Personnel of the Administration. (1902-03.)

3. The office of Governor of the Presidency continued to be held during the year by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Arthur Oliver Villiers, *Baron* Ampthill, G.C.I.E. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Winterbotham, K.C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. J. Thomson, C.S.I., continued to be Members of Council. During the absence of the former on leave on medical certificate from the 3rd May 1902 to the 28th October 1902, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes held the office of temporary Member of Council.

His Excellency the Governor's tours. (1902-03.)

4. During the course of the year His Excellency the Governor made five tours. Leaving Madras on his seventh tour on the 13th April 1902, His Excellency visited Pódanúr and Coimbatore and reached Ootacamund on the 17th idem. Besides visiting institutions of local interest at both those stations, His Excellency held a Levée, attended an Industrial Exhibition and received and replied to addresses from public bodies at Coimbatore. At the Pérúr village near Coimbatore, His Excellency inspected cultivation under wells and gave an interview to the ryots of the surrounding villages. During his eighth tour, which commenced on September 29th and ended on October 31st, 1902, His Excellency visited the Periyár Dam and spent ten days as the guest of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, shooting on the Periyár plateau. His Excellency then visited the Native states of Cochin and Travancore. Ernaculam was reached on October 14th, and here His Excellency was met by His Highness the Rajah of Cochin. His Excellency spent three days at Ernaculam, and during that time visited several places of local interest, exchanged State visits with the Rajah and left on the 17th for Quilon, where a day was spent. His Excellency

reached Trivandrum on October 20th, where he was met by His Highness the Maharajah. Here also State visits were exchanged with the Maharajah and a Levée was held. On the way from Trivandrum he halted at Madathoray for a day's shooting and reached Courtallam on October 24th. While here, he visited a typical village and interviewed the ryots. In Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, which he next visited, besides receiving and replying to the usual addresses from the local public bodies, etc., he received a deputation of land-holders at Tinnevelly and discussed with them questions regarding the land revenue administration; he also received a deputation of the Landing and Shipping Dues Committee at Tuticorin. Leaving Tuticorin on October 30th, His Excellency halted for a few hours at Kumárapuram and returned to Madras on October 31st, 1902. His ninth tour was to Delhi and was in response to the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Durbar held there on the 1st of January 1903, for the purpose of celebrating the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII. Having left Madras on the 22nd December 1902, His Excellency returned thereto on the 14th January 1903, visiting the Taj Mahal at Agra on the return journey. The tenth tour, commencing on the 15th March 1903 and ending on the 25th idem, was undertaken on an invitation from His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and included visits to the Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore, the Sivasamudram-Cauveri Electric Power Works of the Mysore Government, Mysore City and Seringapatam. On the 29th March 1903 His Excellency started on his eleventh tour to Pámban. In the course of this tour he inspected the sites of the proposed Pámban Ship Canal and of the proposed extension of the Madura-Pámban Railway to Rámeswaram; he also visited the Rámeswaram temple, receiving and replying to an address from the inhabitants of that place.

I.—POLITICAL.

Travancore. (M.E. 1077.) *Part II, paras. 9 to 33.*

Administration of the land.

5. The percentage of collection of current revenue in Travancore State showed a slight falling off, but there was an improvement in the collection of arrears and the arrear balance was considerably reduced. Further progress was made in the survey and settlement.

Protection.

6. Three Regulations were passed during the year, one of which was a Guardians and Wards Act enabling fathers to provide for their children, who, under the Marumakkatayam law, are legally members of the mother's family only. The Police force was slightly increased. Including arrears, the Police charged 3,437 cases, of which 89·06 per cent. ended in conviction. The total number of offences reported was greater than in the previous year and the ratio of conviction also rose. There was a slight increase in the use of the security sections. The admissions into the jails were the smallest during the past decade. Steps were taken on the *interim* report of the jail committee to improve the health of the jail, but the death-rate was again high. There was a marked falling off in the file of original suits in the District Courts. There was a rise in the number and aggregate value of instruments registered. The number and tonnage of vessels calling at the ports of the State increased.

Production and distribution.

7. The season was generally good and the rainfall was above the average. There was an increase of Forest settlement work and a considerable increase in the quantity of timber removed by Government agency. There was an increase in imports and a decrease in exports, the decrease occurring chiefly in the exports of cocoanut products, pepper and tea. The expenditure on public works increased and the percentage of expenditure on establishment was reduced.

8. The revenue of the State showed a further increase. Including debt heads, it amounted to Rs. 1,02,40,659, of which Land Revenue and Salt contributed Rs. 23,04,880 and Rs. 21,44,162, respectively. The balance (including debt heads) was reduced from Rs. 1·02 crore to Rs. 99 lakhs. Revenue and finance.

9. There was a decrease in the number of births and an increase in the number of deaths registered during the year. The births registered numbered 53,224 and the deaths 49,948, representing 18·2 and 16·91 per mille of the population. The numbers both of in-patients and of out-patients treated in the hospitals showed an increase. There was a considerable increase in the work of the vaccination department. The number of educational institutions rose and also the number of scholars. The proportions of the male and female population of school-going age under instruction were 46·9 and 14·9. Vital statistics, etc.

10. The current demand of land-revenue in Cochin State was Rs. 7,87,103, of which 99·0 per cent. was collected. The correct figures of the arrear balance are not ascertainable, as certain old-standing arrears do not appear in the accounts. **Cochin. (M.E. 1077.)** *Part II, paras. 34 to 48.* Administration of the land.

11. A Regulation relating to the import, export, sale, etc., of intoxicating liquors was passed during the year. There was a fall in the number of departmental punishments in the Police. Of the total number of cases investigated by the Police, 68 per cent. were charged. Of the cases charged during the year 77 per cent. ended in conviction. Of the alleged value of property lost 75 per cent. was recovered. The numbers of prisoners both in the central jail and in the subsidiary jails were considerably reduced. A new Munsif's Court was established during the year. The total number of original suits for disposal showed a considerable decrease. There was an increase in the number of registrations. Protection.

12. The season was favourable to agriculture and the rainfall was higher than in any of the three preceding years. Forest thefts showed a further decrease, the demarcation of forest areas was suspended, pending the enactment of a forest law. The value of exports from the port of Malipuram was Rs. 1,350; the value of imports into the port, Rs. 6,750. The Cochin State railway was completed and opened for traffic during the year. Production and distribution.

13. The total receipts and charges of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 27,20,886 and Rs. 25,15,765, respectively, against Rs. 27,61,304 and Rs. 25,14,026 in the previous year. To provide funds for the railway, all the Government of India promissory notes were sold during the year and a temporary loan of Rs. 3,00,000 was raised. The cash balance in the treasuries was reduced from Rs. 3·08 lakhs to Rs. 2·21 lakhs. Revenue and finance.

14. The births registered during the year numbered 5,787 (7·1 per mille) and the deaths 7,354 (9·05 per mille). The expenditure on the Medical department was less, and the expenditure on sanitation and conservancy considerably less, than in the previous year. The number of vaccine operations showed a considerable increase, but the percentage of success fell from 90 to 84·3. Vital statistics, etc.

15. The number of schools and pupils rose, the increase occurring almost entirely under unaided schools. The estimated percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age was 51, and that of girls was 21. Education.

16. His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai sailed for Europe for his health on the 21st February 1903. The current demand of land-revenue in the State showed an increase and the percentage of collections rose to 93·38. The balance of arrears of **Pudukkóttai. (Fasli 1312.)** *Part II, paras. 49 to 55.*

land-revenue was reduced to 46 per cent. of the demand. The old arrears of quit-rent however amounted to Rs. 1·53 lakh, of which only Rs. 27,183 was collected. Less survey work was done than in the previous year. The Inam Settlement department is finishing up its work. Four regulations were passed during the year; the most important of them dealt with the question of customary labour for the maintenance and repair of irrigation works. There was a considerable fall in the number of cases reported to the police and the percentage of detection and that of convictions also fell. There was a decrease in the number of cases before magistrates. The arrears of regular civil suits were reduced, while the balance of small cause suits was increased by three. The number of documents registered decreased; in only 35 per cent. of the cases were the documents registered on the day of presentation. There was an increase in the demand of forest revenue and also in the expenditure on public works. There was a rise both in receipts and expenditure; the opening balance for the year was 10·66 lakhs and the closing balance 11·30 lakhs. The numbers of births and deaths registered point to a slight improvement in registration, being 13·31 and 11·16 per mille of the population, respectively, against 11·55 and 10·85 in the previous year. The number of patients in the Town hospital showed an increase. The number of vaccinations decreased. There was a fall in the number of schools but an increase in the number of pupils.

Banganapalle. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 56 to 62.*

17. The total arrear and current demand under land-revenue in Banganapalle was Rs. 3,33,225, of which Rs. 2,08,298 were collected. The survey and demarcation of the State has been almost completed. The number of cases reported to the police increased but the percentage of detection fell from 42 to 29. There was a fall in the number of documents registered. The rainfall (22·72 inches) was sufficient and the harvest good. There was an increase in the extent of occupied land and a general fall in the prices of grains. The expenditure under public works was Rs. 13,140. The receipts for the year, including the opening balance and a survey loan from Government, amounted to Rs. 1,78,134. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,63,951. The numbers of births and deaths registered were 436 (13·5 per mille) and 329 (10·2 per mille), respectively. The registration in the State was very imperfect. There was a decrease in the number of vaccinations. The number of pupils in Telugu schools decreased, while that of pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular school increased.

Sandur. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 63 to 69.*

18. The land-revenue and profession-tax in Sandur State fell from Rs. 20,084 to Rs. 19,941. Field demarcation and survey of all the villages of the State were completed. Of 18 cases reported to the police, 15 were tried and 13 ended in conviction. There was a decrease in the number of criminal cases disposed of in the Diwan's Court, and also in the number of civil suits. The rainfall was untimely and unevenly distributed and the season was not a good one. However, the extent of land under occupation increased and prices of food-grains fell. Nearly half the forest area is held on lease by the British Government. The revenue of the remainder showed a slight decrease. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,993. The total revenue was Rs. 57,491, and the expenditure Rs. 58,206, the excess being due to the expenditure on demarcation and survey. There was an increase in the number of births registered and a decrease in the number of deaths. The public health was generally good but there was an increase in the number of admissions to the dispensary. The number of vaccinations showed a slight decrease. The strength of the public lower secondary school decreased and also that of the London Mission Girls' school.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of revenue. (Fasli 1311.) *Part II, paras. 72 to 77.*

19. The current demand of peshkash payable to Government on permanently-settled estates showed a slight decrease, but the uncollected balance at the close of the year was less than that at the beginning of the year by over a lakh of rupees. The amount of quit-rent payable on account of villages held on shrotriyam and other favourable tenures rose slightly in consequence of the rectification of erroneous credits and of erroneous omissions from the demand in previous years. There was an increase of over 15 lakhs of rupees in the current demand of land-revenue under "ryotwar and miscellaneous." The increase was due chiefly to the favourable character of the season and to the introduction of the settlement rates in certain taluks of the Malabar district. The seasonal remissions granted during the year were about a third less than in the previous fasli. Including cesses, the total current demand was Rs. 6,69,71,387, or Rs. 16,71,573 more than in the previous year, while the amount collected was Rs. 6,53,91,211, or Rs. 19,75,399 more than in fasli 1310. The arrear demand of land-revenue and cesses at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 22,23,498, but the balance at its close was only Rs. 18,60,221. The cost of district administration showed a slight increase.

Peshkash.

Quit-rent on shrotriyam villages.

Total land-revenue.

Survey. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 78 to 97.*

20. The work of the Survey department during the year included the cadastral survey of Government lands excluded from former surveys, of proprietary estates and of mamul wet areas—in all 1,021 square miles of cadastral survey, or nearly twice as much as in the previous year. The cadastral resurvey of Government lands prior to resettlement was carried out in four districts; the area resurveyed was 1,259 square miles. In the previous year the area resurveyed was 1,384 square miles. The districts in which resurvey work was done were Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore and South Arcot. The cost of resurvey was Rs. 79 per square mile in Kistna, Rs. 111 in Kurnool and Rs. 147 in Nellore. In Kurnool the rate showed a considerable increase, owing mainly to the small area of the individual fields. Besides the above the work of the department included the block survey of whole inam villages and unions, the theodolite survey of forest boundary, the supplemental sub-division of survey fields for settlement and the compilation and publication of maps. The rate per square mile for cadastral survey works out to Rs. 94 for demarcation and Rs. 185 for field survey; for cadastral resurvey the rate works out to Rs. 98; for special cadastral survey in municipal limits it is Rs. 3,639. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 6,36,153.

Settlement. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 98 to 106.*

21. Five Settlement Parties were at work during the year, of which one was temporary. The most important work done was the initial settlement of the South Canara and Malabar districts. The revised rates of assessment were introduced in one taluk of the former district and in two taluks of the latter; in the last two taluks however effect will be given to the introduction only in 1903-1904. Settlement operations were in progress in three other taluks of South Canara and in two more taluks of Malabar. A commencement was also made in connection with the revision of the settlement in the Guntúr portion of the Kistna district and in five taluks of Salem. The total expenditure of the Settlement department during the year was Rs. 4,46,333 and up to the close of the year, Rs. 1,36,43,491. The total land-revenue demand in the agricultural year 1901-1902 in the districts settled and resettled was Rs. 98,28,793 or 27 per cent. in excess of the demand prior to the settlements. During the year the enfranchisement of village service inams in the proprietary estates in the Presidency was commenced and four Special Deputy

Inam Commission.

Collectors were appointed for the purpose in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari and North Arcot.

Land records. (1902-03.) *Part II, para. 107.*

22. The village and taluk accounts were kept fairly well on the whole.

Waste lands. (Fasli 1311.) *Part II, paras. 108, 109.*

23. In ryotwari lands, the extent of "dry" holdings increased by 1·3 per cent. and that of "wet" holdings by 0·9 per cent. The area not available for cultivation as well as the areas of unoccupied arable land and of occupied land left waste diminished during the year. The diminution under occupied waste was large in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Madura and South Arcot. The extension of holdings and cultivation was brought about by the favourable season. In comparison with the figures for the agricultural year 1875–1876, the year before the great famine, the area under holdings shows an advance of 2·9 million acres. This extension was shared by all the districts except Kurnool. In this district, the deficiency fell to 810 acres from 25,641 acres in the previous year.

Wards' estates. (Fasli 1311.) *Part II, paras. 111 to 126.*

24. At the beginning of fasli 1311 (1901–1902) there were 39 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. During the year two estates were newly taken up, while two others were surrendered to their proprietors on their attaining majority. The financial position of these two estates, viz., B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate in Trichinopoly, and Kakangarai in Salem, was improved while they were under wardship : the debts due by them were cleared off, large sums were spent on works of irrigation and other improvements, and considerable surpluses were handed over to the proprietors. Of the 39 incapacitated proprietors who remained under the Court's care, one was an imbecile, 33 were minors (two being females), three were incapacitated by sex alone, and the remaining two (Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar) were on their own application made wards of the Court under Madras Act IV of 1899 owing to the embarrassed condition of their estates. The total area of holdings in estates under the Court's management was 829,184 acres, of which 666,909 acres, or 79·2 per cent., were cultivated, against 78·9 per cent. in the previous year. The current demand of rent increased during the year by one-sixth, while the remissions granted decreased by about a fourth. The collections of the current rent and of the arrears were low, the uncollected balance (arrears and current) at the end of the year being 26·03 lakhs, or 44·3 per cent. of the total demand including arrears, as against 20·26 lakhs, or 41·5 per cent., in the previous year. In the case of the estates of Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar, the current collections were hampered by heavy arrears and by many years of mal-administration, and were consequently poor. The improvement of the agricultural condition of the estates, particularly in regard to home-farm lands, received the special attention of the Court of Wards during the year and various schemes to that end were under its consideration. The net receipts of the year increased by about 4 lakhs and the net charges rose by about 6 lakhs. The total balance at the credit of the estates under management increased by nearly 5 lakhs. Of the funds allotted for public works 59·2 per cent. was spent, against 45·8 per cent. in the previous year. The collection of debts due to the estates received careful attention. Of debts amounting to Rs. 9·29 lakhs (excluding the encumbered estates of Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar and the Arni estate, which was taken under management towards the end of the year), Rs. 1·56 lakhs was paid off. In the case of Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar the liabilities, so far as admitted, amounted to Rs. 36·44 lakhs and Rs. 65·50 lakhs, respectively. The question of raising loans to discharge these liabilities occupied the Court's consideration during the year. The education of the minor wards and their dependent relatives also received due attention.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of legislation. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 129, 130.*

25. The Legislative Council held six meetings. Three measures, the Madras Impartible Estates Act, 1902, the Madras Planters' Labour Act, 1903, and the Madras Impartible Estates Act Continuance Act, 1903, were passed during the year.

Police. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 131 to 133.*

26. The sanctioned strength of the police force increased by 653, owing to an addition to the strength of the Madras City Police and to the temporary establishment employed for plague duty. Recruitment of men of approved physique, able to read and write, was difficult in many districts. There was a slight advance (to 85·8) in the proportion of literate constables and the number of graduate inspectors rose to 55. The conduct of the force showed no improvement, but the number of Police officers punished judicially decreased. There was a considerable rise in the number of men who received rewards. The Vellore Training school was in session throughout the year. Out of 241 men of the station-house officers' class 148 passed in the final examination. Forty-one candidates out of 61 in the inspectors' class passed the final examination. The cost of the force was Rs. 44,82,137, or an increase of Rs. 53,774. The year being one of favourable prices, there was a decrease in cognizable crime, and more especially in grave crime. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime fell from 48,379 to 44,302. Cases under Special and Local laws decreased, but the number of nuisances increased. The public peace was generally well maintained. The additional punitive police in Madura and Tinnevelly were maintained in a high state of efficiency and there were no disturbances in the proclaimed areas. The number of murders reported was 435; only 19·6 per cent. of the police cases under this head were detected. Grave crime against property, accompanied by violence, did not decrease quite so markedly as might have been expected. Of the police cases of dacoity and robbery, 23 per cent. of the former and 32 per cent. of the latter ended in conviction. Burglaries and thefts decreased considerably. The percentages of detection of police cases under these heads were 35·4 and 46·0, respectively. There was a considerable decrease in the number of cattle thefts. Altogether the percentage of detection was worse than in any year for some time back. Property lost decreased by more than a lakh and a half, while the percentage of recovery was fractionally worse. The number of cases investigated by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents fell with the general fall in crime, but the proportion rose from 37·2 per cent. in 1901 to 40·1 per cent. in 1902. The percentage of cases convicted to those prosecuted by the police decreased from 83·2 to 79·9. Of the cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, investigated by the police, 28·6 per cent. were struck off the file as false and nearly 43 per cent. of these were treated as wilfully and maliciously false. There was, however, a small increase in the number of prosecutions instituted by the police for preferring false complaints. The registration of habitual criminals received satisfactory attention in most districts and a considerable addition was made to the names in the books. There were, however, fewer fresh registrations under "receivers." There were 212 wandering criminal gangs and 665 permanent gangs. There was a considerable reduction in the number of persons convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code. The work of the Criminal Identification Bureau is now conducted solely by means of finger-prints. A large number of impression slips were received for record and many references were made for the antecedents of suspected persons. In 663 of these cases the persons were identified as old offenders.

Criminal justice. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 134 to 139.*

27. The number of cases returned as true in the year under report showed an increase over the previous year's figure. There was a further increase in preventive and miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, chiefly under the "security for good behaviour" sections. Grave crime decreased perceptibly but the total number of persons brought to trial increased. The percentage of convictions was slightly lower, both under the Penal Code and under Special and Local laws, than in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of cases disposed of by the regular magistrates in the mufassal. The number of cases instituted in village magistrates' courts again decreased. There was a slight decrease in the number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment and an increase in the number of sentences of simple imprisonment. The percentage of convictions by sessions courts increased slightly. Presidency magistrates disposed of a smaller number of cases than in the previous year, the percentage of convictions remaining almost the same. The percentage of convictions at the High Court sessions increased from 71 in 1901 to 86.

Prisons. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 140 to 145.*

28. There was no change during the year in the number of jails, but a sub-jail in Chingleput district was closed and a new one opened in the Anantapur district. The total jail population and the daily average population were both lower than in 1901. The reduction is attributed to the favourable season. It is apparent in all the figures—total number of admissions, number of direct admissions and number of under-trial prisoners. There were 19 escapes of convicts, against 31 in 1901 and 43 in 1900. The percentage of juveniles to the total number of direct committals was the same as in the previous year, but there was a marked increase in the number of girls admitted. The percentage of sentences below one month decreased, while the percentage of sentences between one month and one year increased, as did also the percentage of sentences in excess of one year. The number of jail offences increased; the increase occurred chiefly under offences relating to work. The average number of convict officers employed was slightly higher than in 1901. The expenditure of the department decreased by over a lakh and the cost per head of maintenance also decreased. The death-rate recorded during the year was 17·8 per mille, as against an average of 27·5 during the previous five years; while the ratio per mille of daily average sick was lower than in any year during the past ten.

Civil justice. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 147 to 154.*

29. During the year the additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Tinnevelly, was made permanent and located at Tuticorin. There was a decrease both in the number of original suits and in the number of appeals instituted during the year. The decrease was common to all classes of courts and is ascribed partly to the favourable season and partly to the fact that the new Civil Rules of Practice are not yet thoroughly understood. Of the suits instituted in the regular courts in the mufassal, 86 per cent. were instituted in district munsifs' courts and 8 per cent. in subordinate judges' courts. The number of suits disposed of by the regular mufassal courts was less than in the previous year, but the number of appeals disposed of showed an increase. The arrears both in village courts and in revenue courts were reduced. In district munsifs' courts arrears of ordinary suits decreased, but not in proportion to the decrease in the number of institutions. Arrears of small causes however showed an increase. In subordinate judges' courts arrears both of ordinary suits and of small causes decreased. In district courts the disposals were less than in the previous year and the arrears of ordinary suits increased; arrears of small causes however showed a perceptible decrease. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes and in the City Civil Court, arrears of suits

increased. There was a diminution in the number of suits for disposal in the High Court on the original side and the number of disposals also decreased. The disposals, both of first and second appeals, showed an increase over the previous year's figures and the arrears were reduced in both cases. The number of revision petitions received was almost the same as in 1901 and the number pending was reduced.

Registration. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 155 to 161.*

30. The total number of registration offices at the end of 1902 was 438. No new offices were opened during the year. The number of registrations was less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred in all the districts of the Presidency, except five, and is ascribed chiefly to the fall in the prices of food-grains owing to the favourable season and to the great falling off in the demand for food-grains from outside the Presidency. With the fall in registrations the total receipts of the department also fell. Of the documents admitted to registration, 71 per cent. were transcribed in the registers on the day of presentation and 99 per cent. within a week. Of the total registrations, 95 per cent. were documents relating to immoveable property. The number of wills registered showed an increase over the figure for 1901. The decline in registration occurred chiefly under sales and mortgages of value less than Rs. 100. There were 25 prosecutions under the Registration Act, 19 of which were instituted by Government. Of the latter all except one ended in conviction. The number of registered companies limited by shares increased during the year as also did the number of companies limited by guarantee. Both the nominal capital and the paid-up capital of registered companies also increased.

Local Boards administration. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 162 to 170.*

31. There was no change during the year in the number of district boards, but their maximum strength was raised by one in Anantapur and in South Canara. The proportion of nominated officials (including *ex-officio* members) and of elected members was almost the same as in the previous year. The district boards held 16 meetings less than in 1901–1902. The number of taluk boards remained the same, but their aggregate maximum strength was raised by 34. The proportion of official members to non-officials on these boards was slightly higher than in the previous year and there was an increase of 11 in the number of meetings held by them. There was a small decrease in the number of meetings held by union panchayats. The receipts of local boards increased by over Rs. 6 lakhs, the revenue from rates and taxes having risen by more than Rs. 2½ lakhs. The charges were in excess of the receipts, excluding debt heads, by more than Rs. 1½ lakhs. The expenditure on public works was 40 per cent. of the total outlay, repairs to roads amounting to about 29 per cent. of the expenditure. The outlay on education was over Rs. 12½ lakhs. There was an increase in the number of medical institutions and also in the attendance. The expenditure on medical relief was about 6 per cent. of the total charges and that on sanitation was nearly the same. The Tanjore District Board Railway yielded a net profit of 5·4 per cent. on the total capital outlay on the line.

Municipal administration. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 171 to 191.*

32. The number of municipalities was the same as in the previous year. The proportion of native members to Europeans and Eurasians on the councils increased slightly. The total current receipts of the municipalities were about 14 per cent. more than in 1901–1902, and there was an increase of 5 pies in the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population. Seven municipalities borrowed money from Government for expenditure on water-works or in connection with plague. The total expenditure was about 2 per cent. in excess of the

Mufassal.

receipts and the balance was reduced from nearly Rs. 6¼ lakhs to less than Rs. 5½ lakhs. More than one-third of the expenditure was devoted to public works, and the outlay on the construction and repair of roads was 65·5 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The public debt due by municipalities at the end of the year exceeded Rs. 18½ lakhs—about half the annual revenue and nearly four times the balance on the 31st March 1903. The sinking fund for the repayment of debts amounted to nearly a lakh of rupees.

City of Madras.

33. The receipts of the Municipal Commission of the City of Madras were almost the same as in the previous year. The expenditure decreased by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. The fall was due, firstly to the fact that the grant for drainage works was not utilized pending submission of estimates for the remainder of the city, and secondly to the fact that the material for No. 2 sewer was received from England late in the year. The revenue from municipal rates and taxes increased and the incidence of taxation per head of population showed a slight increase. The execution of the new drainage scheme was continued and the iron main is now nearly complete. The amount spent on public works represented 38 per cent. of the gross expenditure. On sanitation about Rs. 3 lakhs were spent. The death-rate during the year was 42 per mille, against 55 per mille in the previous year.

Military (Volunteering). (1902–03.) *Part II, para. 192.*

34. The number of extra-efficients among Volunteers was greater than in the previous year, but the number of efficients decreased.

Marine. (1902–03.) *Part II, paras. 193 to 197.*

35. Under the Indian Ports Act (X of 1889) the limits of two ports were altered. Dredgers were at work at Tuticorin, Negapatam and Cocanada. At the port of Madras there was a fall in the value of imports and a rise in the value of exports. The total value of imports at other ports also fell while the value of exports rose. The amount paid in duty showed an increase. Of the ports in the Presidency, Tuticorin showed the largest trade returns next to Madras. A new lighthouse tower was erected at Tellicherry and three new lighthouses were under construction.

Miscellaneous. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 198, 199.*

Sulphur. Arms and Explosives.

36. There was a slight increase in the number of licenses for the possession of sulphur, but the quantity of sulphur covered by licenses was less than in 1901. The number of licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed increased during the year. Licenses to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses showed a marked decrease. The decrease is attributed partly to the favourable season, which rendered less necessary the use of explosives for the excavation of wells. The number of prosecutions under the Arms and Explosives Acts was the same as in the previous year.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture. (1902–03.) *Part II, paras. 200 to 205.*

37. The work of the provincial Agricultural department consisted, as in the preceding year, mainly in the cultivation of experimental plots at the farms at Bellary and Koilpatti. The plantation of fibre (*Sisal hemp*) plants in Hindupur thrived well; but its further expansion was not found feasible in the season under report. Among the many minor investigations and experiments, which occupied the attention of the department, may be mentioned the method of reclamation of saline soils. The chief economic investigations of the Government Botanist were in connection with the diseases of the sugar-cane, pepper-vines and sandal-wood plantations. The systematic or classificatory botanical survey of the Presidency was

at the same time continued. The work of collecting specimens for the Imperial Institute was proceeded with. In the Veterinary Department, mule-breeding was abandoned, but pony-breeding was continued under certain modified arrangements. The question of opening a Veterinary Institute was considered. The school has since been opened. One agricultural bulletin was published. Certain reforms were sanctioned in primary education in Agriculture.

Weather and crops. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 206 to 209.*

38. The rainfall was deficient in the two northernmost districts and in parts of the Deccan; in other districts, it exceeded the average. The supplies in rivers were generally adequate. In the Tanjore district, there were heavy floods in the Cauvery and other rivers, but no great damage was caused. The area of cultivated wet land was extended by nearly 2 per cent. and that of cultivated dry land by over 3 per cent. The increase in wet land occurred mainly in Cuddapah and Malabar, while that in dry land was mainly in the Deccan, Kistna, Salem, South Arcot and North Arcot. The total area of cultivated wet land was 5·1 million acres and that of cultivated dry land, 19·5 million acres. The outturn of crops was generally fair.

Horticulture. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 210 to 215.*

39. The Government Gardens at Ootacamund, Sim's Park at Coonoor and the Burliyar Gardens were maintained during the year. The piece of land at Kullar, which is being formed into a tropical experimental garden, was formally taken up and the work of opening, clearing and planting begun. At Sim's Park the most important work done was the improvement of the orchard of imported fruit trees. Further experiments in the improvement of rubber-yielding trees were made at Burliyar. All the Ipecacuanha plants in Burliyar were transferred to Kullar, a former experiment having shown that the more tropical climate suits them better.

Cinchona. (1902-03.) *Part II, para. 216.*

40. The season was not altogether favourable for cinchona. The plantations at Dodabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker were maintained, but there was a considerable fall in the yield of the first two estates. In the case of the Hooker estate the yield was much better than in the previous year. Altogether the year's harvest amounted to 144,292 lb. The average cost of the bark rose from As. 4–6 to As. 5–5. There was an improvement in the percentage, both of sulphate of quinine and of febrifuge, yielded by the bark worked up in the factory. The new machinery worked well and effected a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture. The cost worked out at 8·69 pies per lb. of bark. The quantity of bark worked up was considerably greater, and the cost of manufacture considerably less, than in any previous year. The total cost per lb. of quinine worked out to Rs. 11–11–3½. The quantity of quinine issued during the year was the largest on record. The sales under the pice-packet system in post offices showed a steady increase.

Forests. (Fasli 1312.) *Part II, paras. 217 to 236.*

41. During the year 503 square miles of reserved forests were added, bringing the total to 17,657 square miles on the 30th June 1903. The area of reserved lands at the close of the year amounted to 1,798 square miles. At the beginning of the year there were 241 blocks with an aggregate area of 1,642 square miles notified under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act and awaiting constitution as reserved forest. This was increased to 273 blocks, covering an area of 1,709 square miles. Of this total, 125 blocks with an extent of 534 square miles were disposed of during the year, having been constituted as reserved forests, excluded during settlement or abandoned for other causes, *e.g.*, the cancellation of the initial notification under section 4. At the close of the year, there was thus a balance on hand of 148 blocks covering an area of 1,175 square miles. Nearly 200 miles of forest boundaries were demarcated preliminarily and over 1,000 miles permanently.

Considerable progress was made in the preparation of working-plans during the year. The amount spent on roads and bridges was less than in the previous year, but more money was spent on buildings. The number of forest offences during the year fell slightly and the percentage of acquittals also fell from 9·91 to 9·55. A sum of Rs. 52–8–0 was paid as rewards to informers and forest subordinates; while a sum of Rs. 129–4–0 was disbursed to subordinates of the Abkári Department for detection of forest offences in respect of toddy-yielding trees on Government waste lands. Fire protection was attempted in respect of 5,545 square miles, of which 90·73 per cent. escaped fire. Grazing licenses were issued in respect of 148,444 buffaloes, 1,490,407 bulls and cows, 1,579,155 sheep and 134,362 goats. The grazing revenue increased to over $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The extent occupied by plantations and topes controlled by the department amounted to 39,975 acres, while cultural operations were carried on over an area of 10,278 acres. Sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency rose by over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh to Rs. 6·60 lakhs, while sales direct to purchasers decreased. The total forest revenue realized during the year amounted to nearly 26 lakhs and the expenditure to $18\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, leaving a net surplus of 7·66 lakhs against 7·50 lakhs in the previous year.

Mines and quarries. (1902.) *Part II, para. 237.*

42. The output both of the manganese mines in Vizagapatam and of the mica mines in Nellore showed a decrease from last year's figures. A new feature was the output of over 3,500 tons of magnesite from the mines in the Salem district. There were four serious accidents during the year, three of which proved fatal.

Manufactures. (1902.) *Part II, paras, 238, 239.*

43. The chief industries carried on in factories during the year were cotton-pressing and ginning, cotton-spinning and weaving, tanning of hides and skins, sugar-refining, coffee-curing, oil-pressing, bone-crushing, tobacco-curing and tile-making. The number of cotton-pressing and ginning works, and also the number of persons employed in them, increased during the year.

Trade. (1902–03.) *Part II, paras 240 to 264.*

Sea-borne trade.

44. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1902–1903, including treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 33 crores and $59\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, against 32 crores and $80\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding year. The increase of 79 lakhs was the net result of an increase of 1 crore and 46 lakhs under exports and of a decrease of 67 lakhs under imports.

External trade— Foreign.

45. The total value of the foreign trade, including treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 22 crores and 85 lakhs, or 1 crore and $80\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more than in 1901–1902. Exports contributed 13 crores and $23\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 57·92 per cent. of the total value of this trade. Compared with 1901–1902, the exports show an increase of 1 crore and $20\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, or 10·05 per cent., and the imports an increase of $59\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, or 6·65 per cent. Excluding Government stores, the value of the trade amounted to 22 crores and $42\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, of which 9 crores and $21\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs represent the imports and 13 crores and $21\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, the exports, the excess of exports over imports being nearly 4 crores, which amount represents the balance of trade in favour of this Presidency. The imports of private merchandise and treasure show an increase of 5·36 per cent., and the exports an increase of 10·09 per cent., over those of the previous year. The chief causes which contributed to this prosperity were a favourable agricultural season, an accommodating money market and a stable exchange. Favourable climatic influences were productive of abundant staple crops, foremost amongst these being rice, ground-nut, castor, indigo, cotton, coffee and tea. The same cause led to increased activity in the oil, cotton and coir industries. In cotton, the spinning industry prospered owing to a good

demand from China, but the weaving industry suffered owing to strikes and an absence of demand for coloured goods, a noticeable feature in the exports of the previous year. The increase in the aggregate import trade is due to excessive imports of gold during the year, amounting to about 146·83 per cent., over the imports of the previous year. Merchandise, however, shows a decrease of 52½ lakhs, or 6·83 per cent. less than the imports of the previous year. The decrease is due to a reversion to normal conditions. The casual inflation of the import trade of 1901–1902, which exceeded the average of the previous five years by about 19 per cent., was due to exceptional causes, viz., abundant speculative imports of iron, large imports of raw sugar for local refineries, and somewhat extensive imports of railway materials and of machinery for mines. The decrease of 52 lakhs is spread chiefly over sugar (11 lakhs), railway materials (21 lakhs), metals (8 lakhs), and machinery (5 lakhs). The export merchandise increased by 1 crore and 25¼ lakhs, of which exports of Indian produce and manufactures account for an increase of 1 crore and 24½ lakhs and those of foreign merchandise for nearly 1 lakh. The important articles of Indian produce and manufactures in which there were large increases were coffee (8 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (14 lakhs), grain and pulse (19 lakhs), tea (6 lakhs), oils (18 lakhs), raw cotton (51 lakhs), seeds (11 lakhs), coir (8 lakhs), and hides and skins (24 lakhs). The trade with Indian ports not British and with British ports in other Presidencies, including treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 8 crores and 18 lakhs, or 81 lakhs less than in 1901–1902. The heavy decrease in the aggregate value of the trade is due to heavy decreases in trade with British ports in other Presidencies. The trade with Indian ports not British, however, shows an improvement. The imports of Indian produce and manufacture show a decrease and the exports an increase, which is a sure sign of general agricultural prosperity in the Presidency.

Coasting.

46. The total of imports and exports of private treasure under foreign trade amounted to 2 crores and 12 lakhs, being 95¼ lakhs more than in the previous year. Compared with 1901–1902 the imports of gold increased by 1 crore and 8¼ lakhs, which is due to large imports of sovereigns by banks and to diversion of bar gold trade from Bombay to Madras. The imports and exports of silver decreased by 8½ lakhs and 3¾ lakhs, respectively. In coasting trade the total of imports and exports of private treasure, excluding the movements between the British ports within the Presidency, amounted to nearly 5 lakhs, being 2¼ lakhs more than in the previous year. Compared with 1901–1902, the imports of silver alone increased by 2¾ lakhs, there being no exports during the year 1902–1903.

Imports and exports of private treasure.

47. The length of metalled roads, excluding roads and streets within municipal limits, maintained by public authorities was 13,548 miles; the length of unmetalled roads so maintained was 10,230 miles. Of these only 246 miles of metalled roads and 343 miles of unmetalled roads were maintained by the Public Works Department. The expenditure by the Public Works Department on communications was roughly 2½ lakhs on original works and 3 lakhs on repairs. The cart-road from Salem to Yercaud was completed and opened for traffic.

Roads. (1902-03.) *Part II, para. 265.*

48. Railway circles of control and inspection do not correspond with the civil divisions of the country. The Presidency is traversed by parts of railways of other circles, while those of the Madras Circle do not lie wholly within its boundaries. The information given below relates to those railways with which the administration is directly concerned. The railways under the financial control of the Government of Madras are the Madras Railway, the South Indian

Railways. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 266 to 299.*

Madras Circle of control and inspection.

Railway, and the Bezwada Extension, in British territory, of the Nizam's Railway, a total length of 2,966 miles, of which 2,708 miles are open for traffic and 258 miles under construction. The Railway officers of the Madras Administration carry out periodical inspections, under the provisions of the Railway Act, on the above lines and also on the Nizam's Railway, a total of 3,687 miles. They also investigate accidents on all these lines and on certain parts of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the total length on which such duties are exercised being 4,727 miles.

Open Railways.

49. The lengths of railway opened for traffic during 1902–1903 were :— Badagara to Tellicherry 14·93 miles, Shoranur to Ernakulam 64·75 miles, Tinnevelly bridge to Kallidaikurichi 19·05 miles, Madura to Mandapam 89·50 miles, Muttupet to Pattukkóttai 17·03 miles, an addition during the year of 205·26 miles, bringing the total up to 2,707·72 miles.

Railways under construction and survey.

50. Omitting lines opened during the year, the railways under construction during 1902–1903 by the Madras Railway Company were the junction works with the North-East Line (or East Coast Railway), the section from Tellicherry to Azhikkal on the West Coast, a further extension from Azhikkal to Mangalore, and two narrow gauge branches from Tiruppattúr to Krishnagiri and from Morappúr to Dharmapuri sanctioned for famine protective purposes. The South Indian Railway Company were constructing the Travancore branch from Tinnevelly to Quilon (of which the short section to Kallidaikurichi was opened for traffic in June 1902) and the section of the Tanjore District Board Railway from Pattukkóttai to Arantángi. Surveys for a line from Dindigul to Satyamangalam with connected lines, and of a branch from Tinnevelly to Tiruchendúr were sanctioned.

Indo-Ceylon connection.

51. During the year a special Commission investigated the question of the proper route on which to establish through communication on the broad gauge between Northern India and the extreme south, with possible ultimate extension to Ceylon. The conclusion arrived at was that from about Ramnad in the south a new broad-gauge line should run to Trichinopoly, and that north of this two alternatives should be examined, either a new line *viâ* Tirukkóyilúr to Arkonam or a new line to Villupuram and conversion of the existing metre-gauge line thence to Madras.

District Board Railways.

52. Several districts have decided to tax themselves in order to promote or encourage the early construction of local railways by the payment of interest on capital outlay. The Government of India have intimated that they are prepared to expand the Madras Provincial Loan account to an extent sufficient to enable the Local Government to advance to District Boards the capital necessary to enable them to themselves construct railways.

Madras Railway system.

53. The figures for open lines of railway refer to the calendar year 1902. The capital expenditure on the Madras Railway proper (844·42 miles) to the end of the year was Rs. 12,73,28,634 and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 57,00,438 or 4·48 per cent. The railway carried 8,467,508 passengers and 1,220,130 tons of goods. On the extension from Calicut to Tellicherry (43·65 miles) the net earnings were Rs. 90,982, the passengers carried being 431,003 and the goods 9,489 tons. The capital outlay on the North-East Line (494·22 miles) was Rs. 6,16,89,605 and the net earnings of Rs. 16,34,820 gave a dividend of 2·65 per cent. 3,427,884 passengers and 832,471 tons of goods were carried. The cost of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway (9·88 miles) amounted to Rs. 11,38,480 and the net earnings of Rs. 84,864 gave a dividend of 7·45 per cent. 658,730 passengers and 255,208 tons of goods were

carried. On the Nilgiri Railway (16·90 miles) the outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 48,71,140 and the net earnings were Rs. 1,12,110 or 2·28 per cent. 84,638 passengers and 20,148 tons of goods were carried. The Shoranur-Cochin Railway (64·75 miles) was opened for goods traffic in June 1902 and for all kinds of traffic on the 16th July 1902. The capital expenditure has been Rs. 63,66,301, and the net earnings for the period during which the line was open amounted to Rs. 73,300. The passengers numbered 254,249, and 20,311 tons of goods were carried.

South Indian Railway system.

54. On the South Indian Railway, including the newly-opened Pámban Branch, (1,123·13 miles), the capital expenditure to the end of 1902 amounted to Rs. 8,18,32,571, and the net profits of Rs. 57,39,897 gave a dividend of 7·01 per cent. The passengers numbered 13,534,629, and 1,646,712 tons of goods were carried. The Tanjore District Board Railway (71·11 miles open) cost Rs. 31,58,026 and the net earnings were Rs. 1,46,763 or 3·62 per cent. The railway carried 1,188,710 passengers and 162,722 tons of goods. Of the Travancore Branch a short section of 19·05 miles was opened on the 1st June 1902. The cost of this section was Rs. 10,28,541 and the net earnings were Rs. 26,039. The passengers carried numbered 252,560 and the goods 10,969 tons.

Bezwada Extension Railway.

55. The British section of the Nizam's Railway (20·58 miles) cost Rs. 14,60,425. The net earnings of Rs. 1,40,329 gave a dividend of 12·09 per cent. 221,227 passengers were carried and 357,779 tons of goods.

Madras Tramways. (1902.) *Part II, para. 300.*

56. The Madras Tramways have a length of 9·31 miles. During the year the cars ran 944,336 miles and carried 6,290,610 passengers.

Canals. (1902-03.) *Part II, para. 301.*

57. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari canals, the Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. The gross ton-mileage on all canals fell slightly; the value of goods and the number of passengers also decreased.

Irrigation. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 302 to 311.*

58. The total outlay on irrigation works amounted to over 66 lakhs or Rs. 11·40 lakhs in excess of the outlay in 1901–1902. The area irrigated, including first and second crops, and the revenue derived from irrigation works rose slightly, the area being more than 69 lakhs of acres and the revenue more than 2 crores and 39 lakhs. If allowance is made for interest, the loss incurred during the year on account of the Rushikulya project which is the only protective work in this Presidency, was nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. The expenditure incurred under capital account on the eight major productive works was 3½ lakhs, of which nearly 4 lakhs was spent on the Kistna delta, about 1¾ lakhs on the Pennér river canals, and one lakh on the Cauveri delta. The profit on all the productive works was 5·55 per cent. on the capital spent on them or, if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal be excluded from the calculation, 9·63 per cent. The working expenses decreased slightly and amounted to 19 lakhs. Under class II, Minor Works and Navigation, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, one work was sanctioned during the year. The capital outlay on works of this class amounted to more than 4¾ lakhs during the year and to nearly two crores of rupees up to end of the year. The revenue increased by over half a lakh and amounted to nearly 11½ lakhs, or, allowing for the working expenses, more than 7 lakhs. About 4½ lakhs of rupees were spent on the restoration of tanks for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept. Up to the end of the year about 37 per cent. of the work to be done

under the Tank Restoration Scheme had been carried out. The Government of India having sanctioned a grant for the investigation of protective irrigation projects, three officers were placed on special duty in connection with these investigations; estimates and plans for some schemes were prepared, while the investigation of many others was in progress. The largest of the projects are the Tungabhadra and the Kistna projects, the cost of which has been roughly estimated at $8\frac{3}{4}$ and 9 crores of rupees, respectively.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Revenue and expenditure. (1902-03.) *Part II, paras. 312 to 315.*

59. The gross revenue and expenditure under Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds taken together rose from Rs. $1,518\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and Rs. $741\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in 1901–1902 to Rs. 1,582 lakhs and Rs. $813\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in 1902–1903. The surplus of the year which amounted to nearly Rs. $768\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 9 lakhs.

Imperial Revenues. Land-revenue. *Part II, para. 317.*

60. The receipts from land-revenue amounted to Rs. 584 lakhs against Rs. $559\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in the previous year. The increase is attributable mainly to favourable season, to the collection in certain districts of arrears outstanding at the close of 1901–1902 and to the introduction of the new settlement rates in certain taluks of the Malabar district.

Canal revenue. *Part II, para. 318.*

61. The receipts of canal revenue were less than in the previous year in the case of the Dumagudiem and the Gódávari canals; in the case of the Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal, receipts showed an increase.

Customs. *Part II, para. 319.*

62. The receipts from Sea-customs amounted to nearly Rs. $46\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs and exceeded those of 1901–1902 by a little over Rs. 2 lakhs. The excess was the result mainly of larger exportation of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius. The receipts on account of Land-customs rose from nearly Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to nearly Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, owing to larger importation of apparel and petroleum and to larger exportation of rice.

Opium. *Part II, para. 320.*

63. The receipts from opium rose from a little over Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to a little over Rs. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The charges which are trifling exhibited a decline.

Salt. *Part II, paras. 321, 322.*

64. The total quantity of salt manufactured during the year was the highest on record and exceeded that of the previous year by about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds. The quantity issued fell by a little over half a lakh of maunds. The revenue on account of salt rose from Rs. $190\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year to nearly Rs. $202\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The increase was almost entirely in the duty on excise-salt and was due to the realisations on account of credits consequent on the large credit sales in the second half of 1901–1902. The charges advanced from Rs. $20\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs to nearly Rs. $21\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

Excise (Abkári). *Part II, para. 323.*

65. The receipts from abkári amounted to Rs. $151\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs against Rs. $138\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year. The rise in the receipts was due to a general improvement in the season. The charges on the other hand fell from nearly Rs. 10 lakhs to nearly Rs. $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Stamps. *Part II, para. 324.*

66. The revenue from stamps fell from about Rs. 87 lakhs in 1901–1902 to Rs. $82\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the fall being due to decreased litigation and to a decrease in the number of mortgages consequent on a favourable season. The charges also fell from about Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, a decrease corresponding to the fall in the receipts.

67. The receipts on account of income-tax which exhibit a progressive tendency amounted to nearly Rs. 29⅔ lakhs and exceeded those of the previous year by about a lakh of rupees. The charges which were about one-third of a lakh of rupees showed a slight excess over those of the previous year. **Assessed taxes.** *Part II, para. 325.*

68. The receipts and charges of the Forest department which amounted to a little over Rs. 26 lakhs and to Rs. 17⅔ lakhs exceeded those of the previous year by nearly three-quarters of a lakh and two-thirds of a lakh of rupees, respectively. The surplus during the year amounted to about Rs. 8½ lakhs against Rs. 8⅓ lakhs in 1901–1902. **Forests.** *Part II, para. 326.*

69. The receipts from other taxes levied for Imperial purposes rose by about Rs. 7½ lakhs to nearly Rs. 239¾ lakhs. The improvement was due mainly to the increase of a little over Rs. 5⅓ lakhs in the receipts of the South Indian Railway consequent on a general development of traffic throughout the line owing to favourable season and on the opening of the Pámban Branch for public traffic from the 1st August 1902. The improvement in the receipts of the Mysore State Railway (a little over Rs. 2⅓ lakhs) which was due to the absence of plague preventive measures, the extension of mail train services, the enhancement of fares for passengers and the increase in cotton and seeds traffic was counterbalanced by a fall in the earnings of the Madras Railway North-East Line owing to breaches on the line caused by heavy rains during the year. There was also an increase of three-quarters of a lakh of rupees under "Interest" consequent on the payment made by the Harbour Trust Board of the interest on the loan for harbour construction due up to the 31st August 1902 instead of up to the 31st March as in previous years. The expenditure from Imperial funds under heads other than those already mentioned rose from Rs. 223¾ lakhs to Rs. 254⅓ lakhs. The increase is attributable to a negative entry in 1901–1902 of Rs. 12⅓ lakhs under "Construction of Railways" representing the adjustment of the purchase-money of the Tanjore District Board Railway due by the Tanjore District Board to Government and to the excess expenditure in 1902–1903 of a little over Rs. 18¾ lakhs under "48. State Railways" due to the purchase by Government on the 1st January 1903 of the Nilgiri State Railway. The decrease of Rs. 1⅔ lakhs under "Scientific, etc., Departments" consequent on a fall in the charges on account of Census operations was counterbalanced by the excess expenditure of Rs. 1¾ lakhs under "State Railways—Working Expenses" caused mainly by the heavy charges incurred in connection with the repairs of flood damages on the North-East Line of the Madras Railway. There was also a fall of Rs. 1⅓ lakhs under "Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" owing to less expenditure on railway surveys, but this was more than covered by the increased expenditure of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs on the construction of protective irrigation works. **Other taxes levied for Imperial purposes.** *Part II, paras. 327, 328.*

70. The receipts on account of Provincial funds fell from a little over Rs. 378½ lakhs to Rs. 366¾ lakhs, while the expenditure rose from nearly Rs. 338¼ lakhs to Rs. 366½ lakhs. The surplus of about Rs. 40½ lakhs at the end of 1901–1902 was thus reduced to a quarter of a lakh of rupees at the end of 1902–1903. **Provincial revenues.** *Part II, paras. 330 to 336.*

71. The actual provincial share of land-revenue fell from a little over Rs. 201 lakhs to a little over Rs. 188¾ lakhs. The fall was due to a decrease of about Rs. 18½ lakhs in the net amount of contributions from Imperial to Provincial revenues. The charges on account of land-revenue rose by a little over a lakh of rupees to nearly Rs. 54 lakhs. Land revenue.

72. The receipts from Sea-customs fell from nearly a lakh to three-quarters of a lakh of rupees, while those from Land-customs, which are inconsiderable in Customs.

amount, rose. The total charges under "Customs" amounted to about Rs. 2¾ lakhs and were nearly the same as in the previous year.

Salt. 73. The receipts under "salt" which amounted to a lakh of rupees were almost the same as those of 1901–1902.

Other heads. 74. The variations under the other heads included in the group head "Principal Heads of Revenue" have been explained in the portion relating to the Imperial section. The Provincial revenue under the remaining heads which amounted to nearly Rs. 40¼ lakhs exhibited a slight decrease as compared with that of the previous year. The expenditure under these heads rose by Rs. 27⅓ lakhs to Rs. 287¾ lakhs. The excess was due mainly to increased expenditure under "General Administration" (nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs), "Education" (Rs. 4½ lakhs), "Irrigation and Navigation—Public Works Officers" (Rs. 9¾ lakhs), "Civil Works —Public Works Officers" (Rs. 4½ lakhs) and "Contributions from Provincial to Local" (a little over Rs. 4⅓ lakhs). The increase under the first head was caused by the additional expenditure incurred in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Grants on account of students' hostels building grants and payments by results contributed to the increase under "Education." Increased outlay on each class of work due to a more liberal assignment of funds led to the increase under the third head. The increased expenditure under "Civil Works—Public Works Officers" was due to larger programmes of work and to increased grants placed at the disposal of the Public Works department. The increase under the last head was the result of special grants made to the district boards to enable them to increase their outlay on communications and to pay their results-grants in full.

Local funds. *Part II, paras. 338 to 350.* Under Act V of 1884. 75. The receipts on account of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 amounted to a little over Rs. 96½ lakhs and exceeded those of the previous year by nearly Rs. 8¼ lakhs. The excess occurred mainly under "Provincial Contribution" (a little over Rs. 4⅓ lakhs) and under "Provincial Rates" (about Rs. 2¼ lakhs). The increase under the former was due to the special grants from Provincial revenues referred to in the concluding portion of the previous paragraph, while that under the latter was due to favourable season. The expenditure rose from nearly Rs. 84 lakhs to nearly Rs. 98¼ lakhs, the rise being chiefly under "Civil Works—Civil Officers" (Rs. 4¼ lakhs) "Construction of Railways" (a little over Rs. 5¾ lakhs), "Education" (a little over Rs. 2 lakhs) and "Medical" (Rs. 1½ lakhs). The increase under the first head was caused by enhanced expenditure on communications and on the construction of railway feeder roads. Capital outlay on the construction of the extension to Arantángi explains the increase under "Construction of Railways." The increase under the third head was due to larger payments on account of result stipend to salary-result system schools and on account of payments by results to private schools. Increased expenditure on plague preventive measures caused the increase under "Medical." The funded capital of the district boards which stood at about Rs. 16¼ lakhs was nearly the same as in the previous year.

Village-service fund. 76. The receipts of the Ryotwari Villages Service Funds amounted to Rs. 56⅓ lakhs against a little over Rs. 54 lakhs in 1901–1902, the increase being due mainly to an improvement in the land-revenue collections. The charges which amounted to about Rs. 51 lakhs fell below those of the previous year by nearly a quarter of a lakh of rupees. The balance to the credit of the fund rose from about Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10¼ lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Proprietary Estate Village Service Fund and of the Irrigation Cess Fund during the year were comparatively small.

The balance to the credit of the former rose from a little over half a lakh of rupees to three-quarters of a lakh, while the balance to the credit of the latter fell from a little over half a lakh to a little over one-third of a lakh of rupees.

Port and Marine funds.

77. The receipts and charges on account of Port and Marine Funds fell from Rs. 10½ lakhs and Rs. 7⅔ lakhs to Rs. 6½ lakhs and Rs. 5½ lakhs, respectively, and the balance rose to a little over Rs. 3¾ lakhs.

Municipal revenues. *Part II, paras. 352 to 362.*

The mufassal municipalities.

78. Excluding the opening balance, the total receipts of mufassal municipalities amounted to more than one-third of a crore of rupees and were nearly four and three-fourths lakhs of rupees in excess of the receipts during the previous year. An increase occurred chiefly in the income from the tax on buildings and lands, grants and contributions and advances, but it was partly counterbalanced by a decrease under loans. There was an increase of 5 pies in the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of population. This was due in part to the enhancement of the rate of the land-tax in Vániyambádi and of the water and drainage tax in Cuddapah, and to the levy of the land-tax in Kodaikánal for the first time. The collection of the current taxes remained almost the same as in the previous year, but only about half the arrears were collected. The income derived from sources other than taxation rose by over four lakhs of rupees, nearly 29 per cent. of similar receipts in the previous year. The revenue from conservancy receipts was almost stationary and the further extension of the private scavenging system led to an increase of about 5 per cent. in the recoveries for services rendered to private individuals. The municipalities borrowed a little over one lakh of rupees from Government. The total expenditure exceeded the receipts, excluding the opening balance, by nearly a lakh of rupees and was more than the expenditure during the previous year by two and-a-quarter lakhs. The increase was chiefly in charges connected with public works, sanitation and investments. More than 37 per cent. of the expenditure was on public works and 30 per cent. was spent on medical relief, vaccination, registration of vital statistics and sanitation. The aggregate closing balance of all municipalities, excluding deposit balance, was 18·6 per cent. of their receipts ; five municipalities had deficit balances at the close of the year.

City of Madras.

79. The receipts of the Madras Municipality rose by half a lakh of rupees. The large increase which occurred under loans was partly met by a decline in the grants and contributions from Government and advances. The funds at the disposal of the Commission were 21 lakhs of rupees or three-quarters of a lakh less than in the previous year. Nearly 3 lakhs of rupees were borrowed by the Commission in the open market for drainage works. The charges fell from nearly Rs. 19⅓ lakhs to Rs. 16½ lakhs, the decrease appearing mainly under public works.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and deaths. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 364 to 368.*

80. Registration of births and deaths was compulsory in all municipalities and in 462 villages. The season was a good one and prices of food-grains fell. The total birth-rate showed an increase of 3·1 per mille and the death-rate decreased by 1·1 per mille, as compared with the previous year. The total number of births registered in the districts was equivalent to 28·2 per mille of the population under registration, according to the census of 1901. The birth-rate was below 25 per mille in three districts. The birth-rate in municipalities averaged 32·7. In rural towns and in villages it averaged 29·2 and 28·1, respectively. The number of

deaths registered represented a rate of 20·2 per mille of the population under registration, against 21·3 in the previous year. The death-rate of infants was 168 per mille in rural areas. Madras, as usual, showed the highest death-rate (42·4). The number of deaths from cholera showed a marked decrease. Small-pox accounted for 3·4 per cent. of the total deaths. The deaths from plague numbered 10,795, against 3,035 in 1901.

Emigration and immigration. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 369 to 372.*

81. The number of emigrants for Natal and Mauritius showed a decrease compared with the previous year. There was no emigration to the French colonies. Recruitment for Fiji was begun in November 1902. The decrease in the number of emigrants to the Straits Settlements noticed in 1901 continued during the year. Four ships returned from Natal, bringing 857 emigrants. They brought with them Rs. 1·72 lakh in savings.

Medical relief. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 373 to 375.*

82. The number of hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year shows an increase of six over the figure for 1901. The number of beds was increased and the number of patients treated also rose. The increase occurred among out-patients, the number of in-patients being less than in 1901. The percentage of in-patients cured was higher than in 1901 and the percentage of deaths fell from 9·18 to 7·02. The number of patients operated on showed an increase, and 94 per cent. of the patients operated on were cured. The gross income of the institutions increased; 45 per cent. of the income was contributed by local funds and 27 per cent. by Government. The average cost of each patient increased. The proceeds of the sale of quinine increased by nearly a thousand rupees.

Lunatic asylums. (1902.) *Part II, para. 376.*

83. The daily average number of inmates in the three asylums increased, but the accommodation was sufficient. The daily average of sick was less than in 1901. The number of deaths in the asylums also showed a decrease.

Sanitation. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 377 to 379.*

84. During the year plans and estimates were submitted for water-supplies at Kodaikánal, Vellore and Saidapet. Investigations were also in progress in several other towns. Surveys and levels were completed for the improvement of the sanitation of Ootacamund and for the market at Coonoor. Estimates for a scheme to supply water to the Vaccine Institute at Guindy were sanctioned for execution. The final revised estimate for the extension of the Trichinopoly water-supply works was sanctioned.

Vaccination. (1902-03.) *Part II, para. 380.*

85. The number of vaccinators was increased by 15 during the year. The total number of vaccinations showed an increase over last year's figure; the increase occurred under primary vaccinations, the number of revaccinations having decreased. The number of successful vaccinations also increased. The percentage of success was 90·7. There was an increase of 25,000 in the number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated. Compulsory vaccination was in force in some village unions.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Madras University. *Part II, paras. 405 to 407.*

86. The curriculum in history for the B.A. degree examination was revised, and the new curricula for the F.L. and B.L. degree examinations came into partial effect during the year. The revised curriculum for the M.B. and C.M. degree examination came into full effect during the year and the examination comprised four stages instead of three as in preceding years. The number of candidates admitted to degrees in the several faculties was slightly larger than in 1901–1902.

For the M.A. degree examination 24 were examined and 8 passed. The passed candidates represented five branches of knowledge. The branch of the B.A. degree examination in which the largest number of candidates was examined was English. The largest number of passes was in second language; 5 women passed in the English division, 3 in the second language division and 1 in the science division. Of the successful candidates 237 passed in all the three divisions and 247 completed the test, having previously passed a portion of the examination. For the First examination in Arts, the numbers both of candidates and of passes were slightly less than in 1901–1902. Of these candidates 31 were women, of whom 13 passed.

Collegiate Education. *Part II, paras. 408 to 421.*

87. The number of first-grade colleges was 11; the number of students showed an increase, which occurred chiefly under F.A. students. Second-grade colleges numbered 29 as in 1901–1902, but the strength of the F.A. classes increased. Three of the colleges were specially intended for women. There were, besides, a few women attending colleges for men. For the M.L. degree examination one candidate appeared and passed. For the B.L. degree examination the numbers of candidates and passes were less than in 1901–1902. The First examination in Law was held twice during the year, and in all 513 candidates appeared and 288 passed. The strength of the Law College fell slightly. The receipts showed an increase, and the expenditure a decrease, compared with the figures of 1901–1902. The College worked as a full-time institution for the first time during the year under report and at a profit of Rs. 22,986. For the M.D. degree examination 3 candidates appeared and 2 passed. Candidates were also examined for the first, second and final L.M. and S. and for the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. The strength of the Madras Medical College rose, the increase occurring in the M.B. and C.M. section and also in the L.M. and S. section. For the B.E. degree examination, 22 candidates were examined and 13 passed. In the First examination in Engineering 7 candidates passed out of 16 who appeared. Thirteen Engineer students appeared for the final examination before the College Board of Examiners and all passed. Of 31 Engineer Subordinate students examined by the Board, 30 were successful. The Engineer and Engineer Subordinate classes contained practically the same numbers of students as in the previous year. The numbers appearing for the written and practical portions of the L.T. degree examination declined. In the tests for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates there was no appreciable change in the number who passed. Seven graduates and 8 undergraduates were under training in the Training College, Rajahmundry, and 35 graduates (including one woman) and 22 undergraduates (including one woman) in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The hostels attached to the Saidapet College worked with success. Seven candidates secured diplomas in agriculture. More than 50 per cent. of the subject candidates sent up from the College of Agriculture passed the several technical examinations. The strength of the College increased. The Veterinary Hospital worked well during the year. The Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, gave courses of lectures, during the year, on Agricultural Chemistry and Contagious Diseases among animals.

Arts.

Law.

Medicine.

Engineering.

Teaching.

Agriculture.

Secondary Education. *Part II, paras. 422 to 431.*

88. For the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination 309 male candidates appeared and 38 passed. Since the institution of the examination in 1890 only 64 candidates have completed the test. At the Matriculation Examination, the number of candidates and also that of passes increased slightly. The number of Upper Secondary schools for boys rose and the strength of the Upper Secondary

Boys.

and Lower secondary departments of these schools also rose. Of the schools, 151 were recognised under the Educational Rules. In the Upper Secondary stage of instruction, there was an increase in the number of boys. At the lower secondary examination 1,228 male candidates passed for complete certificates. At the results grant examination of the lower secondary standards the number of canditates and also the number of passes showed an increase. Besides the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools there were 289 English and 106 vernacular lower secondary schools for boys, an increase over last year's figures. The lower secondary departments of English and vernacular schools were stronger than in the previous year. The schools recognised under the Educational Rules were 260 English and 67 vernacular schools. In the lower secondary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions, there were nearly forty thousand boys, or three thousand more than in 1901–1902.

Girls.

89. No female candidates appeared for the upper secondary examination. At the Matriculation examination 162 females were examined and 63 passed. The number of upper secondary schools for girls remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 25, but the strength of the upper secondary departments in them rose. In the upper secondary stage of instruction there was an increase in the number of girls. At the lower secondary examination the percentage of success showed a decrease. At the results grant examination of the lower secondary standards the figures were smaller than in 1901–1902. Besides the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools there were 39 English and 127 vernacular lower secondary schools for girls. In the lower secondary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions there were more than 3,000 girls, an improvement on last year's figure.

Primary Education. *Part II, paras. 432 to 436.*

90. For the primary examination, there was an increase in the number of both male and female candidates; the number of candidates who passed for complete certificates also increased. For the results grant examination for the primary standards, 175,734 boys and 29,918 girls appeared and 133,525 boys and 21,795 girls passed. The number of public primary schools for boys fell but their strength rose. Public primary schools for girls also fell, but their strength increased. There were in all classes of institutions nearly 2,000 more boys and over 300 more girls than in 1901–1902.

Training schools. *Part II, paras. 437 to 442.*

91. For the written tests for teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades there was an increase in the numbers of candidates and of passes. The number of candidates who qualified for trained teachers' certificates was more than a thousand; 77 qualified for untrained teachers' certificates. At the practical test over 900 candidates passed, a slight decrease from last year's figures. The number of training schools for men increased and their strength also increased. Fourteen sessional schools were at work on the 31st March 1903, against 15 on the corresponding date last year. The gymnasium classes attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Rajahmundry College, were abolished during the year. In the written test for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades, over 700 trained masters passed, nearly 500 of them in the primary grade. Nearly 1,000 trained students joined the profession of teaching. The number of training schools for mistresses remained the same, and their strength was practically the same. At the written test, 17 trained mistresses passed for the upper secondary, 148 for the lower secondary and 65 for the primary grade teachers' certificate. The number of trained mistresses who obtained employment as teachers

was 207. Ten students passed the examination for gymnastic teachers' certificate from the Teachers' College. The sessional schools were attended by over 600 teachers, over 530 of whom passed the complete test at the primary examination.

Schools of Medicine. *Part II, para. 444.*

92. For the first, second and final examinations for the Apothecary grade altogether sixty-five candidates passed, of whom 9 were women. For the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade, 78 candidates appeared and 57 passed. The number of medical schools rose from 2 to 3 and their strength increased. Of the students 23 were women.

Technical, Industrial or Art schools. *Part II, paras. 443 to 449.*

93. At the Government Technical examinations, there was an increase in the number of candidates and also in the number who passed. Of the successful candidates nearly 70 per cent passed the elementary examination. Two candidates received diplomas in agriculture and 3 in drawing: while 52 candidates obtained group certificates, which included one for Letter Press Printing. The number of technical, industrial or art schools rose but their strength fell slightly. Over a hundred students obtained employment during the year. The United Free Church Mission opened an agricultural school at Melrosapuram (Chingleput district) and had 15 students on its rolls on the 31st March 1903.

Private and indigenous schools. *Part II, para. 485.*

94. The number of private and indigenous schools rose by nearly 300 and their strength also rose. Forty of the schools were advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian and two hundred were advanced schools teaching Sanskrit. Sanskrit schools received aid from Government to the extent of over a thousand rupees.

General statistics. *Part II, paras. 383 to 390.*

95. Institutions, public and private, of all grades, fell slightly in number, but the scholars attending them rose by nearly 24,000. Schools and scholars alike decreased in three districts (Gánjam, Bellary and the Nilgiris); in six districts (Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Canara) schools only decreased; in one (Anantapur) scholars only decreased; in the remaining 12 districts both schools and scholars increased. The proportion of scholars to population of school age in the different districts varied from 58·8 per cent. (Madras) to 7·4 per cent. (Vizagapatam). Of the male and female population of school age 26·6 and 4·6 per cent., respectively, were under instruction.

Finances. *Part II, paras. 391 to 401.*

96. The amount realised in fees in all classes of institutions, public and private, was Rs. 23,79,625, against Rs. 22,25,231 in 1901–1902. The percentage of fees to total cost remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 36. The fee receipts in Government institutions amounted to Rs. 2,01,852, in board institutions to Rs. 3,87,450, in aided institutions to Rs. 13,56,787 and in unaided and private institutions to Rs. 4,32,837, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,78,117, Rs. 3,60,828, Rs. 12,52,211 and Rs. 4,33,407. For grants-in-aid Rs. 11,94,491, Rs. 3,74,189 and Rs. 1,43,943 were paid from provincial, local and municipal funds, respectively, against Rs. 6,85,243, Rs. 2,37,275 and Rs. 1,17,143 in 1901–1902. The total expenditure on public instruction from all sources rose from Rs. 76,61,012 to Rs. 84,81,460; of which Rs. 26,42,109 were contributed by Government, Rs. 8,94,433 by district boards and Rs. 2,64,454 by municipal councils: while Rs. 24,91,719 were met from fees (including University, teachers' certificate and hostel fees) and Rs. 21,88,745 from endowments, subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts. Of the total expenditure 10·96 per cent. was devoted to collegiate education, 57·30 per cent. to general and 6·79 per cent. to special school education, the corresponding percentages for 1901–1902 being 11·43, 57·97 and 7·19, respectively.

Special tests. *Part II, paras. 491 to 495.*

97. Two examinations were held for the hand-writing and dictation test; out of 2,803 candidates 746 passed. The results of the examinations for the revenue and judicial tests were again poor. Of the candidates for the Salt, Abkári and Customs department special tests about 90 per cent. were successful.

The Lawrence Asylum. (1902.) *Part II, paras. 496, 497.*

98. The male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, had 287 pupils (excluding 4 day scholars) on the rolls on the 31st December 1902. One hundred and twenty scholars were of European parentage, 192 were sons of soldiers in the British army and 33 were sons of soldiers in the Native army. The female branch had 64 pupils (excluding 4 day scholars) on the rolls on the 31st December 1902. Forty-four of the girls were Europeans and 57 were daughters of soldiers in the British army.

The Reformatory School. (1902.) *Part II, para. 498.*

99. The strength of the Reformatory School was reduced by two during the year. In conduct there was an improvement on the whole; the total number of punishments was less than in the previous year, but the number of birchings increased. Of the pupils discharged 62 per cent. obtained employment.

Libraries. *Part II, paras. 499 to 503.*

100. The total number of institutions possessing libraries was slightly larger than in the previous year, but the number of primary schools provided with libraries is still very small. There was an increase in the number of registered reading-rooms and literary associations and also in the number of members.

Periodicals. *Part II, para. 504.*

101. Seven English papers were started during the year, while 8 stopped publication. The total number of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular papers on the register showed an increase of 8 over last year's figure.

Registration of books. *Part II, para. 505.*

102. The number of publications registered during the year fell from 1,254 to 1,115, of which 400 were in English, against 360 in 1901–1902. Of the publications 284 were educational in their aim, against 349 in the previous year. The number of works registered for copyright was 352 against 354 in 1901–1902.

School of Arts. *Part II, para. 521.*

103. The strength of the School of Arts, Madras, fell slightly, but the number of apprentices in the industrial classes rose. The carpentry, metal work, carpet-weaving and modelling departments increased in strength; the lacquer work department declined. The number of candidates who passed the several examinations in drawing was less than in the previous year. The receipts from sales rose from Rs. 24,556 to Rs. 40,562, the increase being due to the large sales at the Delhi Exhibition. The fees from the drawing and general education classes rose from Rs. 2,176 to Rs. 4,194. Charges rose from Rs. 52,960 to Rs. 62,416. The net expenditure was Rs. 33,991.

Museum. *Part II, paras. 507 to 515.*

104. There was a decrease in the number of visitors to the Government Museum during the year. Over seven thousand Gosha females visited the Museum on the days set apart for them. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library increased during the year by over a thousand.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. *Part II, para. 501.*

105. The charges incurred in connection with the collection, transcription, &c., of manuscripts amounted to Rs. 1,100 against Rs. 545 last year. This money was spent on purchase, transcription and preservation of manuscripts and on purchase of printed books. Two hundred and thirty-six manuscripts were acquired: 49 by transcription and restoration, 56 by purchase and 131 by presentation. The library was visited by 1,449 persons, against 1,930 in the previous year.

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 516 to 518.*

106. A branch observatory on Dodabetta peak was opened in June 1902. At Wellington the observations were suspended for some time owing to the illness of the observer. Otherwise observations were regularly recorded.

107. In Kodaikánal Observatory the transit building, the magnetic record vault and the anemometer tower were completed. The sun was observed for sun-spots on 346 days. The seismometer was in continuous action throughout the year. **Astronomy. (1902.)** *Part II, paras. 519, 520.*

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

108. The survey of the country round Vijayanagar was continued during the year. Excavations were made at prehistoric sites in the Tinnevelly district with satisfactory results. At Kurumbur in the Tinnevelly district an ancient temple was discovered underground. The operations in the Malabar district were continued. The old fortified wall on the north of Madras was inspected by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, with a view to its inclusion in the lists of monuments for conservation. The expenditure connected with archæological survey was greater than in the previous year. Several stone inscriptions were copied and arrangements were made to copy inscriptions in temples which are about to be repaired. **Archæology and Epigraphy. (1902-03.)** *Part II, paras. 522 to 528.*

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

109. One native was ordained deacon during the year, and two Europeans and seven natives were ordained priests. Two new cemeteries were consecrated, one at Bolaram and the other at Kilpauk. **Ecclesiastical. (1902-03.)** *Part II, paras. 530 to 532.*

110. There was a considerable increase in the value of stationery received from England during the year, all writing, printing, badami and cartridge papers being got from England. The total value of stationery issued during the year was in excess of the previous year's figure by over a lakh of rupees. **Stationery. (1902-03.)** *Part II, paras. 533, 534.*

111. Both the cash receipts and the disbursements of the Government Press were higher than in 1901-1902. There was an increase in the total cost for printing, the increase occurring chiefly under Court of Wards, Postmaster-General and Inspector-General of Police. The amount of work done at the Government Press, reduced to an equivalent of pica foolscap folio, increased. The work done at the Penitentiary branch showed a decrease. The average cost per standard page was 15 annas in the Government Press and Re. 1-0-2 in the Penitentiary branch. The cost of binding work turned out was less than in the previous year. **The Government Press. (1902-03.)** *Part II, paras. 535 to 541.*

112. The value of the work done by the district presses was slightly less than in the previous year. Cash receipts showed a slight decrease, while charges increased on account of the purchase of a larger quantity of press materials. **District presses. (1902-03.)** *Part II, para. 542.*

113. The total number of cases examined by the Chemical Examiner was less than in the previous year. The abnormal increase in that year is reported to have been due to the special examination of samples of fireworks by order of the Government of India. Poison was detected in 72·54 per cent. of the cases of suspected human poisoning and in 85·26 per cent. of the cases of suspected animal poisoning. In examinations of stains the percentage of detection was 85·3. There were seven miscellaneous medico-legal cases. **The Chemical Examiner's department. (1902.)** *Part II, paras. 543 to 549.*

Charitable institutions.
Part II, paras. 550 to 552.

114. The Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, and Rajah Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital were managed by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. There was a decrease in the expenditure. The number of women admitted to the Lying-in Hospital was less than in 1901. The Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry was managed by the same Directors. The total cost of the Triplicane Langarkhana was less than in the previous year. The cost of aid to each pauper *per mensem* decreased. The average daily number of paupers also showed a decrease. Excluding dispensaries, there were during the year 1902–1903 over 3,000 charitable institutions with an income of nearly thirteen lakhs of rupees. The total number of persons aided during the year was over 13 millions, and the average number receiving relief daily represented one per thousand of the population.

Muhammadans in the service of Government. (1902-03.)
Part II, para. 553.

115. There was a slight decrease in the total number of Muhammadans in the superior service during the year, but the percentage of Muhammadans in such service was still more than twice as large as the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population according to census. The percentage of Muhammadans in most of the higher grades was slightly less than in the previous year.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 48 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 49 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 55 to 64 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 65 to 78 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 79 to 93 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1901—TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

8. *Vide* pages 94 to 101 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

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RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1077—16TH AUGUST 1901 TO 15TH AUGUST 1902.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year M.E. 1077.*]

General and Political.

9. The Maharajah, His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya by caste and a Hindu by religion; his age is 45 and he has no male heirs. The population of the State was 2,952,157 according to the census of 1901. The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 99,91,334 and the tribute to the British Government Rs. 8,10,652. The actual strength of the military force was 1,274. The principal articles of production are pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, tea, jack, tapioca, yams, laurel-nut, rice and the ordinary cereals, teak and other timber. The manufactures include cocoanut, gingelly, lemongrass and laurel oils, jaggery, molasses, salt, arrack, cotton, cloth, yarn, coir rope, coir matting, bricks, tiles and pottery. There are plumbago and mica mines in the State.

10. The Honourable Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, I.C.S., was Resident throughout the year.

Administration of the land.

Land-revenue.

11. The current revenue demand for the year was Rs. 24,57,628, or Rs. 28,222 more than in the previous year. There was an increase in the demand on wet, garden and dry, lands and a slight falling off in "miscellaneous." The percentage of collection of current revenue was 96·78 of the demand. This shows a falling off from the figure (97·04) for last year which is explained as being due to the increase in the demand in two newly-settled taluks, a large portion of the demand being disputed. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 2,65,255, of which Rs. 1,23,142 were written off. Of the balance 29·73 per cent. was collected, an improvement on last year's figure (14·37 per cent.). The balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 99,859 as against Rs. 1,96,921 at the end of the previous year. The marked decline was due to the writing off of the arrears of rents on desavazhi lands in the Cochin State referred to in last year's report. The total receipts under land-revenue amounted to Rs. 23,04,880 against Rs. 22,75,461 in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 3,56,669 to Rs. 3,64,936.

Survey.

12. Of the 4 taluks remaining to be surveyed and made ready for settlement, none were completed during the year. Progress was made in three of the taluks. The area remaining to be surveyed at the end of the year was 1,319·13 square

miles. More work was done than in the previous year in revision of field measurements in completed taluks and in the publication of village maps, but in most respects the outturn of work was less than in the previous year. The area surveyed and made ready for settlement during the year was 327·50 square miles. The following special work was done:—(*a*) Demarcation of the boundary of Vadakode; (*b*) Survey of the Travancore Plantation Company's lands and other coffee estates; (*c*) Verification of encroachments on Wada and Kuriapulli canals. The number of persons (Government servants and private students) admitted to the Survey school was 145, of whom 114 were declared qualified. These figures are an improvement on those for the previous year (98 and 71, respectively). The cost of the department increased from Rs. 88,601 to Rs. 91,554. The Settlement department worked in 16 taluks as in the previous year. In the 16 taluks 33,219 registration cases were filed; the total number of registration cases disposed of was 33,883. In the taluk of Neyyattinkara where the collection of the new tax began with the year under review, 3,378 registration and 1,164 revenue cases were disposed of. Out of the total number of properties—108,995—pattas were issued for 95,218, *i.e.*, 87 per cent. Out of 6,040 escheat cases for disposal by the supervisors, 3,751 or 62 per cent. remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The Settlement Peishkar attributes the paucity of the work done by these officers to the fact that some of them were entrusted with other work. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,97,032 against Rs. 1,95,598 in M.E. 1076. Settlement.

13. There were four ordinary meetings of the Council and three Regulations were passed:—(1) A Regulation (amending the Civil Courts Regulation I of 1057) by which the ordinary jurisdiction of Munsifs was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000; (2) A Regulation to make provision for the care of the person and property of minors. This is an adaptation of Act VIII of 1890; (3) A Regulation to provide for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers and for the control of lepers following certain callings. The enactment is based on Act III of 1898. The Reports of the Select Committees on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill and the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill were presented. Three Bills were introduced, viz., Weights and Measures Bill, Press Bill and Lepers Bill, of which the last was passed into law and the other two were referred to Select Committees. Protection. Legislation.

14. The sanctioned strength of the force was 1,745 against 1,732 in 1076; the increase was due to the establishment of a new station and the substitution of a police guard for a military one in Nagercoil civil jail. The actual strength on the last day of the year was 1,723. The effective strength, deducting reserve, jail guards, etc., was 1,388, the ratio of police to population and area being one to 2,126 inhabitants and to 5·1 square miles. The pay of the lowest grade of head constables was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. There was a decline in the number of resignations and dismissals and a slight increase in desertions. The number of prosecutions was the same as in the previous year (50), but the percentage of convictions was much higher (42·8 against 14·2). There was a slight decrease in the number of cases reported; the number for disposal was 5,283, of which 3,309 were charged, 1,789 referred as false, 54 transferred to the undetected list and 131 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions rose in respect of cases from 88·01 to 89·06, but fell in respect of persons from 78·7 to 78·4. The most notable increase in percentage of convictions was that in 'dacoity' cases from 28·5 to 62·5, but the percentage of property recovered in these cases fell from 35·5 to 8·6. The number of known depredators registered fell from 1,563 to 1,403, the number convicted being 160 against 193. Police.

15. The number of courts was raised from 66 to 67, the second tahsildar of Trivandrum being invested with magisterial powers. The number of offences reported rose from 18,309 to 19,900, the increase being noticeable both under the Penal Code and under special and local laws. The ratio of conviction rose from 34·30 to 36·13. 426 juveniles were charged, of whom 75 were convicted, against 468 and 104, respectively, in 1076. Only 2 of the youths were sent to the Reformatory against 7 in 1076. The total file of the magistrates' courts rose from 18,309 to 19,900 cases. The average disposal by a magistrate was 351 cases against 320 in 1076; the average duration was the same. There was a slight increase in the use of the security sections, 12 persons being bound over against 8 in 1076. The percentage of confirmation on appeal to the district magistrates rose from 54·73 to Criminal Justice.

63·08. The number of original cases filed in the sessions courts rose from 127 to 131. Out of 140 cases for disposal 131 were disposed of. The ratio of conviction rose from 58·58 to 61·57, the average duration being the same (9 days). The ratio of confirmation on appeal also rose from 43·75 to 51·42. Eleven cases were referred to the High Court against 14 in the previous year. The percentage of confirmation on appeal rose from 60·16 to 70·36 with a falling off in that of modification and reversal from 25·21 and 14·63 to 22·23 and 6·48, respectively. 392 cases were disposed of in revision, the sentence or order being quashed in 21·43 per cent. of the cases against 33·33 in 1076 and modified in 10·97 per cent. against 10·06. The receipts and charges rose from Rs. 31,638 and Rs. 1,79,473 to Rs. 40,406 and Rs. 1,87,922, respectively.

Jails. 16. The admissions into the jails were the smallest during the past decade. The average daily strength fell from 567·89 to 502·27. The average cost per head rose from Rs. 84 to Rs. 91; the increase is reported to be due to the measures adopted for improving the health of the jail. These steps were taken on the interim report of the jail committee. The health of the prisoners showed some improvement, but the death-rates were still high, being 4·57 per cent. in the central jail, 9·1 in Quilon and 3·68 in Alleppey.

Civil Justice. 17. The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction was the same as in 1076. 36,351 original suits and 2,942 appeals were filed, against 37,365 and 2,919 in the previous year. There was a marked falling off (from 1,261 to 663) in the file of original suits in the district courts, due to the operation of the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation. In munsifs' courts there were 44,917 suits for disposal, of which 37,130 were disposed of. In the district courts the number for disposal was 1,395 and the number disposed of 939. The number of appeals for disposal was 3,028, of which 2,412 were disposed of. In all these cases the statistics show an improvement in the average duration, but the Resident points out that the improvement is only apparent because in each case there was an increase in the number of suits pending for more than one year; in suits before munsifs from 439 to 526; in suits in district judges' courts from 44 to 108; and in appeals from 2 to 14. The number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 434 first appeals and 479 second appeals, against 447 and 512 in 1076. The number disposed of was 297 first appeals and 371 second appeals. The average duration of first appeals rose from 5 months and 9 days to 6 months and 9 days, and of second appeals from 3 months and 21 days to 4 months and 7 days. The arrears fell from 258 to 245. The ratio of confirmation of munsifs' decrees fell from 53·07 to 52·90; from district judges' decrees the ratio rose from 53 to 60 in original decrees and fell from 63 to 60 in appellate decrees. The receipts under Civil Justice rose from Rs. 5,95,360 to Rs. 5,96,623. The expenditure rose from Rs. 3,34,177 to Rs. 3,34,211.

Registration. 18. The number of instruments presented for registration in the 47 offices rose from 162,896 to 166,588. Of 166,629 documents for registration, 166,504 were registered, their aggregate value being Rs. 3,55,69,555 against an aggregate value of Rs. 3,52,86,846 in the previous year. 98·8 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation against 97·7 in the previous year. The earnings of the department were Rs. 2,72,261, or Rs. 8,099 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 99,363 to Rs. 1,03,659.

Marine. 19. Six hundred and sixty-seven vessels called at the several ports of the State with an aggregate tonnage of 411,260 as against 621 with a tonnage of 330,915 in 1076. The receipts rose from Rs. 25,140 to Rs. 29,023, and the charges from Rs. 23,092 to Rs. 25,708.

Production and Distribution.
Weather. 20. The season was generally good, but less favourable for agriculture than in 1076. The total rainfall, gauged at 39 stations, was 3,422·01 inches, or 331·29 inches in excess of the normal.

Forests. 21. The area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 1,534 square miles and that of reserved lands 361 square miles. Adding to this the area under the cardamom department, the total area under control was 2,396 square miles against 2,301 square miles in 1076. There was an increase of Forest settlement work, the area finally reserved during the year being 508 square miles against 206 in 1076. 101·2 miles of reserve boundary were newly cleared at Rs. 22·78 per mile and 116·6 miles of old boundary re-cleared at Rs. 9·3 per mile. Out of Rs. 24,500 sanctioned

for communications and building Rs. 19,359 were spent. The proportion of expenditure improved from 69·88 to 85·32 per cent. The compensation realized in 172 cases was Rs. 1,168, against Rs. 1,421 in 132 cases in 1076. The quantity of timber removed from the forests by Government agency rose from 33,436 to 44,236, while that removed by purchasers and others fell from 44,595 to 5,282 candies, as the result of the abolition of the permit system. The total revenue of the department was Rs. 5,72,580 against Rs. 5,41,533 in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 3,30,859 to Rs. 4,47,326. These figures are exclusive of the receipts and expenditure under cardamoms. Under this head the receipts rose from Rs. 86,813 to Rs. 1,13,745 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 37,902 to Rs. 37,547. The area under cardamoms rose to 15,861·21 acres.

Factories.

22. During the year 6 factories were working, exclusive of tea and coffee factories. The number of hands employed in them was 2,983. Wages varied from 1½ annas to about 5 annas for coolies and from 8 to 11 annas for artisans. The value of imports and exports was Rs. 1,25,57,739 and Rs. 1,58,65,694 against Rs. 1,03,39,488 and Rs. 1,69,85,774, respectively, in 1076. There was a further decrease in the export of cocoanut products and a considerable decrease in the export of pepper and tea. The export of dry ginger increased from 4 lakhs to nearly 7 lakhs. There was a considerable increase in the import of piece-goods. 89·7 per cent. of the trade was with British India.

Trade.

Public Works.

23. The expenditure by the Chief Engineer's department and by the Marahmut department rose from Rs. 17,39,248 and Rs. 4,90,189 to Rs. 20,09,989 and Rs. 6,15,013, respectively. The percentage of expenditure on establishment was 14·66 on the actual outlay on works, as against 17·34 in the previous year. The expenditure on communications was Rs. 8,00,859 against Rs. 6,67,765 in the previous year. The negotiations for the construction of the road to the Coimbatore frontier were concluded, and a payment of Rs. 33,339 was made for the work done on the road. Under buildings there was an outlay of Rs. 4,94,652, against Rs. 4,80,513 in 1076. Rs. 3,69,500 was spent on irrigation works against Rs. 3,00,171 in 1076. Of this, Rs. 3,32,042 was spent on the Kotayar Project. The Thiruvankód channel was practically completed up to the 11th mile; and in the Right Bank channel, earth-work in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th miles was almost finished. The Cochin Railway was opened for traffic during the year and the acquisition and handing over of lands for the Quilon Railway was almost completed.

Anchal or Post offices. Gross revenue.

24. The number of anchal offices and letter boxes rose from 115 and 138 to 148 and 151, respectively. The total number of covers posted rose from 3,317,981 to 3,962,780, the increase being 392,723 under private and 252,076 under official covers. The receipts rose from Rs. 62,427 to Rs. 68,375; the postage chargeable on official covers was Rs. 2,44,427. The cost of the establishments rose from Rs. 80,111 to Rs. 87,381. The length of mail communication rose from 852 miles to 905 miles. The number of covers delivered rose from 3,298,145 to 3,938,186, while 14,251 were received in the dead-letter office against 11,896 in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance. Gross revenue.

25. The total revenue of the State exclusive of debt heads amounted to Rs. 99,91,334 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,02,58,407 against Rs. 96,94,111 and Rs. 95,84,590, respectively, in 1076. The result was a deficit of Rs. 2,67,073. The closing balance (including debt heads and viruthi receipts) was Rs. 99,38,777, the balance at the beginning of the year having been Rs. 1,02,07,332. The closing balance is made up as follows:—cash Rs. 19,85,435; promissory notes Rs. 68,53,334; goods Rs. 9,71,271; fixed deposits in banks Rs. 1,28,737.

Land revenue.

26. The land revenue increased from Rs. 22,75,461 to Rs. 23,04,880. The increase was due to the collection of tax in settled taluks.

Salt.

27. The outturn of home-made salt was 202,042 maunds against 145,406 in 1076. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 21,44,162, the charges to Rs. 4,34,614 and the net revenue to Rs. 17,09,548. The net revenue in the previous year was Rs. 17,19,641.

Excise.

28. The amount of tobacco sold rose from 11,269 to 11,490$\frac{1}{6}$ candies and the net revenue from Rs. 9,98,189 to Rs. 10,17,064. The net revenue under abkári and opium rose from Rs. 6,97,113 to Rs. 7,22,270. The net revenue from customs fell from Rs. 7,29,693 to Rs. 6,84,414.

Stamps. 29. The revenue from stamps rose from Rs. 4,10,669 to Rs. 4,11,173 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 20,834 to Rs. 19,438. The net revenue was Rs. 3,91,735.

Mint. 30. During the year 139,870 silver fanams, 74,930 silver 'two-chakram' pieces and 3,031,925 copper cash were coined. The minting of single silver chakrams was discontinued. The cost of the mint was Rs. 8,406, giving a profit of Rs. 16,244.

Vital Statistics, etc.

Births and Deaths. 31. The number of births registered was 53,224 against 53,481 in 1076. The number of deaths was 49,948 against 46,548. The birth-rate was 18·02 per mille and the death-rate 16·91, against 21·5 and 18·30, respectively, in M.E. 1076. There was a marked decline in cases of cholera and an abnormal rise in small-pox which contributed 25·78 per cent. of the total deaths.

Medical relief. 32. There were 22 hospitals, 19 dispensaries, 3 bi-weekly dispensaries and 6 weekly dispensaries. The number of in-patients rose from 13,223 to 14,633 and of out-patients from 425,210 to 495,283. The mortality among in-patients rose from 4·96 to 6·41. The increase is attributed to the severe epidemic of small-pox. The number of patients treated in the Maternity Hospital rose from 587 to 675. The number of midwives was 30; they attended 1,542 cases. In the Lunatic asylum 147 patients were treated, and in the Leper asylum 252. The Medical school was abolished at the end of the year and in its place 10 scholarships of Rs. 20 each were sanctioned for training in the Madras Medical College or the Medical school, Tanjore. The total expenditure in the department rose from Rs. 2,30,759 to Rs. 2,39,627. In the Veterinary Hospital 192 cases were treated, or 9 more than in 1076; 183 were discharged cured. The cost of the Sanitary department rose from Rs. 63,424 to Rs. 64,535. There was a considerable increase in the work of the Vaccination department as a result of the small-pox epidemic; the number of operations was 238,536 against 153,785 in 1076.

Sanitation.

Vaccination.

Education. 33. The old classification of schools was abandoned and a new one adopted, schools being classed as high, middle, upper primary and lower primary. A revised curriculum of studies was introduced. The number of schools was 3,810 and the number of pupils 189,843 as against 3,683 and 184,639 in 1076. The percentage of girls was 23·3 as against 24·36. Government schools increased in number by 4 and private aided and unaided schools by 26 and 97, respectively. The increase in pupils in each class of schools was 1,407, 1,525 and 2,212 respectively. The percentage of males and females of school-going age under instruction was 44·4 and 11·5 among Hindus, 61·7 and 27·5 among Christians and 29·7 and 7·6 among Muhammadans. There were 2 Government training schools and 3 aided training schools. The former had 72 pupils and the latter 75 as against 73 and 65 in the previous year. The number of teachers with special qualifications in Government schools fell from 21·2 to 19·8. The numbers of pupils in the Maharajah's Colleges for boys and girls at Trivandrum were 185 and 8 against 159 and 2, respectively, in 1076. An Assistant to the Professor of History was appointed in the boys' college. The strength of the Government Law College fell from 194 to 124. The fall is attributed to the enforcement of the new rules which require a higher entrance standard. In consequence of the reduction of the B.L. course from 3 to 2 years the college staff was reorganised at an additional cost of Rs. 9,756 per annum. The strength of the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum, fell from 170 to 159. The number of apprentices in the Industrial school of Arts rose from 12 to 15. In the Reformatory there were 21 boys at the beginning of the year and 15 at the end. The total cost of the Educational department rose by Rs. 34,736 to Rs. 5,66,587 and the total receipts by Rs. 409 to Rs. 1,21,045. The net cost was Rs. 4,45,542.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1077—16TH AUGUST 1901 TO 15TH AUGUST 1902.)

[*Report on the Administration of Cochin for the year M.E. 1077.*]

General and Political. 34. The Raja of Cochin, His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., belongs to the Kshatriya caste; his religion is Hinduism. He is 50 years of age and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Malayalam and Sanskrit. The population of the State was 812,025 according to the census of 1901. The gross

revenue is estimated at about 28 lakhs and the annual tribute paid to the British Government is 2 lakhs. The strength of the military force is 318. The principal articles of produce and manufactures are paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, cardamoms, areca-nuts, timber, hides, cocoanut-oil, coir mats, coir yarns and grass mats. Her Highness the Senior Rani, aunt of the Raja, died on the 14th February 1902. The Honourable Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, I.C.S, was Resident throughout the year.

Administration of the land.

Land-revenue.

35. The current demand of land-revenue (including devaswam) was Rs. 7,87,103, of which Rs. 7,79,433, or 99·0 per cent., was collected. Of the arrears (Rs. 34,415) Rs. 19,667 were collected and Rs. 13,737 written off the accounts. The figures of arrears are, however, not really complete as old standing revenue cases in dispute have been removed from the register and are not entered as arrears until each case is disposed of. The Government of Madras have suggested that this system be discontinued. The expenditure under land-revenue fell from Rs. 96,755 to Rs. 94,068. Besides this Rs. 59,591 was spent on survey and settlement.

Protection.

Legislation.

36. The Abkári Regulation, I of 1077, was passed during the year. Nine bills were under the consideration of the Durbar at the end of the year.

Police.

37. The sanctioned strength of the police on the last day of the year was 72 officers and 442 men; the actual strength was 70 officers and 436 men; the proportion to population and area was 1 to 1,605 persons and 2·7 square miles. The number of departmental punishments fell from 285 in 1076 to 237. There were 42 prosecutions against policemen, of which 1 was departmental; only 2 cases ended in conviction. Of 767 cases of grave crime requiring investigation, 251 were referred as doubtful or false, 26 were struck off as undetectable, and 415 were charged. Of the charged cases tried by the courts 73 per cent. ended in conviction against 78·6 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered rose from 54 to 75. The average duration of investigation was 15·4 days against 16·8 in the previous year. The number of known-depredators on the register was 311 against 575 in the previous year. It is reported that the K.D. register was thoroughly revised and rewritten.

Criminal Justice.

38. The number of cases for disposal by the magistracy was 4,574, of which 4,552 were disposed of; of the latter 81·3 per cent. related to offences under the Penal Code. Of 8,705 persons accused, 1,366 were convicted and 7,209 discharged or acquitted. Of those convicted, 802 were punished with fine only, and 78 with whipping only. Of sentences appealed against 93 per cent. of those passed by district magistrates and 49 per cent. of those by subordinate magistrates were confirmed. In 33 cases decided by the sessions court, 59 persons were accused, of whom 32 were convicted and 27 acquitted. The Sessions Court disposed of 6 appeals (out of 7 received); the number of appellants was 16; the sentences passed on 15 were confirmed and the remaining one was reversed. The Chief Court received and decided 18 appeals, in which 27 persons were concerned; the sentences on 16 were confirmed and the remainder modified or reversed. The receipts under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 6,369, or Rs. 1,493 more than in the previous year; the expenditure rose from Rs. 35,724 to Rs. 37,464.

Jails.

39. There were, as in the previous year, 1 central jail and 9 subsidiary jails. The average daily number of convicts fell from 223 to 200; the average expenditure per head rose from Rs. 64 to Rs. 66. The expenditure on the central jail was Rs. 13,177 against Rs. 14,493 in 1076. The cost of the subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,449 against Rs. 3,150 in 1076.

Civil Justice.

40. At the beginning of 1077 a munsif's court was established at Nemmara. The total number of suits for disposal was 10,556, of which 9,994 were decided. The arrears fell from 615 to 562. The number of suits decided by munsifs was 8,848 (against 8,769 received during the year). The average duration of ordinary contested suits in the munsifs' courts rose from 72·9 to 73·3 days and that of small cause contested suits from 19·6 to 22·3 days. The average duration of contested suits in the district courts rose from 233 to 253 days. 57 per cent. of the appeals against munsifs' decrees ended in confirmation (against 53 per cent. in 1076). Of district courts' decrees, 42 per cent. (against 50 per cent. in 1076) were confirmed on appeal. Of 810 ordinary appeals for disposal by district judges, 630 were disposed of (against 638 received during the year). The average duration was 115 days in one of the district courts and 100 in the other. Of 314 appeals for

disposal by the Chief Court 239 were decided (against 283 received). There were 18 appeals pending disposal in His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal, of which 12 were disposed of. The receipts on account of civil justice were Rs. 1,44,786 and the expenditure was Rs. 90,344.

Registration. 41. The number of registry offices remained 15. The aggregate number of registrations was 33,780 against 33,478 in the previous year. Of these 33,656, or 99·6 per cent., were registered on the day of presentation. Registration was refused in 79 cases. The receipts amounted to Rs. 48,391 and the expenditure to Rs. 25,185.

Military. 42. The strength of infantry and artillery was 292 and that of the body guard 16. The expenditure was Rs. 30,094 against Rs. 37,735 in the previous year.

Marine. 43. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the sirkar port of Malipuram was 105 with an aggregate tonnage of 87,513. The port dues amounted to Rs. 4,997 against Rs. 6,000 in 1076.

Production and Distribution.

Weather. 44. The season was favourable to agriculture. The mean of the rainfalls recorded was 93·32 against 91·91, 92·17 and 92·88 in the three preceding years. It is reported that forest thefts showed a further decrease. There were 55 cases against 80 in 1076. Pending the enactment of a forest law, the demarcation of forest areas was suspended. Timber was sold to the Madras and the South Indian Railway Companies, the Gun Carriage Factory at Madras and the Cordite Factory at Coonoor. The receipts advanced from Rs. 5,08,112 to Rs. 6,00,301 and the expenditure from Rs. 3,55,836 to Rs. 5,12,333. The value of the imports at Mali-

Trade. puram was Rs. 6,750 and that of the exports Rs. 1,350.

Public Works. The amount spent on public works was Rs. 2,71,410 against Rs. 4,70,824 in the previous year and against Rs. 3,25,000 provided for in the budget. 448 miles of road were maintained as in

Railway. the previous year. The Cochin State Railway was completed during the year and opened for goods traffic on 2nd June and for passenger traffic on 16th July 1902. The *total* capital expenditure incurred on the railway was Rs. 63,78,195. The

Anchal or Post offices. number of anchal offices and the length of the mail communication were the same as in 1076, viz., 32 offices and 245 miles. The number of articles given out for delivery rose by 8 per cent. to 713,202. The receipts rose by Rs. 235 to Rs. 8,181. The expenditure decreased by Rs. 113 to Rs. 15,658.

Revenue and Finance. 45. The total receipts and expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 27,20,886 and Rs. 25,15,765, respectively; the corresponding figures for M.E. 1076 were Rs. 27,61,304 and Rs. 25,14,026. The year opened with a cash balance in the treasuries of Rs. 3,08,816 and closed with Rs. 2,21,935. To provide funds for the railway, all the Government of India promissory notes were sold during the year for Rs. 8,36,723. A temporary loan of Rs. 3,00,000 was also raised. To pay off the temporary loans and to provide funds for the increase in the expenditure on account of the railway, the Durbar proposes to raise a debenture loan of 10 lakhs and to open a sinking fund for its liquidation.

Customs. 46. A sum of Rs. 1,09,353 was received from the British Government on

Salt. account of customs under the Interportal Trade Convention. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 181,744 maunds against 172,064 in 1076. The average consumption per head of population was 18·41 lb. against 17·4 lb. in 1076. The receipts rose from Rs. 5,08,886 to Rs. 5,34,950 and the expenditure from Rs. 98,912 to Rs. 1,13,957. The net revenue rose from Rs. 4,09,974 to Rs. 4,20,993.

Excise. The receipts from licenses for the sale of tobacco fell from Rs. 21,540 to Rs. 21,040. The total abkári revenue fell from Rs. 1,19,773 to Rs. 1,16,669. The revenue from

Stamps. opium fell from Rs. 24,630 to Rs. 24,574. Receipts under stamps amounted to Rs. 2,52,931 and expenditure to Rs. 14,026, against Rs. 2,68,816 and Rs. 11,256 in 1076.

Vital Statistics. 47. During the year 5,787 births (7·1 per mille) and 7,354 deaths (9·05 per mille) were registered. The mortality from cholera was 786 against 824 in 1076. Nine hospitals and 3 dispensaries worked during the year. The mortality among in-patients was 533, or 13 per cent. of the total treated. The number of out-door patients rose from 178,709 to 185,141. In the Lunatic asylum 12 patients were

Sanitation. treated. The expenditure on the Medical department was Rs. 58,465 against

Vaccination. Rs. 63,025 in the previous year. The expenditure on sanitation and conservancy amounted to Rs. 19,381 against Rs. 28,394 in 1076. 36,825 vaccine operations were performed, of which 31,049 (or 84·3 per cent.) were successful. The figures for

1076 were 25,662 and 23,121 (90 per cent.). The cost of the department rose from Rs. 4,230 to Rs. 4,696.

48. The total number of schools and pupils rose from 1,289 and 39,600 to 1,434 and 44,490. Of the pupils 31,568 were boys and 12,922 girls. The increase occurred almost entirely under unaided schools. Out of the 44,490 pupils under instruction, 26,498 were in unaided schools, 11,302 in aided schools, and 6,690 in sirkar schools. Thus 60 per cent. of the educational work was done unaided, 25 per cent. by aided agencies and 15 per cent. directly by the Educational department, as against 57, 26 and 17 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The estimated percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age was 51 and that of girls was 21, against 46 and 19, respectively, in 1076. The total expenditure was Rs. 99,985 and the net expenditure Rs. 68,203 against Rs. 99,331 and Rs. 69,645, respectively, in the previous year. **Education.**

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1312—1ST JULY 1902 TO 30TH JUNE 1903.)

[*Report on the Administration of Pudukkóttai for fasli 1312. (1902–1903.)*]

49. His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkóttai, belongs to the Kallar caste and is a Hindu (Sivaite) by religion. He was educated by an English tutor. He is 27 years of age and is not married. His paternal uncle's son, Bala Subramanya Raghunatha Tondiman Sahib, died on the 12th May 1903. The junior Princess, Mathusri Rajasri Kamalambal Rajamani Sahib, died on the 24th January 1903. The population of the State was 380,440 according to the census of 1901. The gross revenue is estimated to be Rs. 12,00,000, inclusive of jaghire and other alienated villages. The Raja pays no tribute. The State military force consists of 110 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. Paddy and other grains, red ochre, iron and granite are the chief articles of production. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent. **General and Political.**

50. The arrears of land-revenue, other than quit-rent, amounted to Rs. 1,34,374, of which Rs. 63,847 was collected and Rs. 8,217 written off, leaving a balance of 46·37 per cent. of the demand, against 53·37 in the preceding year. The old arrears of quit-rent amounted to Rs. 1,53,182, of which only Rs. 27,183 was collected. The current demand of land-revenue rose from Rs. 7,18,196 in fasli 1311 to Rs. 7,42,104 on account of additional land taken up for cultivation. Of this, Rs. 6,92,960, or 93·38 per cent., was collected, against 91·28 per cent, in fasli 1311. The number of cases in which immoveable property was sold for arrears rose from 211 to 455; sales of moveable property fell from 82 to 60. The expenditure under "land-revenue" rose from Rs. 68,877 to Rs. 69,397. Survey operations were conducted only in one taluk; the expenditure fell from Rs. 21,401 to Rs. 13,589. The total cost of the survey up to the end of fasli 1312 was Rs. 2,62,166. The work of the Inam Settlement department is being wound up. The total cost up to the end of fasli 1312 was Rs. 1,95,000, while the additional revenue in the shape of quit-rent, etc., resulting therefrom amounted to Rs. 1,40,722. The extent of unoccupied arable land in the State was about 50,070 acres. **Administration of the land.** Land-revenue. Survey. Settlement. Waste lands.

51. Four regulations were passed during the fasli. Two of them related to vaccination and registration of births and deaths; one was an amendment of the Tolls Regulation; the fourth and most important defined the nature and extent of the unpaid customary labour which may be exacted from landholders for the maintenance and repair of irrigation works. The number of cases reported to the police fell from 1,558 to 1,066; the percentage of detection fell from 93 to 87 and that of convictions from 55 to 48. The number of Magistrates was 14 against 13 in fasli 1311. During the year 2,463 cases, involving 4,368 persons, were before Magistrates, the figures for the previous fasli being 3,145 and 5,162, respectively; 2,342 of the above cases were decided. The Court of Session decided 11 cases, involving 13 persons. The Chief Magistrate disposed of 74 appeals; the Court of Session, 2; and the Chief Court, 9. The Chief Magistrate's Court passed orders on 32 petitions for revision, leaving no arrears, while the Chief Court disposed of only 28 out of 62 such petitions. The subsidiary jail was **Protection.** Legislation. Police. Criminal Justice. Prisons.

re-opened in November 1902; the number of prisons in the State was 7, one central and six subsidiary jails. At the beginning of the fasli there were 67 prisoners; 435 were admitted during the fasli and 444 discharged. The daily
Civil Justice. average of sick rose from 0·3 to 0·68. The numbers of regular and small cause suits for disposal were 1,996 and 3,717 against 1,826 and 3,843 in 1311. The number of regular suits disposed of was 1,726, leaving a balance of 270, against 292 at the beginning of the fasli. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 3,530, leaving a balance of 187, against 184 at the beginning of the fasli. The number of appeals for disposal was 108, of which 82 were disposed of. The
Registration. number of documents registered in the 12 registry offices fell from 21,815 to 19,658; the decrease is attributed to the favourable season. Only 35·02 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. The receipts fell from Rs. 28,510 to Rs. 27,378 and the expenditure from Rs. 18,692 to Rs. 17,922.

Production and Distribution.
Forests.

52. The season was more favourable than in the previous fasli; the average rainfall for the year was 40·15 inches against 33·94 inches in 1311. The prices of the principal food-grains fell. The condition of cattle was good. The current demand of forest revenue rose from Rs. 30,567 to Rs. 31,052, of which Rs. 29,640 was collected. The cost of the forest establishment and plantations was Rs. 10,958.
Public Works. The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 1,30,623 to Rs. 1,62,682, of which Rs. 53,880 was spent on irrigation; Rs. 42,074 on roads; and Rs. 27,278 on civil buildings.

Revenue and Finance.

53. The opening balance for the fasli was Rs. 10·66 lakhs against Rs. 9·00 in fasli 1311. The receipts and expenditure rose from Rs. 11·97 lakhs and Rs. 10·31 lakhs to Rs. 12·35 lakhs and Rs. 11·71 lakhs, respectively. The closing balance was Rs. 11·30 lakhs. The largest increase in receipts was under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 59,012). The increase in expenditure occurred mainly under "Coronation
Abkári. Expenses." The total demand under all heads of abkári-revenue was Rs. 72,575 against Rs. 56,568 in fasli 1311.

Vital Statistics, etc.
Births and Deaths.
Medical relief.

54. The numbers of births and deaths registered were 5,064 and 4,246, the rates being 13·31 and 11·16, respectively, per mille of the population. The public health on the whole showed an improvement. In the Town hospital 439 in-patients and 28,644 out-patients were treated, against 400 and 25,043 in fasli 1311. In the Dispensary for women and children 5,349 females and 4,795 children were treated, against 4,810 females and 4,815 children in the previous fasli. In the 7 rural dispensaries the number treated was 46,340 against 42,584 in 1311. The
Vaccination. expenditure under "medical" was Rs. 23,835 against Rs. 28,992. The number of vaccinations performed fell from 9,740 to 8,095, of which 98 per cent. (against 96·7 per cent.) were successful. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 2,443 to Rs. 2,477.

Education.

55. The number of educational institutions fell from 279 to 271; the number of pupils increased from 8,591 to 8,722. In the college there were 677 students against 709 in 1311. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,073 and the receipts to Rs. 14,354. The net cost was therefore Rs. 23,719 against Rs. 37,301 in the previous fasli.

BANGANAPALLE STATE. (1902–1903.)

General and Political.

56. Saiyid Fatah 'Alí Khán Bahádur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle, is a Musalman of the Shia sect. He was educated privately. His age is 55. He has 3 sons, and 1 grandson through his eldest son. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 32,264. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,48,000. The Nawab pays no tribute to the British Government and maintains no military force. The principal products of the State are cholum, sajja, korra, areca, indigo, oranges and mangoes. The chief manufactures are cloth and lacquered work. There is a small diamond mine in the State. The Collector of Kurnool is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.

Administration of the land.

57. The total arrear and current demand under land revenue, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,33,225, of which Rs. 2,08,298 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,027. The survey and demarcation of the State has been almost completed.

58. The police force consisted of 4 head constables, 60 constables, 1 bugler, and 70 talayaries. The number of cases reported was 215 against 161 in 1901–1902. The percentage of cases detected fell from 42 to 29. The number of known depredators rose from 30 to 33. Of 262 cases before the magistrates 243 were decided; of 10 cases before the Sadar Court 9 were decided. Of 52 persons imprisoned in the jail 30 were admitted during the year; 38 were released and 1 died. There were 123 cases for disposal before the Adalut Court and 10 before the Sadar Court. Of these 113 and 8, respectively, were disposed of. The number of documents registered during the year was 281, relating to property valued at Rs. 28,275; the figures for 1901–1902 were 353 and Rs. 36,789. The receipts from fees fell from Rs. 397 to Rs. 300. **Protection.** Police. Prisons. Civil Justice. Registration.

59. The extent of occupied land, including jaghirs, rose from 71,920 acres to 74,284 acres. The rainfall was 22·7 inches, against 16·41 in 1901–1902, and was generally sufficient. The cultivation of indigo was discontinued as the market was dull. There was a general fall in the prices of grains; the wages of agricultural labourers rose from As. 2 to As. 3 per diem. Rs. 13,140 were spent on public works. **Production and Distribution.**

60. The receipts for the year 1902–1903 (actuals), including an opening balance of Rs. 8,829 and a survey loan from Government of Rs. 23,954, amounted to Rs. 1,78,134. The charges—including Rs. 23,954, expenditure on survey; Rs. 793, interest on the survey loan; and Rs. 22,225, repayment of other loans—amounted to Rs. 1,63,951, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 14,183. A sum of Rs. 1,785 was advanced in agricultural loans. **Finance.**

61. The numbers of births and deaths registered were 436 and 329, respectively. These figures give a birth-rate of 13·5 and a death-rate of 10·2 per mille. As the rates for the district of Kurnool were 29·5 and 21·6 per mille, it is clear that the registration in Banganapalle is very imperfect and that the figures are of little value. Of 12,059 patients treated at the hospital, 11,999 were cured or discharged, while 8 died. Eighty-one surgical operations were performed; all the subjects recovered. The average daily attendance at the hospital fell from 88·78 to 70·80. There were no epidemic diseases. 491 children were vaccinated against 514 in the previous year; of these, 399 were successful. **Vital Statistics.**

62. There were 18 Telugu schools and 1 Anglo-Vernacular school; the numbers of pupils were 573 in the Telugu schools and 219 in the Anglo-Vernacular school, against 597 and 197, respectively, in 1901–1902. **Education.**

SANDUR STATE. (1902–1903.)

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1902–1903.*]

63. Raja Srimant Venkatrao Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorpade Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, minor Raja of Sandur, is a Mahratta. He was born in 1892 and attends a public school at Bellary. His nearest male heir is his paternal uncle, Malojee Rao Bala Sahib Ghorpade. The State had a population of 11,200 according to the census of 1901. The gross revenue is returned as Rs. 57,983. The Raja pays no tribute to the British Government and maintains no military force. The principal articles of production are cholam, tobacco and betel leaves. The Collector of Bellary is *ex-officio* Political Agent for Sandur. **General and Political.**

64. The annual land revenue is Rs. 18,000. The land revenue and *muhtarafa* (profession-tax) amounted to Rs. 19,941 against Rs. 20,084 in 1901–1902. Field demarcation and survey of all the villages of the State was completed at a total cost of Rs. 11,412. **Administration of the land.**

65. The police force, consisting of 1 inspector, 4 head constables and 25 constables, cost Rs. 2,833 against Rs. 2,745 in the previous year. Eighteen cases were reported against 32 in 1901–1902; 15 were tried, of which 13 ended in conviction. In the Diwan's Court 136 cases were disposed of against 203 in 1901–1902. The average duration of cases from complaint to disposal and the average duration of trials were 4·43 and 1·25 days, respectively, against 5·86 and 1·15 in 1901–1902. Sixteen convicts and 8 persons under remand were imprisoned in the jail; at the **Protection.** Police. Criminal Justice. Jails.

Civil Justice. Registration.

end of the year there were 6 convicts and no remand prisoners. The Diwan disposed of 16 original suits against 26 in 1901–1902. The documents registered numbered 84, involving property of the value of Rs. 11,659, against 83 in the preceding year, involving property worth Rs. 17,329.

Production and Distribution. Weather and crops. Forests.

66. The rainfall being untimely and unevenly distributed, the season was not very favourable; the water-supply was scanty and the harvest not a good one. The extent of land held on *inam* and other tenures rose from 9,102 to 9,442 acres; the increase was due to waste land newly taken up for cultivation. Prices of food-grains were lower than in 1901–1902. The forest area is 87,000 acres, of which 40,000 acres are held on lease by the British Government for Rs. 10,000 a year; the revenue derived from the remainder was Rs. 4,745 against Rs. 4,883 in 1901–1902.

Public Works.

Forest fires were not serious during the year. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,993.

Revenue and Finance. Loans.

67. Exclusive of opening balance and deposits, the total revenue was Rs. 57,491; the expenditure was Rs. 58,206; the excess was chiefly due to the excess expenditure on demarcation and survey. Rs. 179 was advanced for the purchase of bullocks, the rate of interest being 1 pie per rupee per mensem.

Vital Statistics, etc. Births and Deaths. Medical relief. Vaccination.

68. The numbers of births and deaths registered were 448 and 227 against 362 and 294 in 1901–1902. The public health was generally good. There was no plague. The total admissions to the dispensary rose from 12,478 to 14,216, and the daily average attendance from 96·13 to 107·83. The numbers of surgical operations and labour cases were 387 and 182 against 289 and 170 in 1901–1902. The number of cases vaccinated was 517 against 540 in 1901–1902; 480 cases were successful.

Education.

69. In the public lower secondary school there were 168 pupils at the beginning of the year; there were 44 admissions and 76 withdrawals, leaving 136 pupils at the end of the year. The average daily attendance fell from 147·98 to 127·54. Of the 8 pupils who appeared for the lower secondary examination one passed. The cost of the school was Rs. 1,445, of which Rs. 720 was contributed by the pupils; the figures for 1901–1902 were Rs. 1,385 and Rs. 688, respectively. The strength of the London Mission Girls' school fell from 63 to 53 and the average daily attendance from 49 to 41.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

70. The season was generally favourable. The rainfall in most districts slightly exceeded the average of thirty years ending 1899. The prices of the staple food-grains were lower than in the preceding two years, but higher except in the case of *cumbu* than the average of ten years ending 1899–1900. The fall in the prices of *ragi*, *cholam* and *cumbu* as compared with the previous year was very marked, being 39, 39 and 34 per cent. respectively. According to the census of 1901 the population of the Presidency increased by 2·5 millions (or 7·2 per cent.) in the ten years from 1891 to 1901. The average rates of monthly wages of labourers for the year 1902 were practically the same as in the previous year. There was a rise in the wages of masons in Malabar and Madura, due to railway extension. The rate for agricultural labourers was Rs. 4–14–0 as in the previous year.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1902–1903.)

71. The amount paid to Arcot, Carnatic, Jaghirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries fell from Rs. 3,74,980 in the previous year to Rs. 3,66,316. The number of stipendiaries fell from 512 to 445. Thirty-one stipendiaries died during the year and 64 stipends, amounting to Rs. 461 per mensem, were commuted for Rs. 49,515.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF REVENUE.

(FASLI 1311—1ST JULY 1901 TO 30TH JUNE 1902.)

[*Reports on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1311.*]

Peshkash.

72. The total amount of peshkash, or revenue from permanently-settled estates, payable during the fasli was Rs. 50,03,247 against Rs. 50,06,113 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the reduction of peshkash on acquisition of lands for public purposes and on relinquishment by a zamindar of the right to collect quit-rent. The total demand (arrears and current) was Rs. 54,42,405. Rs. 51,13,798 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,28,607 against Rs. 4,39,158 at the beginning of the fasli.

Shrotriyam-jodi.

73. The quit-rent payable on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,43,737 against Rs. 7,40,255 in fasli 1310. The most important item in the increase was the rectification of erroneous credits and omissions in previous years. The total demand (arrears and current) was Rs. 7,71,071. Rs. 7,49,311 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,760 against Rs. 27,334 at the beginning of the fasli.

Ryotwar and miscellaneous.

74. The current demand under "ryotwar and miscellaneous" was Rupees 5,31,76,192 against Rs. 5,16,59,223 in the previous fasli. The increase of assessment on ryotwari holdings alone was 6·5 lakhs. The increase occurred in all the districts except the Nilgiris; it is however mainly accounted for by the introduction of the settlement in Malabar (4·1 lakhs). The remainder of the increase is due to second-crop charge, water-rate charge, decrease of remissions and increase in lands held without patta. The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 24 lakhs and was Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more than in the previous fasli. Of this increase Rs. 1·58 lakhs occurred under water-rate on *dry lands*, the districts which contributed largely being Gŏdávari, North and South Arcot, and Madura (1·31 lakhs). The increase is ascribed to the receipt of ampler supplies in the irrigation sources. A decrease of Rs. 20,000 occurred in the Deccan districts owing to partial or scanty supplies. Under "second-crop charge" on *wet lands* the increase amounted to Rs. 2·16 lakhs and occurred in all the districts except Gŏdávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool. The *season* remissions granted amounted to Rs. 9·69 lakhs or 4·03 lakhs less than in the previous year. The decrease was general and is accounted for by the favourable season. The remissions on land left waste amounted to Rs. 2,94,104 against Rs. 5,61,564 in fasli 1310. Remissions on account of 'shavi' or short crop amounted to Rs. 3,20,710. Dry remissions (Rs. 2,47,101) were confined to Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah. Tirwakammi remissions represent the difference between wet and dry assessments on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to insufficient water-supply; they amounted to Rs. 3·28 lakhs. Fixed remissions amounted to Rs. 6·47 lakhs as against Rs. 4·33 lakhs in fasli 1310; the largest item was the abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement, the increase in the assessment in excess of 25 per cent. being levied by annual increments. Miscellaneous revenue, *i.e.*, quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams and revenue derived from cultivated lands for which no pattas were issued and from certain other minor sources, amounted to Rs. 76·63 lakhs or Rs. 3·82 lakhs more than in fasli 1310. The current demand under cesses was Rs. 66·87 lakhs on ryotwar and miscellaneous and Rs. 10·70 lakhs on permanently-settled estates, against Rs. 65·85 lakhs and 10·32 lakhs respectively, in fasli 1310.

Water-rate and second-crop charge.

Remissions.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Total land revenue.

75. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,69,71,387 and the balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 15,80,029 or 2·3 per cent. against 2·9 per cent. in fasli 1310 and 6·4 per cent. in fasli 1309. The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22·23 lakhs, of which Rs. 18·63 lakhs were collected.

Coercive processes.

76. Coercive processes are divided into four heads, viz., (1) demand notices, (2) distraints and attachments, (3) sale notices and (4) sales. The figures for the fasli show a slight increase under the first two heads, but a decrease under the last two heads in spite of the facts that as in fasli 1310 the collections in most districts exceeded the current demand and that the actual realizations of the two years were nearly the same. The most noticeable increase in demand notices occurred in Cuddapah (+ 183,058); in South Arcot and Coimbatore there was a remarkable decrease (— 166,532 and — 112,354 respectively). The percentage of attachments to the total number of demands was 6·5 for personal property and 1·0 for real property (against 6·2 and 1·3 in fasli 1310). Out of the 491,243 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 39·8 per cent. against 32·4 per cent. in fasli 1310. Out of the 295,598 cases in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 6·38 per cent. against 7·14 per cent. in fasli 1310. As to the actual extent of land sold during the year, the figures are 39,096 acres of dry and 6,616 acres of wet land, against 52,006 and 9,557, respectively, in fasli 1310. In Cuddapah, Kurnool, the Nilgiris, Malabar and North Arcot there was a marked increase in the extent of land sales. In Cuddapah, Kurnool and North Arcot the large arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year necessitated the resort to the sale of land. In the Nilgiris it is reported that ryots intentionally allowed lands of inferior quality to be sold. The increase in Malabar is said to be due to the sale of two large European estates.

Financial.

77. The charges of district administration, including revenue inspectors, amounted to Rs. 45,05,212—an increase of Rs. 3,872 over the figure for the previous year. The variation is accounted for mainly by the appointment of 6 additional revenue inspectors in Ganjám for the collection of quit-rent and land-cess in zamindaris. The general administration charges (Board of Revenue) increased by Rs. 9,535, (1) owing to the debit to this head of a moiety of the salary of Sir Frederick Nicholson while on special duty and (2) on account of additional charges in consequence of privilege leave granted to Members.

SURVEYS. (1902–1903.)

[*G.O., No. 982, Revenue, dated 25th September 1903.*]

General.

78. The work of the department comprised: (i) cadastral survey of Government lands—142 square miles against 97 in the previous year; (ii) cadastral survey of proprietary estates—871 square miles against 462; (iii) cadastral survey of lands entitled to free irrigation under the Rushikulya project—8 square miles; (iv) cadastral resurvey of Government lands prior to resettlement in 4 districts—1,259 square miles against 1,384; (v) block survey of whole inam villages and unions—484 square miles against 157; (vi) theodolite survey of forest boundary—27 square miles; (vii) compilation of topographical maps of 7 municipal towns; (viii) supplemental sub-division of survey fields to facilitate settlement in South Canara; (ix) publication of maps.

Ganjám.

79. The block survey of whole inam villages of the Dhárákóta and Kurla estates was completed. The survey of 'mamul' wet lands in 13 villages under the Rushikulya project was completed.

Vizagapatam.

80. The cadastral survey of 403 square miles of the Vizianagram zamindari and of 21 square miles of the Pedda Merangi estate was completed. The cost of the former worked out at Rs. 183 per square mile against Rs. 182 mentioned in last year's report.

Kistna.

81. In Kistna district 114 square miles were resurveyed. The resurvey of the district, begun in 1892, was completed. The total ryotwari area by resurvey is 5,269 square miles. The cost per square mile was Rs. 79, or Rs. 2 more than that arrived at last year. The block survey of 251 square miles of whole inam villages was completed.

82. In Gódávari the block survey of 143 square miles of whole inam villages was completed. The initial cadastral survey of Pithápuram estate for the Court of Wards was begun; the outturn was 140 square miles. **Gódávari.**

83. In Kurnool the forecast for the year was 300 square miles of cadastral resurvey and 200 square miles of initial cadastral survey; the outturn was 252 and 199 respectively. The rate per square mile worked out to Rs. 111 against Rs. 99 obtained up to the end of last year, owing mainly to the small area of the individual fields in 64 square miles resurveyed. **Kurnool.**

84. The cadastral survey of the Sandur State (Bellary District) was completed, the area surveyed during the year being 19 square miles. **Bellary.**

85. In Nellore 2 parties worked on cadastral resurvey. The outturn of one party was 475 square miles against a forecast of 450. The other party completed 410 square miles (forecast of 475). The completion of the survey of Rapur taluk was delayed by the unusually heavy rains in November. The survey of 4 taluks is now complete with the exception of 4 square miles in the Nellore municipality. The rate per square mile was Rs. 147, or the same as that obtained last year. **Nellore.**

86. The survey of the 3 resumed inam villages in Chittoor taluk, North Arcot district, and of scattered patches of cultivation on the Javadis, was completed. **North Arcot.**

87. The resurvey of 6 villages at the foot of the Tenmalais in South Arcot was completed. Thirteen blocks of cultivation, area 15 square miles, on the top of the Tenmalais were also surveyed. **South Arcot.**

88. In Salem district the cadastral survey of Salem mittah, Berikai estate and Madivalam shrotriyam was completed as also that of the Bagalur palayapat. **Salem.**

89. In Coimbatore district the area of hill cultivation excluded from the original cadastral survey and of large waste blocks was estimated at 53 square miles. 401 square miles, nearly eight times the estimated area, have now been surveyed (73 during the current year) and about 9 square miles remain to be surveyed. **Coimbatore.**

90. In Madura district the cadastral survey of Kakkur village and the theodolite survey of the outer boundary of Sayalgudi forest were completed. The theodolite survey of Narikkudi and Muthanendal chattram villages was also completed. **Madura.**

91. In Trichinopoly the block survey of whole inam villages was completed. The actual area by survey was 85 square miles against an estimate of 101. **Trichinopoly.**

92. The above work was divided among six parties; the Vizianagram Party spent Rs. 1·30 lakh; the Kistna Party, Rs. 85,612; the Kurnool Party, Rs. 68,025; Nellore Party No. I, Rs. 67,395; Nellore Party No. II, Rs. 64,368; estates and hill villages survey Party, Rs. 56,858.

93. In South Canara 30,375 sub-divisions were measured during the year. **South Canara.**

94. Village maps were printed during the year for 3,452 square miles, more than double the outturn of last year. Printing of maps for 467 square miles (about a month's work) was in arrears at the end of the year. **Maps.**

95. Seven Assistant Collectors and 2 Deputy Collectors were instructed in surveying during the year. **Training of Revenue officers.**

96. The number of boundary marks found missing or out of repair was 1·8 million, 1·6 million being field marks; of these 493,000 were replaced or repaired. The percentage of *field* marks replaced was 29 against 18 in the previous year. The number of villages for which field measurement books were not completed up to the end of the fasli was 5,347. The number of sub-divisions still remaining to be measured was 2,670,486; the number of sub-divisions to be plotted was 3,744,045. The best progress made in completion of field measurement books was in Cuddapah (143 villages). A scheme for introducing a maintenance staff into those districts where the survey records are complete, and for completing and revising the records elsewhere, has been drawn up and will shortly be submitted to the Government of India. **Boundary and field marks.**

97. The gross expenditure on the department during the year amounted to Rs. 6,11,169, of which Rs. 3,75,814 was chargeable to Government, Rs. 2,17,401 **Financial.**

to proprietary estates and Rs. 17,954 to district boards. Adding Rs. 24,984, the amount adjusted by the Accountant-General owing to previous wrong credits, the total is Rs. 6,36,153. Deducting the amount recovered from proprietors of estates and Malabar janmis, the net expenditure was Rs. 3,49,581 against Rs. 3,61,465 in the preceding year. Including the cost of the central office, the total cost of the department up to 31st March 1903 was Rs. 2,56,08,526. Of this, Rs. 1,46,63,845 was spent on cadastral field survey. The rate per square mile for cadastral survey works out to Rs. 94 for demarcation and Rs. 185 for field survey; for cadastral resurvey, Rs. 98; for special cadastral survey in municipal limits, Rs. 3,639; for topographical survey, Rs. 41. Of the total area of the Presidency (141,529 square miles), 79,332 square miles have been cadastrally surveyed.

SETTLEMENTS. (1902–1903.)

[*G.O., No. 989, Revenue, dated the 28th September 1903.*]

Parties.

98. Four Settlement parties were at work during the year—Party No. II in South Canara, Parties Nos. III and V in Gódávari and Kistna, and Party No. VI in Malabar.

South Canara. Initial settlement.

99. Settlement operations in South Canara were begun in October 1894. The classification of soils has been completed in all the five taluks. The scheme of settlement was sanctioned during the year, and the new rates of assessment were introduced into Mangalore taluk. The work of the party also included (*a*) adjustment of discrepancies between classification registers and revised survey records in 5 villages; (*b*) correction of classification registers in 250 villages; (*c*) measurement of sub-divisions in 359 villages; (*d*) issue of rough pattas in 317 villages; (*e*) field inspection with reference to objection petitions in 75 villages.

Malabar. Initial settlement.

100. During the year settlement rates were introduced into 2 taluks—Ponnáni and Kóttayam—with the exception of 6 hill villages in the latter. The original classification of soils and registration of janmam-titles were completed in Ernad and Chirakkal taluks. Settlement-accounts for the Revenue department were prepared for 622 villages. Diglott settlement registers were prepared and submitted for 254 villages. 47,426 new sub-divisions were measured and plotted.

Gódávari. Resettlement.

101. The introduction of revised rates having been completed in fasli 1310, the work during the year consisted mainly in the preparation of diglott settlement registers and descriptive memoirs. These were prepared and submitted for 506 out of the 826 villages of the district.

Kistna. Resettlement.

102. Diglott settlement registers and descriptive memoirs were prepared and submitted for 277 villages in the Masulipatam portion of the district. The resettlement of the Guntúr portion of the district was begun in February 1902. The reclassification of the delta villages was completed. Sub-divisions numbering 75,832 were measured. In the upland tract the correction of resurvey registers was completed in 215 villages and the measurement of sub-divisions in 9 villages.

Salem. Resettlement.

103. A Settlement-officer with a small staff was deputed in April 1902 to make preliminary enquiries in order to determine whether a reclassification of soils was necessary. His report was submitted to Government on 15th June 1903. During the latter part of the year correction of resurvey registers was completed in 218 villages and 10,511 sub-divisions were measured.

Nellore. Classification for cess purposes.

104. Settlement accounts of whole inam-villages were prepared and sent to the Collector for the adoption of settlement rates in the calculation of cesses.

Printing of settlement registers.

105. Owing to the necessity of rectifying errors in the settlement registers of Trichinopoly, the progress made in printing registers was not much. Registers of 227 villages were printed during the year, and there remained at the close of the year 1,220 registers. Special arrangements have since been made to expedite the printing.

106. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,46,333. Of this sum, Rs. 2,76,281 was spent on the original settlement of Malabar and South Canara, and Rs. 1,30,983 on the resettlement of Trichinopoly, Gódávari and Kistna. The cost of the Settlement department up to 31st March 1903 was Rs. 1,36,43,491, of which Rs. 1,27,96,826 was spent on original settlement. The annual demand of land-revenue has increased by 27 per cent. from Rs. 3,66,87,745 to Rs. 4,52,25,731. Financial.

LAND RECORDS. (1902-1903.)

[*G.O., No. 989, Revenue, dated the 28th September 1903.*]

107. The village and taluk accounts were as usual examined by Collectors and Divisional-officers at the jamabandi, and it appears from the reports that they were, on the whole, fairly well maintained. In Palkonda taluk (Vizagapatam) the state of the village accounts showed some improvement. In Gódávari the village B registers have been written up and verified, but the taluk register B has not yet been corrected. In some taluks of Bellary the darkhast registers are not well kept. In Nellore there was delay in submitting the monthly cultivation accounts and 'A' memoranda. In Chingleput taluk long delays were noticed in the disposal of darkhasts. Revised forms of village and taluk accounts have been ordered to be introduced in Malabar. The progress made in the preparation and checking of village registers and firka books up to the end of fasli 1311 (1901-1902) was not satisfactory in Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, Madura and Tinnevelly. Not much progress was made in bringing these registers up to the end of fasli 1312; this is ascribed by some Collectors to the fact that jamabandi having been completed only recently supplemental demands had still to be fixed. Land Records.

WASTE LANDS.

(Fasli 1311—1st July 1901 to 30th June 1902.)

108. The area not available for cultivation was reduced during the year by 53 square miles to 19,695 square miles. As in the previous year the largest areas under this head were in Cuddapah, South Canara, Malabar, Gódávari, Kurnool and Nellore. The extent of unoccupied arable land left waste decreased from 9,780 to 9,707 square miles. The highest figures again occurred in Malabar (1,890) and Anantapur (1,232). There was an improvement of 50 square miles or more in South Arcot, Salem, Bellary and Anantapur. There was a further reduction in the extent of occupied land left waste from 9,007 square miles to 8,508 square miles. The reduction was 50 square miles or more in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Madura, South Arcot and Gódávari. The largest increase was one of 30 square miles in Ganjám. Waste Lands.

109. Excluding lands cultivated without patta the area of 'dry' holdings rose from 18,250,373 acres at the beginning of the year to 18,481,710 acres; that of 'wet' holdings rose from 4,384,854 acres to 4,426,066 acres. The total extent under occupation increased by 272,549 acres or 1·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred in all districts except North Arcot and the Nilgiris, and was due partly to the favourable season and partly to the introduction of survey areas and the settlement of two taluks in Malabar. The extension of cultivation was large in Gódávari, the Deccan (except Anantapur), South Arcot and three of the central districts. In North Arcot the season prospects were discouraging at the beginning of the year and led to a net decrease of 1,239 acres in occupation. About half the extent relinquished appears against Malabar (53,789 acres, dry, and 49,435 acres, wet), but this was mostly neutralised by darkhasts (68,906 acres, dry, and 29,901 acres, wet). Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-1876), the year preceding the great famine, the area under holdings shows an advance of 2·9 million acres. Including 'miscellaneous' cultivation the increase rises to 3·6 million acres or 17·6 per cent. The deficiency in the one district, Kurnool, fell this year from 25,641 acres to 810 acres.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

110. There is nothing to be recorded under this head.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1311—1ST JULY 1901 TO 30TH JUNE 1902.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1131.*]

Number of estates.

111. Thirty-nine estates were under wardship at the beginning of the fasli. Two of these—B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate in Trichinopoly and Kákangarai in Salem—were surrendered to their owners on the cessation of their minority, while two estates, Úttumalai in Tinnevelly and Arni in North Arcot, were taken under wardship. The estate of Úttumalai was taken under management owing to the present proprietrix's incapacity to manage it on account of sex, and Arni, owing to the minority of the owner.

Estates restored.

112. B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate was under management for over 10 years. During that time debts were paid off amounting to Rs. 7,358; Rs. 39,934 was spent on improvements; and debts were recovered amounting to Rs. 37,855. The current demand rose from Rs. 12,529 to Rs. 15,513. The balance on hand was Rs. 4,679 when the estate was taken up and Rs. 23,172 when it was restored. The Kákangarai estate was under management for over 9 years. Debts of Rs. 5,701 were paid off; Rs. 7,189 was spent on improvements; and debts of Rs. 24,039 were recovered. The current demand rose from Rs. 4,745 to Rs. 5,746. The balance on hand when the estate was restored was Rs. 12,468; there was no balance when it was taken up.

Cultivation.

113. The extent of cultivation reported was 666,909 acres, or 79·2 per cent. of the holdings, against 581,568 acres, or 78·9 per cent., in the previous year. In Bodogodo the entire area of holdings has been returned as actually cultivated; a report in the matter has been called for. Sérugadá (Ganjám), V. U. Ayyanna's estate (Bellary) and Palaiyampatti (Madura) also returned the entire area as cultivated. In 16 of the other estates the percentage of cultivation to holdings was 90 or more, in 11 it was between 75 and 90, while in 8 it was below 75. In Kárvetnagar the low percentage (59·8) is accounted for by the fact that holdings left waste are not charged; the Regulation Collector has issued notices that all lands not relinquished in time and left waste by neglect will in future be charged.

Rent.

114. The current demand of rent in the estates was Rs. 35,80,756 and the net recoverable balance on the date of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 7,61,517 or 21·3 per cent. against 20·7 for the previous year. In 4 estates the net balance exceeded 30 per cent. of the current demand, viz., Kálahasti, Kárvétnagar, Palaiyavanam and Úttumalai. In Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar, in each of which the demand exceeds 5 lakhs, the more important causes were the difficulty of settling the revenue demand, the inefficiency of the village establishments and the unfavourable character of the season in parts of the estates. In Palaiyavanam the absence of a kistbandi and in Úttumalai the delay in settling the demand retarded collections. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 22,97,060, of which Rs. 7,40,253 were collected and Rs. 1,12,222 written off. Deducting subsequent collections, remissions, etc., the net recoverable balance, as reported by Collectors, was Rs. 13,32,372 or 58·0 per cent. against 57·0 per cent. in the previous year. The largest arrear balance was in Kálahasti—Rs. 6,31,390—or 73·4 per cent. of the arrear demand. Of this Rs. 1·81 lakhs is covered by attachments, pending suits or decrees under execution, while as much as Rs. 3·79 lakhs is considered to be irrecoverable.

Season.

115. The season was on the whole favourable. In Sálúru, Pedda Mérangi, Belgaum and Párvatípuram, however, it was unfavourable and the paddy crop proved an almost total failure. In parts of Kálahasti too the crops failed or were attacked by disease, while in the Palliput taluk of Kárvétnagar relief works had to be opened early in the fasli.

116. The reported aggregate area of holdings in the ryotwari villages (excluding rented villages) was 829,184 acres. The extent of holdings in the estates which were under management in both years was 699,237 acres in fasli 1311 against 730,035 in the previous fasli, the result of a decrease of 43,737 acres in 9 estates and an increase of 12,939 in 15 estates. An apparently large decrease (18,219 acres) in Kasimkóta is nominal, this being the first year in which the survey areas of the ryotwari holdings, excluding porambokes and inams, have been shown. The other large decrease (24,428 acres) occurs in Kálahasti and is attributed to the inaccuracy of the figures for fasli 1310; correct figures are not even yet available. The largest increase (4,551 acres) occurs in Kárvétnagar and is due partly to the transfer of 5 rented villages to ryotwari. Holdings.

117. The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates amounted to Rs. 43,16,310. Adding to this Rs. 6,34,627, the cash balance at the beginning of the year (including the amount at the credit of estates surrendered during the year), the total cash assets amounted to Rs. 49,50,937, of which Rs. 41,14,500 (including Rs. 4,11,472 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 6,12,425 devoted to the repayment of debts) were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 8,36,437. Adding to this the Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 48,62,000 held on behalf of certain estates and the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year, viz., Rs. 1,10,486, the total balance to the credit of the estates on 30th June 1902 was Rs. 58,08,923, showing an increase of Rs. 4,93,243 as compared with the opening balance. Excluding debts recovered (Rs. 1,26,905), sale-proceeds of property (Rs. 5,83,952) and amounts borrowed (Rs. 32,000), the receipts amounted to Rs. 35,73,453. Excluding debts paid (Rs. 6,12,425) and amount invested in Government securities (Rs. 4,11,472), the charges amounted to Rs. 30,90,603. The corresponding receipts and charges in the previous year were Rs. 31,80,441 and Rs. 24,85,885. Financial.

118. In 28 estates the surplus balance exceeded Rs. 10,000, but 10 of these estates being involved in debt, their surplus balances are really nominal. The largest balances were in Pithápuram (Rs. 15·26 lakhs), in Telaprole (Rs. 7·55 lakhs), in Sivagiri (Rs. 3·73 lakhs), in Kásimkota (Rs. 1·73 lakhs), in Pedda Mérangi (Rs. 1·62 lakhs). The survey of the Pithápuram estate by the Madras Survey department has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,27,000. The execution of important improvements in the estate has been retarded for want of a competent Engineer; a new man has now been appointed. In Telaprole the execution of repairs to irrigation works and the construction and repair of the estate buildings, roads and wells were receiving Collector's attention. The appointment of an Assistant Engineer for the Sivagiri estate has been sanctioned with the object of expediting the improvement of its irrigation works. In Pedda Mérangi the major portion of the surplus has since been utilized in the discharge of a debt of Rs. 90,000. In Kásimkota the Government Public Works department proposes to spend Rs. 36,900 on major irrigation works in the current year. Advances in money and grain to the value of Rs. 3,562 were granted in 8 estates. Surplus funds.

119. Taking all the estates together the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 12·6 against 12·4 in the previous year. The percentage exceeded 15 in 11 estates against 16 estates in the previous year. It exceeded 20 in Tumba (21·9), Kárvétnagar (21·8), Karuvalakkarai (27·3) and Sivasamudram (21·0). The high ratio in Kárvétnagar is attributed to short collections. The increase in Karuvalakkarai (from 16 to 27) was due to a fall in the normal receipts owing to the non-adjustment in the accounts of the sale-proceeds of grain. In Sivasamudram there is a reduction (25 to 21). No reduction is feasible in the small estate of Tumba. Charges. Establishment.

120. The total allotment for expenditure on public works was Rs. 4,64,065, of which Rs. 2,74,571, or 59·2 per cent. were spent against Rs. 1,70,424 or 45·8 per cent. in the previous year. There was a large increase in the expenditure on irrigation works (from Rs. 87,991 to Rs. 1,86,649). That on buildings and communications fell from Rs. 44,530 and Rs. 14,907 to Rs. 43,154 and Rs. 10,045, respectively; that on establishment rose from Rs. 22,996 to Rs. 34,723. The outlay on public works was 6·6 per cent. of the total charges against 4·9 in the previous year. Excluding debts repaid and amounts invested in Government promissory notes, the percentage is 8·9 against 6·9 in the previous year. The proportion of expenditure to allotment was low in Bodogodo (36·0), Sérugadá (37·5), Pithápuram (47·3) and Public Works.

Kárvétnagar (44·9). In Bodogodo and Sérugadá the Collector is taking measures to improve matters. In Pithápuram and Kárvétnagar the short outlay was due to the inefficiency of the estate public works staff; new Engineers have since been appointed in both estates.

Debts due to the estates.

121. The total debts due to the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 7,54,218. Including loans newly granted (Rs. 48,215) and those newly brought to account (Rs. 19,127), and interest accruing in the year (Rs. 34,308), the total sum due was Rs. 8,55,868, of which Rs. 1,30,503 were collected and Rs. 59,174 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,66,191 among 28 estates. The outstandings exceeded half a lakh in Komáramangalam (Rs. 2,51,950), Sérugadá (Rs. 1,86,929) and Pithápuram (Rs. 69,588). The bulk of the debts due to Komáramangalam is secured by mortgages and steps are being taken to have the mortgaged property brought to sale. The debt to Sérugadá is mostly on a bond which falls due in 1906. The major portion of the debt due to Pithápuram is unlikely to be recovered.

Debts due by the estates.

122. The amount due by the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,07,50,876. Adding debts newly contracted (Rs. 32,000), debts newly brought to account (Rs. 11,66,823) and interest accruing (Rs. 6,56,829), the total amounted to Rs. 1,26,06,528, of which Rs. 6,93,349 were repaid and Rs. 14,521 disallowed, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 1,18,98,658 due by 19 estates. The debts outstanding exceeded a lakh in Kárvétnagar (65·50 lakhs), Kálahasti (36·44), Úttumalai (7·05), Palaiyavanam (1·97), Sálúru (1·35), and Palaiyampatti (1·11). In Arni, Pedda Mérangi, Sáptúr and Punnattúr they exceeded half a lakh. The liabilities in Kárvétnagar, Kálahasti and Úttumalai are dealt with under 'Encumbered estates.' The debts of Palaiyavanam are covered by usufructuary mortgages, one of which has since been redeemed. Of the debt due by Sálúru almost the whole is not repayable until 1905. The liabilities in Palaiyampatti will be discharged as funds accrue.

Eduction of wards.

123. At the beginning of the fasli, 13 wards were under the care of the Court's European tutor and assistant tutor at Newington, Madras. During the year the Komáramangalam ward was also placed under their charge. The Sáptúr and Pedda Mérangi wards left Newington during the year in order to receive on their estates practical instruction in revenue law and the details of estate management. All the wards except Sálúru, Kasimkóta and the two Pedda Mérangi wards made satisfactory progress. The physical development of the wards continues to receive special attention. The usual visit was paid to Ootacamund, where work was regularly carried on for the 2 months. The Palaiyampatti and Berikai wards were under the care of M.R.Ry. B. Gangaiya Garu at Bangalore. The reports about them are satisfactory. The progress made by the Sivasamudram minor in Triplicane Hindu High School, Madras, was not satisfactory. The standard in Madras is higher than in the schools in Mysore and an improvement is expected now. The Arni minor continued to attend the Madras Christian College; he appeared for Matriculation in December 1902 but failed. A very favourable report of the Shulagiri ward who joined the 1st Madras Lancers as a probationary jemadar, has been received from the Officer Commanding. The Kondamodalu minor, the Palaiyavanam minor and the 2 elder Punnattúr minors were removed to Polavaram, Tanjore and Calicut respectively. They and also the Nandigám minor, are reported to be making fairly satisfactory progress. Of the remaining wards, 9 were reading in upper secondary schools, 8 in lower secondary and 6 in primary classes. The progress of 6 wards does not appear to have been satisfactory. Steps are being taken to improve matters in these cases. The 2 female wards of Mamidivada and the sisters of the Kavalpara and Punnattúr wards made fair progress. The Court has sanctioned the grant of a special allowance for the education of the wife of the Arni minor.

Suits.

124. The suit filed by the Raja of Venkatagiri against the Pithápuram minor and the appeal preferred on behalf of the minor against a decision of the Cocanada Sub-Court are still pending. The suit filed on behalf of Kárvétnagar for the declaration of his right to the estate palace purchased in Court auction by a sowcar and the suit by the same sowcar for the recovery of the debt due on a mortgage are also pending. The appeal in the High Court on behalf of Kálahasti in the matter of maintenance claimed by the widow of the late Raja is also pending. The appeal preferred by the Telaprole estate in the matter of the resumption by the Zamindar of Mirzapuram of a mokhasa village was decided in favour of the estate.

125. The feasibility of raising loans to discharge the liabilities of Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar engaged the Court's attention during practically the whole of the year, and the conclusions arrived at have been laid before Government. Pending the final settlement of this matter, it has not been possible to survey the estates or to undertake irrigation works on any large scale. However, partly as a result of the repairs already executed, the demand of the estates as well as the amount collected has steadily risen in both estates. The special provision relating to encumbered estates were extended to the Úttumalai estate. Sixty-nine claims were admitted by the Regulation Collector and are under investigation. **Encumbered estates.**

126. The current demand on account of religious and charitable institutions in 16 estates under the Court's management was Rs. 4,01,624; the arrear demand was Rs. 3,14,192. Of Rs. 7,15,816 to be collected, Rs. 3,79,441 were collected or remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,36,375. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 69,005; the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,83,811; the expenditure was Rs. 3,68,204, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 84,612. The forests of the Bodogodo estate continue under the charge of a Forest ranger whose services have been lent to the Court of Wards. The survey of the Sivagiri estate forests by the Government of India Survey department has been completed. The survey of the Pedda Mérangi and Berikai estates was continued and that of Pithápuram was begun. The survey of Sivagiri has been completed, and that of Shulagiri has been sanctioned. A mining lease for manganese in the Sálúru estate was granted and a license to explore for coal in the Pithápuram estate is reported to have been recently issued. Village accounts were introduced into Belgam and Párvatípuram estates. They were already maintained in 14 other estates. **Miscellaneous.** Religious and Charitable Institutions. Forests. Survey. Minerals. Village accounts.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES. (Fasli 1311.)

127. The more important zamindaris are situated in the Northern Circars and in the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly. The amount of revenue due by zamindars and inamdars in fasli 1311 was Rs. 80,39,659. The amount paid by zamindars and inamdars as water-rate was Rs. 27,01,462. The quinquennial statement of rent-roll shows that the number of pattas issued for fasli 1310 was 3,301,021 according to the revised figures. Of the pattas 12 per cent. were for amounts less than one rupee; 55 per cent. for amounts between Re. 1 and Rs. 10; and 22 per cent. for amounts between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30. Excluding the West Coast districts, the average extent of a holding was less than ¾ acre for ryots of the lowest group (*i.e.*, paying less than one rupee), less than 4 acres for the next group and less than 10 acres for the third group.

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CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

128. *Vide* pages 131 to 132 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1902–1903.)

The Legislative Council.

129. The seat in the Legislative Council which was vacant at the beginning of the year was filled on the recommendation of the Senate of the Madras University. The term of office of an official and of a non-official member expired, and both members were reappointed. The member representing the northern group of district boards vacated his seat on his nomination to the bench of the Madras City Civil Court and his place was supplied. There were 7 resignations among official members and 3 among non-officials; all the vacancies thus caused were filled up. Six out of the total number of resignations were among members appointed during the year. Six meetings of the Council, 2 of which were adjourned, were held during the year; the average attendance of additional members was 17, officials 9 and non-officials 8.

Acts and Bills.

130. Three measures were passed during the year, viz., The Madras Impartible Estates Act, 1902, the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903, and the Madras Impartible Estates Act Continuance Act, 1903. The object of the first of these enactments was to prevent for the space of one year, and pending the passing of a permanent measure, the dismemberment of old landed estates in the Presidency. Certain estates, specified in the schedule annexed to the Act, were declared impartible, and a restriction was placed on the rights of the proprietors to alienate them. The second Act regulated the conditions of labour in the planting districts of Madras. While providing reasonable facilities for a planter or other employer to enforce through the Criminal Courts a statutory contract against a labourer, it enabled the magistracy to require from employers a fair treatment of their labourers. The third Act extended for a period of about 9 months the operation of the first-named enactment, and removed at the same time the restriction placed by that measure on the continuance of pending litigation. The Bill to amend the law relating to landlord and tenant in the Madras Presidency, which was introduced on the 13th June 1898 and referred to a select committee on the same day, was removed under rule 71 of the rules for the conduct of business from the list of business pending before the Council. No measures were before the Council at the close of the year. No projects of legislation were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India with a view to their introduction into the Governor-General's Legislative Council.

POLICE. (1902.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1902; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—VII. Police.*]

The Police Force. Strength.

131. Ten sub-divisions were unavoidably left without a separate officer in charge for various periods. The sanctioned strength of the force on the last day of the year showed an increase of 653 over the previous year's figure, due to an

addition to the Madras City Police and to temporary establishment for plague duty. Excluding the punitive police and private guards, the force consisted of 3,139 officers and 20,211 men, including 104 village watchers. Recruitment of men of approved physique, able to read and write, was difficult in many districts. There was a slight advance from 85·4 to 85·8 per cent. in the proportion of literate constables. The numbers of graduate-inspectors increased from 48 to 55. The proportion of men punished for offences other than absence without leave rose from 22·7 to 24·7. The numbers of officers and men dismissed were 42 and 420, respectively, against 34 and 422 in 1901. Appeals to Deputy Inspectors-General fell from 817 to 791. The number of police officers judicially punished was 242 against 267 in 1901. Of 157 policemen convicted of offences committed in their official capacity, 57 were cases of negligently allowing prisoners to escape and 47 were under the Police Act. An inspector was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine for bribery and extortion. On appeal to the High Court the conviction and sentence of imprisonment were upheld, but the fine was remitted. The amount of rewards rose from Rs. 2,820 to Rs. 3,787, and the number of men rewarded rose from 600 to 784. The number of good-conduct stripes awarded was 3,517 against 4,000 in 1901. Out of 241 men who went through the station-house officers' class, 148 passed. Out of 31 candidates in the inspectors' class in the first session 18 passed, and 23 out of 30 in the second session. The 5 probationary Assistant Superintendents who joined the school in November 1901 were posted under special Superintendents for practical training. Four probationers joined the school in November. The cost of the force was Rs. 44,82,137 against Rs. 44,28,363 for 1901. Of the increase, about Rs. 16,000 was due to re-organization of the Madras City Police, Rs. 26,700 to the additional plague force, while Rs. 11,000 represented increased expenditure under travelling allowances. The work done by the village police and village magistrates in most districts was not satisfactory. The issue of badges and staves to village talaiyaris was completed in two more districts and begun in a third. The punitive police force in Tinnevelly district was maintained at the same strength as in 1901, viz., 3 inspectors, 6 European head constables, 16 native head constables, 3 buglers and 358 constables. In Madura district the punitive force was increased by 2 native head constables and 24 constables; at the end of the year the strength was as follows: 2 inspectors, 2 European head constables, 6 native head constables, 2 buglers and 124 constables. The force in both districts was maintained in a high state of efficiency and there were no disturbances. The total cost was Rs. 1,15,672 against Rs. 1,13,699 in 1901.

Education. Punishments. Rewards. Vellore Training school. Cost. Village police. Punitive police.

132. The year was one of favourable prices and there was a marked decrease in grave crimes. The number of cognizable cases reported under the Penal Code, excluding nuisances, was 60,277 as against 64,987 in 1901. The number of true cases was 44,302 against 48,379 in 1901. Cases under special and local laws decreased by 2,301, while nuisances increased by 3,285. The most criminal districts were Kurnool and Madras City. Murders showed a small decrease from 463 to 435. In Kurnool a constable was killed with an axe by a dacoit whom he was trying to arrest. There were two cases of infanticide, both of which ended in conviction. About the middle of April there were serious riots in Cuddapah town during the Mohurrum, which synchronized with the "Sriramanavami" festival of the Hindus. In one case 14 Muhummadans were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. A second case was pending at the end of the year. Dacoities decreased from 585 to 498 and robberies from 737 to 684. Dacoities increased to an alarming extent in North Arcot from 20 in 1899 to 44 in 1900, 60 in 1901 and 61 in 1902. House-breaking cases showed a marked decrease from 7,955 to 6,774 and thefts from 13,884 to 11,886. Cattle thefts decreased from 3,320 to 2,679.

Crime. Grave crime.

133. The total number of cognizable cases completely investigated by the police was 173,091 against 179,507 in 1901. Of 42,235 cases reported to the police, 90·8 per cent. were investigated immediately on report. Of 130,779 cases taken up by the police otherwise than on report, 117,363 were cases of nuisances under special and local laws. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, in which investigation was completed, was 36,348, of which 10,408, or 28·6 per cent., were referred and struck off the file, against 26·3 per cent. in 1901. The number of cases struck off as maliciously or wilfully false was 4,442 against

Detection and prevention of crime. False cases.

4,672 in 1901. In 907 of these the magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute the complainant; in 757 cases sanction was applied for, but it was refused in 312 of these cases. The number of cases prosecuted was 351 against 301 in 1901. 103 cases ended in conviction. There was again a falling off in detection with a decrease in crime. The percentage of detection was 38·8 against 43·0 in 1901. The percentage in murder cases was 19·6; in dacoities 23·0; in robberies 32·0; in house-breakings 35·4; in ordinary theft cases 46·0. Property lost amounted to Rs. 14,90,659 against Rs. 16,50,013 in 1901. The percentage recovered was 21·5 against 21·9 in 1901. Of the cases (excluding nuisances) investigated by the police, 13,656 were decided, of which 79·9 per cent. ended in conviction against 83·2 per cent. in 1901. Of 30,851 persons arrested for offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice or against person or property, 52·7 per cent. were convicted, against 53·8 per cent. in 1901. The numbers of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons at large at the beginning of the year were 14,493, 941 and 1,599, respectively (these are revised figures); the numbers at the end of the year were 15,071, 1,125 and 2,561, respectively. A considerable addition has been made to the numbers already on the books. The number of "suspected persons" registered increased, but there were fewer fresh registrations under "receivers." The number of houses of bad repute registered by the police rose from 1,896 to 1,976. There were 212 wandering criminal gangs, consisting of 1,513 males, 1,454 females and 2,395 children; of whom 54 males and 4 females were in jail. There were 665 registered permanent gangs, consisting of 10,256 males, 9,148 females and 16,345 children. Of these, 261 men and 2 women were in jail. Only 1,934 persons were convicted as old offenders against 2,531 in 1901. During the year 190 persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. The work of the Criminal Identification Bureau is now conducted solely by means of finger-prints. Out of 3,668 searches, 663 identifications of old offenders were made. Finger impression slips received for record numbered 10,583. The number of persons put up before magistrates under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,428, of whom 1,338, or 60·6 per cent., were bound over. The figures for 1901 were 2,273 and 1,241, or 65·9 per cent.

Detection.

Recovery of property.

Prosecutions.

Prevention.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1902.)

[*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1902; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IV. Criminal Justice.*]

Tribunals. 134. In the Presidency town there was no change in the courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction. In the mufassal, 4,492 Village Magistrates, 59 Bench Magistrates, 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 44 Special Magistrates, 483 Subordinate Magistrates, 91 Sub-divisional Magistrates with appellate powers, 21 District Magistrates, 20 Sessions Judges, 1 Additional Sessions Judge and 2 Assistant Sessions Judges exercised jurisdiction. There were 3 Sessions, and 2 Additional Sessions Judges for the Agencies as before. A Sub-Magistrate's Court was established at Pernamallur in the North Arcot district from 1st April 1902. There was again a slight decrease (64) in the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases during the year. Sixty-four Tahsildars not ordinarily invested with powers under section 190, Criminal Procedure Code, exercised powers under that section.

State of Crime. 135. The number of offences reported showed a decrease of 631 under the Penal Code as compared with the previous year, and an increase of 3,575 under special and local laws. Under the Penal Code the largest decrease occurred under thefts (— 2,716) and is reported to be due mainly to the favourable character of the season. Offences affecting public health decreased by 1,427. Among grave crimes, offences affecting life decreased by 78, and robberies and dacoities by 145. Offences under the headings 'criminal intimidation' and 'insult and annoyance' increased by 1,989 and those under 'contempt of lawful authority of public servants' by 1,567. The increase in the former is due to the fact that in the Presidency town summonses for 'insult' under the Penal Code were granted in cases which had hitherto been treated as cases of 'abuse' under the Police Act. Under special and local laws, there was

an increase of 4,726 cases under the *Towns' Nuisances Act* and of 1,435 under the *District Municipalities Act* and a decrease of 1,055 cases under the *Salt Act*. The proportion of complaints rejected under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the total number reported showed a slight decrease. There was an increase in the number of cases struck off as false. The percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial was 24·36 in the case of offences under the Penal Code, and 85·96 in the case of offences under special and local laws, the average percentages for the five years preceding being 26·26 and 85·36, respectively.

The Courts.

136. The numbers of cases and appeals instituted, excluding those in Village Magistrates' Courts, amounted to 305,344 and 10,437, respectively, showing a slight increase in the former and a slight decrease in the latter. The European British subjects brought to trial numbered 117, of whom 56 were convicted. There was a further increase in 'preventive and miscellaneous proceedings' under the Criminal Procedure Code, chiefly under the 'security for good behaviour' sections, 1,470 persons being ordered to give security against 1,214 in the previous year. There was a further fall in the number of cases instituted in Village Magistrates' Courts (from 10,735 to 9,971). Of 16,438 persons under trial 5,643 were convicted, 4,073 being imprisoned and the rest confined in stocks. The number of cases instituted in regular Magistrates' Courts was 238,780 against 229,205 in 1901, but there was a reduction of 474 in the number of cases left pending at the end of the year. The total number of persons under trial was 398,188, of whom 387,894 were dealt with. During the year 198,291 were convicted and 3,820 committed to sessions or referred for enhanced punishment. Of those convicted 4,811 were juvenile offenders. There was a slight rise in the percentage of convictions (from 51·09 to 51·12). There was a slight decrease in the number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment and an increase in the number of sentences of simple imprisonment. Fines were more numerous and less severe. The amount of fines realized was Rs. 6,13,867, out of which sums amounting to Rs. 27,324 were paid to complainants as compensation. Sentences of whipping again showed a decrease. Of the persons sentenced to whipping 1,056 were juvenile offenders. The average pendency of cases was, on the whole, less than in 1901, varying from 1 day in Bench Magistrates' Courts to 19 days in Assistant Magistrates' Courts. The number of witnesses examined was 352,207; the amount of diet and travelling expenses paid to them was Rs. 83,055. Appeals numbered 8,058, preferred by 15,648 persons, showing a decrease of 293 compared with 1901. The percentage of appeals confirmed was 60·71 against 62·35 in 1901. Of 694 revision cases, 569 were applications from parties and the rest were taken up by the courts *suo motu*. The percentage of unsuccessful applications was 73·66.

Village Magistrates.

Regular Magistrates in the Mufassal.

Courts of Session.

137. The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts in the mufassal was 1,274, showing a decrease of 69 over the figures of the previous year. The total number of persons tried before Sessions Courts was 3,284. Of these, 1,516 were tried by jury, 1,444 with the aid of assessors, and 78 partly by jury and partly with assessors. The cases of the remaining 246 persons were disposed of without jurors or assessors. Of the persons dealt with, 1,475 or 47·07 per cent. were convicted. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 27,195, of which Rs. 2,638 were realized. Thirty-seven cases remained pending as against 34 in the previous year. The average duration of sessions trials slightly increased from 34 to 35 days. The number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days fell from 2,416 to 1,846. The amount paid in batta and travelling expenses to witnesses was Rs. 45,776. The number of appeals was 1,516, preferred by 2,193 appellants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,470 and 2,243. The average duration of appeals increased from 25 to 28 days. The percentage in which the sentence appealed against was confirmed was 72·77 against 71·5 in the preceding year. The revision cases received numbered 516, concerning 1,857 persons. Of these, 430 were applications from parties and 86 were taken up by the courts *suo motu*. The percentage of unsuccessful petitions was 79·23.

Presidency Magistrates.

138. The number of cases instituted in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts decreased from 71,763 to 65,249, mainly owing to a large decrease in the number of prosecutions under the City Police Act already referred to above under 'state of crime.' At the end of the year 69 cases were pending, concerning 123 persons. The percentage of convictions was 90. A sum of Rs. 5,649 levied as fines in cases of cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals. The number of witnesses examined was 13,712 against 14,224 in 1901 and a sum of Rs. 873 was paid in batta.

High Court — Sessions cases.

139. Forty-one sessions cases concerning 54 persons were received for trial by the High Court. Two cases were heard with special jurors. Forty-six persons were convicted, as against 55 in 1901. The percentage of convictions was 86, as against 71 in 1901. No sentence of fine was imposed. The amount paid as batta and travelling expenses to witnesses was Rs. 662, as against Rs. 1,800 in 1901.

Cases under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.

The number of cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, was 34, including 4 cases pending from 1901. Of these, 31 cases were disposed of during the year; verdicts of 'guilty' were reversed in 10 cases; verdicts of 'not guilty' were upheld in 9 cases and set aside in 11 cases. In the remaining case the verdict of the jury in the case of 4 of the prisoners was upheld while the verdict (acquittal) in the case of the fifth prisoner was set aside, and the prisoner convicted.

Cases under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

The High Court disposed of the cases of 82 persons who were sentenced to death by Sessions Courts. The conviction was upheld in the case of 68 of these persons; sentence of death was confirmed in 47 cases, was commuted to transportation in 17 cases, and to imprisonment in 4 cases.

Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction.

Excluding 66 appeals from sentences of death which came up for disposal along with cases referred under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 30 cases under section 307, which were treated as appeals, 767 appeals were received during the year. Of these, 30 were from judgments of acquittal. Forty-nine revision cases were taken up by the court *suo motu* under section 435, Criminal Procedure Code, 50 and 122 cases respectively were reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under section 438, and 376 applications for revision were received from parties under section 439 as against 31, 41, 119 and 343, respectively, in 1901. In 77 per cent. of the total number of cases decided, the proceedings of the lower courts were not interfered with. In only 11 per cent. of the cases in which parties moved the High Court were the proceedings of the lower courts interfered with.

Miscellaneous petitions.

The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of was 253.

PRISONS. (1902.)

[*Report on the Administration of Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1902; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—V. Jails.*]

Accommodation.

140. The number of central (7), district (10) and subsidiary (303) jails remained the same throughout the year. Holme's gardens sub-jail in the Chingleput district was closed and a new sub-jail was provided at Kalyandrug in the Anantapur district. The accommodation available at the end of the year amounted to 11,157, as against 11,117 at the end of 1901. During the year 25 cells were added to the Cannanore jail, 14 cells to the Nellore jail and two cells to the Madura jail. In consequence of a smaller average population (10,398·21) and increased accommodation, there was less congestion than in the previous year. At the end of the year 608 cells were in course of construction. When these are completed, the total cellular accommodation will be 27·2 per cent. of the total accommodation. In 1892 the percentage was 11·2.

Prisoners.

141. The number of prisoners at the beginning of the year was 13,238. The number received during the year was 88,694, as against 102,890 in 1901. The number discharged was 90,456, leaving 11,476 at the end of the year. The daily average number was 12,491, as against 13,020 in 1901 and 12,832 in 1900; in the preceding seven years of the decade the number was always below 11,000.

Prisoners' under trial.

The number of admissions of *under-trial* prisoners fell by more than 15 per cent. and the daily average by about 20 per cent.

Civil prisoners.

There were 55 escapes as against 51 in 1901, and 26 deaths as against 22. The daily average number of civil prisoners, 163·76, was lower than that of any year since 1895. There were 3 deaths among civil prisoners.

State prisoners.

There were 6 State prisoners in confinement in jails and no fresh admissions or releases.

Convicts.

142. There was an appreciable decline in the admissions of convicts by direct committal, the number having fallen to 30,002, as against 37,913 in 1900 and 35,034 in 1901, the average for the previous decade being 32,532. The decrease occurred under all classes of jails and was fairly distributed throughout the Presi-

dency except in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Anantapur. The number of admissions under sentences between six months and one year was 2,094 against 2,026 in 1901; admissions under sentences between five years and ten years numbered 251 against 236 in 1901; under all other classes of sentences admissions decreased. The percentage of sentences of rigorous imprisonment to the total number of sentences of imprisonment fell from 89·11 to 88·79. The daily average number of convicts was 10,701, as against 10,812 in 1901. The total mortality amongst convicts was 194, against 261 in 1901, while the percentage of releases under remission rules rose from 4·5 to 5·1. The percentage of juveniles to the total number of direct committals was 1·95, the same as in 1901. The measures sanctioned for reducing the period of detention in jails of juvenile offenders intended for transfer to the Reformatory have worked satisfactorily. Although the methods employed for the identification of old offenders have improved, the percentage of previously convicted prisoners declined from 13·19 in 1901 to 12·53 in 1902; there was a similar reduction in the case of juveniles from 8·3 to 7·7. The number of 'habituals' admitted was 2,450, of whom 2,374 were identified as 'habituals' before conviction, and 34 after conviction, while 42 confessed to being 'habituals.' A complete record of finger-tip impressions is maintained in all jails. The number of escapes was 19 as against 31 in 1901 and an average of 30·3 for the previous ten years. There were 7 escapes from central jails, 4 from district jails and 8 from subsidiary jails. Of the escapes from central and district jails only one occurred from *inside* the jail. The number of convicts employed as prison officers increased from 1,502 to 1,632. The "mark system" continued to work well. The average remission gained by convicts of almost all classes was greater than in the previous year. A further concession was sanctioned by the Government of India, viz., a remission of 15 days for each year of uninterrupted good conduct. There were 14,834 prison offences against 13,937 in 1901, the increase occurring chiefly under the head of offences relating to work. The ratio of the number of corporal punishments to the total number of punishments rose from ·31 to ·38; the increase occurred chiefly in the Bellary jail where it is reported that there was a number of idle and refractory 'habituals.' The increase in punishments was for the most part under 'warnings.'

Conduct.

143. The death-rate recorded was 17·8 per mille as against an average of 27·5 during the previous five years; while the ratio per mille of daily average sick was 21·8, or lower than in any year of the past decade. All jails in the Presidency except the Palamcottah District Jail enjoyed immunity from cholera. In Palamcottah jail there were three attacks, all of which were fatal. The percentage to total discharges of prisoners who lost weight was 20·47, a higher figure than in 1900 and 1901 but lower than in any of the three previous years. The percentage of those who gained weight was 60·4.

Vital Statistics.

144. The gross expenditure on jails was Rs. 12,86,644 as against Rs. 14,05,291 in 1901. The decrease is almost wholly accounted for by the smaller drawings under dietary charges in consequence of the fall in the prices of food-grains. The expenditure under dietary charges fell from Rs. 4,84,453 to Rs. 3,67,034. The value of rations in stock at the end of the year was Rs. 45,800, as against Rs. 53,700 at the beginning. Allowing for the difference in the value of stock, the average cost per head of dieting in central and district jails was Rs. 28–4–2 and Rs. 27–10–10 against Rs. 34–9–0 and Rs. 33–5–1, respectively, in 1901. There was a reduction under sanitation charges owing to the absence of serious epidemics and also under transportation charges, as no Burman convicts were removed from Madras to Burma. The expenditure under manufactures declined from Rs. 4,33,032 to Rs. 3,96,562, owing to the fact that a large stock of materials laid in at the end of 1901 was utilized in the Penitentiary, Madras. The cash earnings on account of manufactures were Rs. 1,58,265 as against Rs. 1,39,953 in 1901. The results of manufacturing operations show a steady advance since 1899. The average annual cost per prisoner amounted to Rs. 64–2–1 against Rs. 68–12–1 in 1901.

Financial.

145. The scheme for the concentration of sub-jail prisoners was extended to 16 districts. Jail manufactured articles were exhibited at the Cocanada Industrial and Delhi Art Exhibitions.

Miscellaneous.

146. There was one inmate on the roll of the Government Workhouse at the beginning of the year, and there were 7 admissions during the year. Of the 8

The workhouse.

inmates, 2 were discharged, having obtained help from relatives; 1 was released under section 16 of the Act; 3 absconded and 1 was discharged, being an East Indian and ineligible for admission. At the end of the year there was 1 inmate. The daily average population of the workhouse was, ·49 against 2·09 in 1901. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 1,327 to Rs. 1,223; the average cost of each inmate was Rs. 136-10-11 against Rs. 60-9-4 in 1901.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1902.)

[*Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1902; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—III. Civil Justice.*]

Tribunals.

147. The number of tribunals which exercised civil jurisdiction was almost the same as in the preceding year, except that the number of village courts fell from 5,517 to 5,377. The decrease was most marked in Madura, where it was due partly to incorrect, figures submitted in 1901 and partly to the settlement of cases by private arbitration. There were 23 district courts (including Agency courts), 22 Subordinate Judges' courts (including Assistant Agents' courts), 140 District Munsifs' courts (including Agency Magistrates' courts) and 63 revenue courts. There was no alteration in the local jurisdiction of the courts except in North Arcot, where a sixth Munsif's court was established at Ránipéttai. An additional District Munsif's court was also established at Salem, but no independent jurisdiction was assigned. The District Munsif of Párvatípuram continued to work in Gódávari. The Subordinate Judges' court of Bellary and Salem was transferred to North Arcot for six months from the 30th June 1902. The Subordinate Judge's court of Mangalore was transferred to Tellicherry for six months, in order to clear off arrears. The additional Subordinate Judge's court, Tinnevelly, was made permanent and located at Tuticorin.

Litigation.

148. The number of suits instituted during the year was 333,516, or 14,067 less than in 1901. The decrease was common to all classes of courts; among the reasons assigned are the favourable character of the season and the introduction of the new Civil Rules of Practice, which are not yet thoroughly understood. The number of appeals instituted was 11,795, or 581 less than in 1901. The amounts involved in original and appellate litigation were Rs. 4,50,00,000 and Rs. 48,99,000 in round figures, respectively, as against Rs. 4,60,61,000 and Rs. 50,92,000 in 1901.

Village courts.

The number of suits instituted before village courts was 84,746, or 4,781 less than in 1901. The decrease was chiefly in the Nilgiris, Tanjore and Kistna districts.

Revenue courts.

The number of suits instituted in Revenue courts was 10,594, as against 10,299 in 1901.

District Munsifs' courts.

The numbers of ordinary suits and small causes instituted in District Munsifs' courts were 78,201 and 119,601, respectively, as against 79,956 and 125,457 in 1901. The decrease in ordinary suits was noticeable in South Malabar and Tanjore, and in small causes in those districts and also in Kistna and North Malabar.

Subordinate Judges' courts.

The numbers of ordinary suits and small causes instituted in Subordinate Judges' courts were 878 and 17,585, as against 882 and 18,927, respectively, in 1901. The decrease in small causes was noticeable in Gódávari, Kumbakónam, Trichinopoly and South Canara. There was no Subordinate Judge's court in Trichinopoly. The decrease in South Canara was due to the Subordinate Judge's court having been deputed to work at Tellicherry.

District courts.

The number of ordinary suits in District courts rose from 494 in 1901 to 523, while that of small causes fell from 1,480 to 1,249. The increase in ordinary suits was noticeable in Trichinopoly and South Canara, where the absence of Subordinate Judges' courts led to an increase in the institutions in the District courts. The decrease in small causes was noticeable in North Malabar and was due to the fact that the territory over which the court exercised small cause powers was restricted. Including appeals from Agency courts 9,782 regular, and 483 miscellaneous appeals were preferred during the year, as against 10,211 and 395 in 1901. The decrease in regular appeals was chiefly noticeable in Gódávari, where a large number of rent appeals was filed in 1901.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

In the Presidency Court of Small Causes the number of suits instituted was 18,445, or 438 less than in 1901. The average value of suits was Rs. 66, as against Rs. 65 in 1901. There were 538 applications for ejectment of tenants, as against 454 in

1901. In the City Civil Court 317 suits were instituted, as against 325 in 1901. The average value fell from Rs. 869 to Rs. 842. The number of original suits instituted in the High Court fell from 236 in 1901 to 196. The decrease was principally in mortgage suits. The average value of suits was Rs. 8,436, as against Rs. 13,374 in 1901. The number of appeals of all kinds was 2,183; the average number for the five-preceding years was 2,259. The aggregate and average values of appeals from original decrees were Rs. 20,72,767 and Rs. 8,426, as against Rs. 25,13,679 and Rs. 8,323 in 1901; in the case of appeals from appellate decrees the figures were Rs. 4,07,031 and Rs. 250, as against Rs. 4,73,059 and Rs. 281 in 1901. High Court.

149. The system of trial by Bench courts constituted under section 9 of the Village Courts' Act was in force in parts of 17 districts and cases were tried by such benches in 14 districts. Out of 92,254 suits for disposal 85,221 were disposed of, the pendency being reduced from 7,508 to 7,033. Tanjore and Madura still show the largest number of cases disposed of. The number of suits disposed of in revenue courts was 12,407, or 7 per cent. less than in 1901. Arrears fell from 3,077 to 1,596. Tanjore showed the highest disposal, and the arrears in that district were considerably reduced. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was high in Madura (177 and 137 days) and Nellore (162 and 148 days). In North Arcot the duration of contested suits was high (185 days). The number of suits disposed of by Agency courts was 989 or 58 suits more than in 1901. Arrears rose slightly from 147 to 152. The average duration of uncontested suits was very high in Suradá (548 days), while that of contested suits was high in Parlákimedi (288 days). The number of appeals disposed of was 67. Out of 103,386 ordinary suits and 130,350 small causes for disposal, the District Munsifs disposed of 79,732 and 120,728, respectively, as against 81,903 and 128,292 in 1901. The number of contested cases was 38,793 ordinary suits and 25,342 small causes, as against 39,761 ordinary suits and 27,145 small causes in 1901. Seventeen District Munsifs exercised extended small cause powers in suits up to Rs. 100, and 22 in suits up to Rs. 200. The former disposed of 3,579 suits valued between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and the latter 9,684 suits valued between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200. The average pendency of contested ordinary suits exceeded one year in Tenáli, and exceeded 300 days in Bellary, Peddápuram, Narasápuram, Guntúr and Anjengo. The long pendency is generally attributed to the time taken up in the disposal of old suits. The average pendency of uncontested small causes was high in Kanigiri, Periyakulam and Kollegal. Arrears of ordinary suits decreased, but not in proportion to the fall in institutions. Arrears of small causes increased from 9,493 to 9,622. The increase was noticeable in Gódávari, Chingleput and North Arcot. The number of ordinary suits pending for over a year increased from 1,025 to 1,253 and the number of small causes pending for over three months from 930 to 1,092. The increase in ordinary suits was noticeable in Kistna, Chingleput and Nellore. In Nellore the pendency was due to heavy small cause work and the intricate character of old suits disposed of. The number of ordinary suits disposed of in Subordinate Judges' courts was 987, and the number of small causes 18,229, as against 982 and 18,760, respectively, in 1901. Of those disposed of, 686 ordinary suits and 5,793 small causes were contested. The average duration of ordinary suits contested exceeded one year in Negapatam and Tanjore, while that of contested small causes was high in Tanjore (192 days), Cocanada and Madura (East). In Madura the absence of the Judge for about three weeks raised the duration. Arrears of ordinary suits and small causes decreased from 590 and 2,704 in 1901 to 557 and 2,342, respectively. The number of ordinary suits pending for over a year fell from 103 to 80, and that of small causes pending for over three months from 502 to 344. Out of 2,864 appeals for disposal in Subordinate Judges' courts, 2,041 were disposed of. The arrears increased from 774 to 823. The average pendency of contested appeals exceeded six months in Mangalore, Tanjore and Madura (East). District courts disposed of 417 ordinary suits and 1,293 small causes, as against 462 and 1,442, respectively, in 1901. On the average 124 days were available for civil work as against 115 days in 1901. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was very high in North Arcot (616 days), Kistna (559 days), South Arcot and Kurnool. Disposal of old suits and heavy sessions work are the causes assigned for the high duration. Arrears of ordinary suits increased from 383 in 1901 to 491, while arrears of small causes decreased

Disposal of business.
Village courts.
Revenue courts.
Agency courts.
District Munsifs' courts.
Subordinate Judges' courts.
District courts.

from 502 to 97. Out of 13,581 appeals for disposal, the District courts disposed of 9,225, reducing the arrears from 5,860 to 4,356. The average pendency both of contested and uncontested appeals exceeded six months in five courts, and the average pendency of contested appeals exceeded six months in five courts. Disposal of old appeals and heavy sessions work are the causes generally assigned. The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal in all courts in the mufassal fell from 272,558 to 264,598, of which 242,512 were disposed of. Institutions decreased in all classes of courts except Revenue courts, while disposals increased in Subordinate Judges' courts, District Munsifs' courts and Revenue courts. The number of wholly infructuous applications (179,098) bore a large proportion to the total number disposed of, but under this head are included 112,485 applications which were withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected, indicating either settlement out of court or claims not legally supportable. Arrears decreased from 29,965 to 22,086. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned in execution of decrees was 931. There were 818 'insolvency' applications for disposal, of which 633 were disposed of. Out of 355,109 miscellaneous cases for disposal, 345,185 were disposed of.

Execution.

Insolvency.

Miscellaneous cases.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

150. There were 20,007 suits for disposal in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, of which 18,446 were disposed of. Of these, 2,602 were contested. The average duration of contested causes was 56 and of uncontested 27 days. Arrears rose slightly from 1,454 to 1,561. There were 14,889 execution applications for disposal, out of which 13,487 were disposed of. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 10,374, of which 4,224 were withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 372. The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 3,916, of which 3,751 were disposed of, the average pendency being 18 days. In the City Civil Court the number of suits for disposal was 418, of which 266 were disposed of. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 152 as against 101 at the end of 1901. The increase was largely due to the ill-health of the late Judge. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 146 and 40 days, as against 148 and 32 days, respectively, in 1901. There were 410 execution applications for disposal, of which 367 were disposed of. Of the applications, 222 were wholly infructuous (209 being withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected). The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 3. The number of miscellaneous applications decreased, the number for disposal being 1,071, of which 1,047 were disposed of.

High Court.

151. There was a diminution in the number of suits for disposal in the High Court on the original side. Two hundred and three suits were disposed of as against 232 in 1901, the number pending at the end of the year being 106. Reference to a Judge in chambers was ordered in 12 cases. The number of references for disposal was 22, of which 11 were disposed of. The average pendency of contested and uncontested suits was 214 and 218 days respectively. The number of execution applications disposed of was 196, as against 305 in 1901, the number pending at the end of the year being 145, in 31 of which orders were passed for the attachment of moveable or immoveable property, and property was attached, but no further steps were taken within the year. Rs. 7,583 were realized through the Sheriff of Madras. The amount realized by sale of property under mortgage decrees amounted to Rs. 1,00,710. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 4. Under Insolvency there were for disposal 498 applications for the benefit of the Act, of which 234 were disposed of—167 being granted and 67 dismissed. No judgment-debtor was imprisoned. Relief was applied for by 296 persons; the total amount of debt in respect of which relief was sought was Rs. 24,64,523. The Insolvent Court granted protection orders in 196 cases, and disposed of 44 miscellaneous applications and 98 applications from the Official Assignee. One thousand and fifty-five miscellaneous applications were disposed of. The numbers of first and second appeals for disposal were 812 and 3,915, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1901 being 798 and 3,309. The numbers disposed of were 346 first appeals (or 37 more than in 1901) and 1,728 second appeals (or 638 more than in 1901). The arrears both of first and second appeals were reduced. The number of revision petitions received was 495, against 491 in 1901; of these, 325 were petitions for revision of the proceedings of courts of small causes. The number of petitions for disposal was 884, out of which 520 were disposed of. In 381 cases the decisions of lower courts were confirmed; in 130

cases they were reversed or varied; and in 9 cases fresh trial was ordered. The number of revision petitions pending at the end of the year was 364, as against 387 in 1901; 245 petitions were pending for over three months. The number of referred cases disposed of was 14. On the appellate side 1,319 miscellaneous applications were received. The total number for disposal was 1,605, of which 1,565 were disposed of. Thirteen applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were made. Altogether there were 26 such applications for disposal, of which 22 were disposed of, certificates being granted in 16 cases. Including 13 cases in which the records were despatched during the year, there were 20 cases before the Privy Council for disposal, of which 5 were disposed of. In two cases the records were under preparation in the High Court.

Financial.

152. The total receipts and charges of *civil and criminal courts* as furnished by the Accountant-General amounted to Rs. 62,39,877 and Rs. 52,61,302 respectively. The receipts from process fees in mufassal civil courts, excluding discount for the sale of court-fee stamps, were Rs. 12,03,913, and the charges of the process service establishment were Rs. 6,67,606. The receipts in copy stamp papers in mufassal civil courts, excluding charges on account of their supply at 20 per cent., amounted to Rs. 1,88,262, and the charges of the copyist establishments amounted to Rs. 1,61,783.

Miscellaneous.

153. Six advocates and 23 vakils were enrolled in the High Court, the enrollment fees amounting to Rs. 14,500 under the Stamp Act, and Rs. 330 under the Court-fees Act. Two hundred and twenty-three candidates applied for admission to the annual pleadership examination; 16 passed in the first grade and 79 in the second grade. Certificates were issued by the High Court to 195 pleaders, the stamp and admission fees amounting to Rs. 2,747 and Rs. 1,249, respectively. The number of pleadership certificates renewed was 2,338, the renewal fees amounting to Rs. 41,320. The total of the stamp receipts and admission fees was Rs. 45,316.

High Court Practitioners. Pleaders.

Inspection by District Judges.

154. In Cuddapah, Nellore and Tinnevelly districts, all courts were inspected by the District Judge. In 4 districts no courts were inspected.

REGISTRATION. (1902.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1902; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IX. Registration; G.O., No. 927, Judicial, dated 2nd July 1903.*]

Registration offices.

155. No new offices were opened during the year, but 1 sub-office, hitherto presided over by an officer of the Revenue department, was placed under a Special Sub-Registrar. The number of offices at the end of the year* was 438, of which 21 were under Special Registrars, 405 under Special Sub-Registrars, and 12 under Revenue officers.

Registration.

156. The number of registrations in the year amounted to 937,602 against 995,764 in 1901. The decrease occurred in nearly all districts and was due chiefly to the fall in the prices of food-grains owing to the favourable season. Of the total registrations, 898,659, or 95 per cent., were documents relating to immoveable property, entered in Book I. The aggregate value of the property transferred by these documents was Rs. 19,27,07,606. The number of registrations affecting moveable property (Book IV) was 35,189 against 36,051 in 1901. The aggregate value of the property concerned was Rs. 1,04,81,182. The number of wills registered in Book III showed an increase over the figure for 1901 being 3,746 against 3,718. The decline in registration was largest under sales and mortgages of value less than Rs. 100, these two classes of documents together accounting for 67·6 per cent. of the total fall. The decrease under sales and mortgages of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards amounted to 29·5 per cent. of the total decrease.

* The calendar year (1902) was adopted in the returns for the first time.

Though the aggregate value of all documents registered fell from Rs. 20·71 crores in 1901 to Rs. 20·32 crores concurrently with the fall in the number of registrations, the average value rose from Rs. 208 to Rs. 217.

Documents copied.

157. Of the documents admitted to registration, 71·03 per cent. were copied into the registers on the first day, as against 68·90 per cent. in 1901. The percentage of documents copied within a week after presentation was 99·4. The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry presented to registering officers declined from 69,513 in 1901 to 59,652. Of 19 public prosecutions disposed of, all except one ended in conviction. Prosecutions were instituted by the parties themselves in 6 cases.

Financial.

158. With the fall in the number of registrations the total receipts fell from Rs. 14,81,505 in 1901 to Rs. 14,14,157. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,03,890, against Rs. 9,34,140 in 1901. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that the pay for December 1902 was drawn in the year.

Inspections.

159. During the year 11 Registrars' offices and 44 Sub-Registrars' offices were inspected by the Inspector-General. All the sub-offices except one were inspected by District Registrars. The number of offices inspected by officers of the Revenue department was 156.

Notaries Public. (1902-1903.)

160. The number of registering officers who were notaries public was 188 as in the previous year. The number of documents dealt with was 188 at 15 stations as compared with 334 at 9 stations in 1901. Of the documents 113 were bills of exchange and 75 were promissory-notes. There was a large decline in the number of instruments dealt with at Tellicherry, as the abnormal factor in that year did not exist, viz., the dishonouring of a large number of rice bills drawn by Calcutta merchants. Of the instruments dealt with, 152 were for non-payment and 36 for non-acceptance, as against 286 and 48, respectively, in 1901–1902. The number of instruments noted was 178; 9 instruments were protested and 1 bill of exchange was both noted and protested. Concurrently with the decline in the number of operations, the aggregate value of instruments dealt with fell from Rs. 4,61,269 to Rs. 2,06,005. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 550–8–0; the disbursements were Rs. 69–2–0; the balance of Rs. 481–6–0 was remitted to the treasury. There were no inspections by District Judges under rule 4 of the notarial rules.

Registered companies. (1902-1903.)

161. At the end of the year 1902–1903, there were working 424 companies limited by shares and 20 companies limited by guarantee, against 379 and 19 companies, respectively, at the end of the previous year. The nominal capital increased during the year by Rs. 38,89,170 and the paid-up capital by Rs. 23,59,142. Seventy-nine companies were registered as against 50 in the previous year. Of these, 2 were limited by guarantee and the remainder by shares. The latter comprised 70 banking and loan companies, 4 trading companies, 1 planting company, 1 mining and quarrying company, and 1 brewery. The Sri Shanmuga Sundara Sagaya Nidhi, Limited, at Palamcottah, headed the list of money-lending companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 4,20,000; the Coimbatore Dravya Sahaya Nidhi has a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,19,346, which nearly approaches its nominal capital (Rs. 1,50,000). Among the trading companies the most important is the Indian Cycle and General Engineering Company, in Madras, with a nominal capital of Rs. 2,50,000. Twelve companies registered in previous years increased their nominal and paid-up capitals, while one company registered in the year under report increased its nominal capital only. There was no reduction of capital in any company under the orders of a court. Thirty-three companies were wound up during the year. Of these, 32 had nominal and paid-up capitals of Rs. 28,43,080 and Rs. 8,20,419, respectively, and one had no capital. The Madras Union Bank, Limited, with a nominal capital of 5 lakhs, started no business, but became defunct as a sufficient number of shares was not taken. None of the companies availed themselves of the provisions of Act IV of 1900. The registration fees collected amounted to Rs. 10,648 and the charges to Rs. 1,159, against Rs. 8,278 and Rs. 1,204, respectively, in 1901-1902.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION. (1902–1903.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India,—XVIII. Local Boards.*]

Local boards and union panchayats.

162. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900, continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. There were 21 district boards or 1 for each district, consisting of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* member and President, and not less than 24 other members, the Revenue Divisional officers also being *ex-officio* members. The minimum number of members for the district board of the Nilgiris was, however, 13. At the close of the year, the strength of these boards was 658, or 7 more than in the previous year, while the sanctioned number of members was raised from 697 to 699. Of the total number, 102 were *ex-officio* members; 244 (67 officials and 177 non-officials) were nominated members; and 312 (87 officials and 225 non-officials) were elected by the taluk boards, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 82, 259 and 310. One-half of the members of the district boards were elected by the taluk boards in all the districts, except the Nilgiris, where there were no taluk boards, and Gódávari, where the number of persons to be elected was fixed at less than one-half. The district boards held 230 meetings, or 16 less than in the preceding year; and the average attendance of the members rose from 16 to 18 (7 officials and 11 non-officials), while the average strength of each board was almost stationary. As in the previous year, there were 80 taluk boards, each board being composed of the Revenue Divisional officer, as *ex-officio* member and President, and not less than 12 other members appointed by Government. On the Berhampur taluk board, however, there were 2 Divisional officers, of whom the officer in charge of the Berhampur division was declared to be *ex-officio* member and President and the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector of Ganjám a member. The sanctioned strength of these boards was 1,209 against 1,175 in the previous year, and on the last day of the year there were 1,176 members or 63 more than in 1901–1902. Of this number, 356 were officials and 820 non-officials, against 315 and 798, respectively, in the previous year. The number of meetings held by these boards was 1,029, or 11 more than in 1901–1902, and the average attendance of the members was 9 (3 officials and 6 non-officials) out of an average strength of 15 for each board. The powers of reappointing the members of the taluk boards originally appointed by Government and of accepting the resignations of the members of the district and taluk boards were, as usual, exercised by the presidents of district boards. In all districts except South Canara, Malabar and the Nilgiris, the taluk boards had union panchayats working as their agents, the number of such union panchayats being 379, or 2 less than in the previous year. Each panchayat consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages or portion thereof included in the unions being *ex-officio* members and the other members being appointed by the president of the district board, to whom the power of making such appointments and of removing members has been delegated by Government. On the 31st March 1903, there were 3,574 members on these panchayats against 3,524 on the corresponding day of the previous year. Of the total, 836 were village officers, 291 other officials, and 2,447 non-officials. The panchayats held in all 4,966 meetings, or 43 less than in 1901–1902. These bodies attended, as usual, to the village sanitary arrangements and the construction, repair and lighting of roads in the villages included in the unions, while in some cases the control of choultries and markets was specially entrusted to them by the taluk boards with the necessary funds for their unkeep. The working of the local boards and union panchayats continued to be on the whole satisfactory.

Receipts.

163. The cess on land was levied at As. 2 per rupee of the assessment in the Nilgiris (except a portion of South-East Wynaad); at rates varying from As. 1–4 to As. 2 in Malabar; at As. 1–6 in South Canara; and at Anna 1 in the remaining districts and in South-East Wynaad (excepting the Ouchterlony valley). A special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways under clause (ii) of section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900, in the whole of the Coimbatore district and parts of Kurnool and Kistna, and at 1 pie in certain other parts of Kistna. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied

in all districts except Gódávari, and were collected at 293 places, or 3 more than in the previous year. House-tax was imposed in 378 unions against 380 in 1901–1902, the maximum rates having been adopted in 266 unions, three-fourth rates in 75, two-third rates in 5 and half rates in the remaining 32.

164. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 21,45,047 against Rs. 24,19,248 in 1901–1902. Excluding debt heads (Rs. 8,62,626) and contributions made by one District Board to another (Rs. 550), the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 96,57,247, or Rs. 6,43,201 more than in the previous year. The revenue from rates and taxes showed an increase of Rs. 2,55,349, of which Rs. 2,03,432 were under land-cess, Rs. 17,810 under house-tax and Rs. 34,107 under tolls. The increase under land-cess was the net result of a rise of Rs. 3,33,071 in 15 districts and a fall of Rs. 1,29,639 in the remaining 6. The increase occurred chiefly in Kurnool (Rs. 43,368), Coimbatore (Rs. 43,220), Cuddapah (Rs. 38,748), North Arcot (Rs. 37,978), and Kistna (Rs. 30,076). In Kurnool and Cuddapah this was due to the collection of arrears of the previous year and also to the levy of the railway cess in the first case. The increase in North Arcot is accounted for by the favourable character of the season, and that in Coimbatore and Kistna by the imposition of the railway cess. The enhanced income under tolls was the net result of an increase of Rs. 44,947 in the revenue from local fund tolls and of a decrease of Rs. 10,840 in the contributions received from municipalities as the local boards' share of tolls levied by them on through traffic. The increase occurred chiefly in South Arcot (Rs. 20,051) and Malabar (Rs. 11,726). The increase in South Arcot was owing to keen competition at the auction sales, while that in Malabar was due to the resale of certain toll-gates after the failure of the original contractor. The increase in the receipts from house-tax occurred chiefly in Tinnevelly (Rs. 5,484), Cuddapah (Rs. 4,240) and North Arcot (Rs. 3,938). The grants received from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 7,61,985 against Rs. 3,22,213 in 1901–1902. Of this sum, Rs. 3,25,044 were on account of public works, Rs. 3,23,127 for education, Rs. 54,087 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 34,077 for choultries, and Rs. 25,650 for general purposes. The grant for public works was paid chiefly to the district board of the Nilgiris (Rs. 78,430), Chingleput (Rs. 32,000), Kistna (Rs. 25,000), Madura (Rs. 20,700) and Malabar, Tanjore and Tinnevelly (Rs. 20,000 each). A special grant of Rs. 1,96,700 for the construction of feeder roads to railway stations was distributed among the local boards of all the districts except South Canara, the Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. The grant on account of education was made up of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,272, respectively, paid to the taluk board of Vellore for the maintenance of the Yeomiah and Muhammadan Orphan schools at Arcot, Rs. 1,67,805 paid by the Director of Public Instruction as grants to board schools under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and Rs. 1,52,850 paid as a subsidy to the local boards to enable them to disburse in full the result grants earned by the schools aided by them. The grant to hospitals and dispensaries consisted chiefly of the provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates attached to the medical institutions maintained by the local boards, while that for choultries was paid, as usual, to the local boards in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Gódávari, Kurnool, Madura, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly in lieu of lands originally assigned for the upkeep of the choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. The grant for general purposes represents almost wholly the amount paid to the district board of the Nilgiris in consideration of the smallness of its revenue.

Expenditure.

165. The total charges of the year, excluding those under debt heads (Rs. 5,47,780), and contributions made by one District Board to another (Rs. 550) amounted to Rs. 98,19,178, or Rs. 1,73,988 less than in the previous year.

166. The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 35,46,735 to Rs. 39,42,730. Of this sum, Rs. 8,63,377 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, schoolhouses, dispensaries, markets, &c., and Rs. 30,79,353 on the maintenance of the existing works. Two hundred and four miles of road were newly constructed and 22,167 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,63,365 and Rs. 26,11,965, respectively, while in the previous year 79 miles of road were constructed and 21,662 miles repaired at an outlay of Rs. 86,650 and Rs. 24,96,085, respectively. The local boards continued to maintain their own engineering establishments; but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal or channel banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution.

167. Information regarding the progress of education in local fund areas has been furnished in Chapter VII.

Medical institutions and vaccination.

168. The Local boards maintained 127 hospitals and 227 dispensaries against 126 and 222, respectively, in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these institutions fell from Rs. 5,72,312 to Rs. 5,67,617, while the number of patients treated in them rose from 2,831,245 to 3,019,970. Leaving out of account 10 untrained nurses employed in Cuddapah who attended 747 cases of labour, there were 249 trained midwives in the service of the local boards, costing Rs. 34,367, and they attended in all 18,907 cases of labour, while in 1901–1902 the same number of midwives was maintained at a cost of Rs. 34,049, and they attended 18,130 cases. The District boards employed 55 deputy inspectors of vaccination and 711 vaccinators, including probationers, who performed 1,125,095 operations against 1,092,559 in 1901–1902. In addition to this, the medical subordinates attached to local fund hospitals and dispensaries performed 15,127 operations, or 3,758 less than in the previous year. Thus, the total number of vaccine operations was 1,140,222, of which 1,002,209, or 90·7 per cent. were successful; while in the previous year 1,111,444 operations were performed, of which 983,491, or 88 per cent. were successful. The average cost of each successful operation by local fund vaccinators was As. 3–8, or 1 pie more than in the previous year. Vaccination was, as usual, performed entirely with animal lymph.

Sanitation.

169. The outlay on sanitation rose from Rs. 4,99,429 to Rs. 5,09 050, the increase occurring chiefly under conservancy of towns and villages.

Tanjore District Board Railways.

170. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee fund of the Tanjore district board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8,21,925 in Government securities and Rs. 6,17,660 in cash. The gross receipts from the working of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway, which was extended to Pattukkóttai on the 20th October 1902, amounted to Rs. 3,31,966. The expenditure incurred on the extension of the railway was Rs. 8,20,726 and on working expenses Rs. 1,61,796. In addition to this, Rs. 49,389 were paid to provincial funds, being the interest due on the value of the Government share in the railway, which is treated as a loan; Rs. 24,826 were paid to the railway loan debenture holders. The working of the railway for the 12 months ending the 31st December 1902 brought in a net profit of Rs. 1,70,875, or 5·4 per cent. of the capital outlay. The balance in favour of this fund at the end of the year was Rs. 7,71,909 in Government securities and Rs. 68,341 in cash.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1902–1903.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India,—XVII. Municipalities.*]

General.

171. The number of municipalities administered under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, continued to be 60. On the 31st March 1903, the municipal councils of these towns had a total strength of 938 members. Of these, 65 were *ex-officio* councillors, 426 were nominated by Government and 447 were elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 66, 415 and 424. Including the elected members, 213 were officials and 725 were non-officials, against 194 and 711, respectively, in 1901–1902. The number of European and Eurasian members was 160 or 5 more than in the previous year, and that of natives was 778, against 750 in 1901–1902. Five councils, namely, those of Ádóni, Cuddapah, Ellore, Chidambaram and Srírangam consisted entirely of native members. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,538, as compared with 1,660 in 1901–1902; and the average attendance at each meeting again fell from 8·6 to 8·4. The system of appointing councillors by election was actually in force in 56 municipalities. Of these, 48 were divided into wards for electoral purposes, while in the remaining 8 the elections were made by the town as a whole. Two other municipalities, namely, Coonoor and Chingleput, to which the privilege had been extended did not exercise it. In consequence of the extreme inefficiency of the administration, the right of electing the Chairman was withdrawn from the municipal council of Tanjore. The number of municipal councils in the enjoyment of this privilege was thus 36 against 37 in the previous year.

Receipts.

172. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 6,36,425 against Rs. 9,54,682 in 1901–1902. The current receipts rose from Rs. 33,10,052 to Rs. 37,76,753, the increase being marked under advances recovered, grants from Government and tax on buildings and lands. The income from taxes and tolls rose from Rs. 18,46,218 to Rs. 18,90,163. As in the previous year, the principal taxes levied were those on buildings and lands, the water and drainage tax and the tax on arts; and the revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 9,04,461, Rs. 1,73,643 and Rs. 1,99,813, respectively, as compared with Rs. 8,79,703, Rs. 1,65,068 and Rs. 2,00,927 in the previous year. The income from tolls fell from Rs. 3,93,665 to Rs. 3,93,262. The fees and revenue from educational institutions amounted to Rs. 1,37,932, against Rs. 1,27,288 in 1901–1902. The total amount of grants issued from Provincial funds was Rs. 1,03,932, against Rs. 72,106 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 54,861 were paid for schools, Rs. 9,718 for hospitals and dispensaries and Rs. 39,353 for other purposes. The last-mentioned amount includes the contribution of Rs. 5,000 paid to the Trichinopoly municipal council towards the construction of protective works for the water-supply pumping station. The total amount of loans taken from Government was Rs. 1,12,500. Of this, Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 5,000 were taken by the municipal councils of Adóni and Vániyambádi, respectively, for plague charges, Rs. 10,000 by the Dindigul council for carrying out certain experiments in connection with the water-works, Rs. 2,000 by the Cannanore municipality for the construction of drains for the Mappilla burial-grounds, Rs. 24,400 by the Ootacamund municipality for the construction of the Tiger Hill reservoir and Rs. 23,500 and Rs. 12,600 by the Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam municipal councils, respectively, for the execution of their water-works.

Incidence of taxation.

173. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population rose from As. 15–6 including tolls and As. 12–2 excluding tolls, to As. 15–11 and As. 12–7, respectively. Excluding the 3 hill stations of Ootacamund, Kodaikánal and Coonoor, where the incidence of taxation including tolls was Rs. 4–15–3, Rs. 3–9–5 and Rs. 3–0–5, respectively, it was heaviest in Cuddapah (Rs. 1–9–9) and lightest in Srívilliputtúr (As. 8–7).

Expenditure.

174. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,66,812, against Rs. 36,41,428 in the previous year, the increase which occurs chiefly under water-supply works, epidemic charges and investments, being partly counterbalanced by a decrease under advances. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 5,46,366.

Public works.

175. A sum of Rs. 14,54,396 or Rs. 3,22,073 more than in the previous year, was spent on public works. The outlay on the construction and repair of municipal roads was Rs. 2,85,295 or 65·5 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The schemes for the water-supply of Cocanada and Vizagapatam, the construction of the Tiger Hill reservoir in Ootacamund and the extension of the water-supply in Trichinopoly were in progress. The water-supply schemes for Guntúr, Dindigul and Coonoor were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Education.

176. Chapter VII deals with education in municipalities.

Medical Relief and sanitation.

177. There was at least one hospital or dispensary in each municipality, for the maintenance of which a contribution was generally received from Local funds. In these institutions 22,912 in-patients and 1,525,117 out-patients were treated against 23,907 and 1,453,477, respectively, in 1901–1902. The maintenance of the institutions cost Rs. 3,27,529 or Rs. 13,318 more than in the previous year. The outlay on conservancy rose from Rs. 7,50,996 to Rs. 7,97,302. Chapter VI contains detailed information regarding medical relief, vaccination and vital statistics.

Lighting.

178. The cost of lighting the municipalities amounted to Rs. 1,13,993, against Rs. 1,13,184 in the previous year.

Debt.

179. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 18,60,439, towards the repayment of which a sinking fund of Rs. 92,940 had been formed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS CITY. (1902–1903.)

[*Administration Report of the Madras Municipality for 1902–1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVII. Municipalities.*]

180. The following is an abstract of receipts and charges of the Madras Municipality for the year 1902–1903 :— **Financial.**

Receipts.

	Rs.
Opening balance	2,38,896
Municipal rates and taxes	10,80,923
Revenue derived from municipal property, &c.	3,47,285
Grants and contributions	35,527
Miscellaneous	64,975
Extraordinary and debt	3,24,067
Advances recovered	14,040
	18,66,817
Grand Total	21,05,713

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	6,21,593
Education	15,844
Sanitation and medical services	3,65,191
Miscellaneous municipal purposes ...	2,03,462
Supervision and management	94,932
Repayment of debt	71,260
Interest on loans	2,33,556
Advances recoverable	5,472
Refund of other than current collections	6,432
Discount	16,130
Pension and gratuities	11,190
	16,45,062
Closing balance	4,60,651
Grand Total ...	21,05,713

For the previous year (1901–1902) the total receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 21,76,842 and Rs. 19,37,946, respectively.

181. In the year under report Rs. 50,000 were contributed to Provincial funds for general purposes. The percentage of the expenditure incurred on supervision and management to the total revenue and receipts was 5·08. The amount paid under pensions and gratuities rose from Rs. 9,572 to Rs. 11,190. The incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 2–1–1 in the previous year to Rs. 2–1–11. During the year Government Promissory notes to the value of Rs. 94,100 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 93,254. The total amount at the credit of the sinking fund at the close of the year was Rs. 16,40,700 in Government Promissory notes and Rs. 1,055 in cash, while the several loans aggregated Rs. 55,40,000. The amount of interest paid on the several loans during the year was Rs. 2,33,556, against Rs. 2,20,875 in 1901–1902.

182. The Cooum river side road to the north of the Government House compound was rail-fenced; retaining walls were constructed on the western side of Dam's road, on the southern side of Harris road and in Kilpaukam Garden road from Mr. Schol's House to Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar's garden. Two culverts were constructed, one at the junction of Brodie's road and Luz Church road and the other in front of the lane in Luz Church road. The acquisition of lands is in progress for opening out a lane near Cutcherry road, 8th Division; for widening the northern end of Barber's street, 7th Division; and for forming a street to connect Muniappa Naick street with Ponnappa Mudali street, 4th Division. A septic ward was constructed in the Royapettah Hospital, and the engine shed of the electric lighting installation attached to the Moore Market was extended. For the Smithfield Market 3 beef stalls and 2 pork stalls were built. The construction of a bullock slaughter-house in Perambore has been commenced, and a large portion of the dhobikhana in McNichol's road was completed. A male and female latrine of the new pattern of 12 seats each was constructed in Napier Park. During the year 10,931 feet of cast iron main were laid; the main may now be said to be nearly complete, with the exception of a gap in Napier Park about 166 feet long and another near the Mylapore pumping station about 460 feet long. The construction of the engine and boiler houses both at Ice House road and at Napier Park was completed, as also the opening out of the 2 new streets—one from Wallajah road through Chetty's Garden to Pycroft's road, Triplicane, and the other from Waller's road, Narasingapuram, to Napier Park. The new intercepting sewer on North Beach road was completed and opened during the year. Drains were also constructed in Cemetery road, 1st Division, and in the Gate street in Mafuskhan Garden, 3rd Division. During the year 11,813 yards of new pipes were laid and 66 fountains, 70 valves, 79 stop cocks, 21 hydrants and 28 meters were fixed.

Public Works—New works.

Communications.

Buildings.

Drainage.

Water-supply.

Repairs. Communications. 183. During the year 3 furlongs and 56 yards of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time, and 14·06 miles of road 20 feet wide were reformed, as against 7 furlongs and 35·55 miles, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease was due to the difficulty experienced by the contractor in obtaining road materials. The cost, including materials, cartage and laying, was Rs. 33,651, exclusive of rolling, or about Rs. 2,397 per mile as against Rs. 2,581 of the preceding year. The Municipal Office premises, the Royapettah Hospital, the Bungalow at Red Hills, the Moore and the Smithfield Markets, the Baliah Naidu dispensary at Vepery and a few of the public latrines were repaired. The drains in Malayaperumal street adjoining Kotwal bazaar, in Subroya Naik lane, Peddunaickspettah, and in General Patters road by the side of the Masonic Lodge compound were repaired, as also the arched big drain that runs from Sydenham's road by the side of Penitentiary compound to the Cooum underneath the South Indian Railway crossing. Repairs were completed to the cross drain at the junction of Royapettah High road and Veeraperumal Mudali street. During the year 40,630 feet of pipes were taken up, cleaned and relaid. On the 1st of April 1902 the level of the Red Hills lake stood at 40·36 and on the 31st March 1903 at 42·89. On the 1st of August 1902, it fell to 35·77, when pumping had to be started; the pumping was continued up to the 5th September 1902 when it was stopped owing to the rise in the level by rainfall. The quantity of water supplied to the city rose from 588,280,185 cubic feet in 1901–1902 to 594,668,979 cubic feet.

Buildings. Drainage. Water-supply.

Education. 184. On education Rs. 15,844 were spent during the year, as follows:—Rs. 14,127 under various grants, Rs. 511 for maintenance of two municipal Panchama night-schools, Rs. 1,140 for establishment, and Rs. 66 for contingencies. At the close of the year there were 12 secondary schools with 2,460 pupils and 140 primary schools with 9,835 pupils.

Medical Relief. 185. The cost of the Triplicane hospital and Baliah Naidu dispensary rose from Rs. 13,256 and Rs. 2,303 in the previous year, to Rs. 14,562 and Rs. 2,981 respectively; that of the Black Town dispensary fell from Rs. 7,215 to Rs. 6,930. The numbers of patients treated in the three institutions were 33,776, 30,798 and 49,007, respectively. Rs. 20,000 were as usual contributed to Provincial funds on account of hospitals. The amount paid for the Medical College fell from Rs. 7,178 in the previous year to Rs. 115. The monthly grant of Rs. 66–10–8 and the annual grant of Rs. 300 were paid to St. Thomé dispensary, in addition to the monthly grant of Rs. 20 to St. Thomas' Convent and the annual grants of Rs. 500 to Victoria Gosha hospital and Rs. 650 to the Sembiam dispensary.

Vaccination. 186. The total number of cases vaccinated fell from 38,265 in 1901–1902 to 32,309, and the percentage of success was 90·34 against 88·05 in 1901–1902, showing an increase of 2·29 per cent. The number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated was 15,092 against 15,610 in 1901–1902. The amount spent on vaccination fell from Rs. 11,404 to Rs. 10,962 and the cost of each successful case rose from As. 5–5 to As. 6–3.

Births and deaths. 187. The number of births registered fell from 18,872 in 1901 to 17,743 in 1902 and the ratio per mille per annum from 37·0 to 34·8. The number of deaths registered also fell from 28,031 in 1901, to 21,395 and the ratio per mille from 55·0 to 42·0.

Conservancy. 188. The amount spent on conservancy was Rs. 2,98,219, or Rs. 39,366 less than in 1901–1902.

Lighting. 189. The cost of maintaining the lamps rose from Rs. 55,706 in the previous year to Rs. 60,434. Fifty-one additional lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 6,001 on the 31st March 1903.

Parks. 190. The total cost of maintaining the People's Park, Napier Park and Robinson Park rose from Rs. 25,609 in the previous year to Rs. 25,857, in 1902–1903.

Fire. 191. The total cost of the maintenance of the steam and manual fire engines fell from Rs. 7,475 in the previous year to Rs. 7,038. There were 7 fires during the year.

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING). (1902-1903.)

192. The Ootacamund detachment of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, which consisted of 2 companies, was formed into a single company. The number of extra efficients rose from 3,317 to 3,962, and the number of efficients fell from 1,555 to 841 (the figures for 1901-1902 were adopted for the Malabar Volunteer Rifles which was not inspected during the year). The increase in the number of extra efficients was largest in the Madras Volunteer Guards.

MARINE. (1902-1903.)

Ports.

193. Under sections 6 and 54 of Act X of 1887 (Native Passenger Ships Act), Mandapam, a sub-port of Pámban, was appointed to be a port from which native passenger ships may depart or proceed on voyages or at which they may discharge passengers. Rule IX of the rules under section 68 of Act VII of 1880 (Indian Merchant Shipping Act) for the examination of ship surveyors was adopted in Madras. Madras Act III of 1885 (Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act) was brought into force at Adirámpatnam, a sub-port of Negapatam. Under Act X of 1889 (Indian Ports Act) the limits of the port of Narasapur, Gódávari district, were revised so as to include the river up to the town of Narasapur; the limits of the port of Mangalore were altered. The dredger "Havelock" at Negapatam worked 238 days in the year and removed 30,320 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 3-9 per ton. The "Priestman" dredger at Tuticorin worked 170 days and removed 16,260 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 8-3 per ton. The new dredger "Coromandel" was taken over from the Public Works Department and worked for 125 days, removing 66,164 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 1-10 per ton. The dredger "Connemara" at Cocanada worked 35 days and removed 8,938 tons of silt at a cost of As. 1-2 per ton.

Traffic and Trade.

194. During the year 600 vessels called at Madras with a tonnage of 1,223,686; 22,828 vessels with a tonnage of 6,073,842 called at other ports. At Tuticorin the passenger traffic numbered 83,977 arrivals and 72,685 departures. At Madras and Negapatam the numbers of arrivals and also those of departures were over 20,000. At Pámban, Gopalpur, Cocanada and Vizagapatam they exceeded 10,000. At Madras the value of imports fell from Rs. 7·41 crores to 7·02 crores, while the value of exports rose from Rs. 4·98 crores to Rs. 5·27 crores. The amount paid in duty rose from Rs. 31,33,346 to Rs. 31,85,470. The value of imports at the other ports fell from Rs. 6·88 crores to Rs. 5·45 crores, while the value of exports rose from Rs. 11·57 crores to Rs. 12·76 crores. The amount paid in duty rose from Rs. 12,52,537 to Rs. 14,02,620. These figures are exclusive of duty on salt. Tuticorin again heads the list as regards importance of trade, the imports amounting to Rs 95,48,004 and the exports to Rs. 2·62 crores. The other ports, the trade of which exceeded one crore of rupees in value, are Cochin, Calicut, Cocanada, Mangaalore, Cuddalore and Tellicherry.

Wrecks and Casualties.

195. There were 10 shipping casualties, as against 15 in the previous year. Only one of the vessels affected was a steamer, whose machinery was disabled when leaving anchorage at Negapatam. The remainder were country craft of from 10 to 138 tons burden; 5 of them became total wrecks and 4 lives were lost.

Lighthouses.

196. At Mangalore, Tangasséri, Chuttram, Point Calimere, Cuddalore, Armeghon, Masulipatam and Sacramento improvements of different kinds were made in the nature of light exhibited. At Cannanore, Calicut and Vizagapatam new lighthouses were under construction at the end of the year. At Tellicherry a new lighthouse tower was erected. At Santopilli the column of the new lighthouse was completed. On the night of the 28th April 1902, the light at Kaph was not exhibited owing to a slight accident to the machinery.

Financial.

197. Under Port funds (Act X of 1889) the opening balance at all ports was Rs. 1,62,101; ordinary receipts and contribution (Rs. 35,256) amounted to Rs. 4,70,174. The total charges were Rs. 3,75,792, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,56,483. Under Pilotage funds the receipts amounted to Rs. 56,220 and the charges to

Rs. 46,222, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,998. Under Landing and shipping dues the opening balance was Rs. 1,30,171; ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 64,818 and contributions to Rs. 10,671; the total charges were Rs. 86,473, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,19,187. The above figures show the state of the cash accounts of the different funds. Irrespective of the above, the Port funds accounts show investments to the value of Rs. 1,81,600; the landing and shipping dues accounts show investments to the value of Rs. 5,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[*G.O., No. 1026, Judicial, dated the 25th July 1903.*]

Sulphur licenses. (1902.)

198. The number of licenses in force was 227 as against 225 in 1901; 24 licenses were issued during the year and 203 were old licenses. The total quantity of sulphur covered by the licenses was about 675 tons. The stock of sulphur at the beginning of the year was about 101½ tons; the quantity purchased or imported was 372 tons; the quantity sold was 360 tons, leaving a balance of 113½ tons at the close of the year. As usual the most important transactions occurred in Madras, where 241 tons were purchased or imported and 224 tons sold during the year.

Arms and explosives. (1902.)

199. The number of licenses issued during 1902 under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules thereunder was 74,833, or 5,222 less than in 1901. The number of licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed was 68,515 against 67,490 (revised figures) in 1901. The licenses to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses decreased from 11,101 to 4,787. Under the Indian Explosives Act 2,575 licenses were granted, against 2,353 in 1901. Inspections of licensed premises were, on the whole, satisfactorily performed. The number of prosecutions under both Acts was 998, or the same as in 1901, but the percentage of cases ending in conviction rose from 77 to 88.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1902–1903.)

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1902–1903.*]

Scientific and local enquiry.

200. The two experimental farms at Bellary and Koilpatti continued to work during the year. The former farm has been thoroughly cleaned and every field made accessible to cart. It was enclosed with a wire fence and the buildings were all finished. Owing to heavy rain the yield of the several varieties of early *sorghum* was poor; but the white cholam, cotton, Italian millet and Bengal gram did well. The outturn of the first three grown on the plots intended for experimental tillage and manuring, though more uniform than in the previous year, was not sufficiently so to allow of the commencement of the experiments. Thirty-nine varieties of cotton were dibbled in plots varying from 6 to 10 cents. Four of them did not germinate; 14 varieties did very well and yielded not less than 50 lb. of lint per acre. The other varieties grew sparsely. Cotton was also sown on 23·87 acres in the usual way by the drill and yielded on an average the equivalent of 33 lb. of lint. At the Koilpatti farm the Inspector's quarters were almost finished. Owing to excessive rain the crops practically failed; but cotton sown at the end of October grew fairly well. Some instructive experiments were made in the cultivation of ragi. Fodder, cholam and sweet potatoes were also grown. Fruit trees of various kinds were planted and about 300 cocoanuts were planted in a nursery. At Samalkot the experimental cultivation of sugarcane was carried on. Seven local varieties and seven foreign ones were grown. The results obtained from the foreign canes were on the whole inferior to those of the local ones; but it is probable that the new kinds will take a year or two to declare their value. Two serious diseases were noticed in the canes introduced from Poona.

Experimental farms.

Bellary.

Koilpatti.

Samalkot.

Durian plants.

Ground-nuts.

201. Out of 150 durian seedlings, 133 died owing to want of attention to the conditions necessary for the successful growth of the plant. Further experiments were made in ground-nut cultivation in South Arcot and in the Government farms at Koilpatti, Saidapet and Bellary.

Botany.

202. The head-quarters of the Government Botanist were removed from Ootacamund to Madras. An Assistant for entomological work was added to his staff. The chief tour made in connection with the *Botanical survey* of the province was in the Gódávari gorges in November and December. Under *Economic botany*, the Botanist, besides his work at Samalkot in connection with sugarcane disease, investigated the spike disease in the sandalwood plantations in Mysore and Coorg. He also examined the disease in pepper-vine plantations in the Wynaad.

Veterinary science.

Pony-breeding.

Mule-breeding.

203. A Veterinary Institute has recently been opened at Vepery, Madras. A stallion was destroyed during the year and 3 were lent to private breeders. Of the remaining 8, 6 stood in Coimbatore and 2 in Salem. Four stallions were purchased towards the close of the year. The average of coverings was 32 mares per pony against 35 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to plague and the bad season and also to the instructions issued that only approved mares should be covered. Of the 425 coverings of the previous year, 101 cases were successful, including 18 which aborted. Two hundred and thirty-nine mares were empty, 9 died and in 76 cases the results were not ascertained. Mule-breeding operations were discontinued and the 4 donkey stallions were sold. Thirty-one ponies in Coimbatore and 34 in Salem were castrated, against 56 and 82 in the previous year.

The Cattle Disease Act (II of 1866) was put in force in connection with cattle fairs in 8 places in Tinnevelly. The reintroduction of the Glanders and Farcy Act into Madura was held in abeyance for want of professional men to supervise its working. One hundred and seventeen cattle in Kistna and 260 in Tinnevelly were inoculated against anthrax. The total number of cases treated in the Veterinary Hospital at Saidapet rose from 867 to 1,152.

Bulletins.

204. A note on simple machines for extracting plantain fibre was published as a bulletin. It will be translated and published in the vernaculars.

Agricultural education.

205. Orders were passed by Government regarding thereform of primary education in agriculture. Elementary science has been made compulsory in all schools in which there is a trained teacher. Arrangements were made for giving instruction in Agriculture and Botany to the minors under the Court of Wards at Newington. Botany was taught twice a week and the wards attended the field class at Saidapet twice a week.

WEATHER AND CROPS. (1902–1903.)

[*Season and crop report for the agricultural year, 1902–1903.*]

Rainfall.

206. The number of stations at which rainfall was recorded rose by 6 to 433 (inclusive of 61 in Native States). Of these 340 stations were inspected during the year. In June 1902 the first month of the south-west monsoon period, the rainfall was below the average in the Circars, Kurnool, Carnatic except Nellore, parts of the Central, Tinnevelly, Hills and the West Coast districts. Even in July, the deficiency continued over one-half of the Presidency. The August rains generally improved matters except in large portions of the Deccan and the South, but the deficiency in the Deccan was made good by the September rainfall. On the whole, the south-west monsoon rains were generally above the average. The north-east monsoon also brought in good rains throughout the Presidency except in the two northernmost districts, the fall in October being generally the heaviest. The dry weather (January to March) rains were either light or below the average except in the Carnatic, while the hot weather (April and May) brought in good showers all over the Presidency, the rainfall being less than the average only in parts of Circars, Kurnool, Madura and Malabar. There was good rain in June, the last month of the year, in the Circars, Deccan except Kurnool, and parts of the Carnatic and Central districts though it fell short of the average in the South (except in Tanjore), the Hills and the West Coast districts. Taking the rainfall from June 1902 to May 1903, there was an excess over the average in every district except Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kurnool and Anantapur.

Rivers.

207. The Gódávari began to rise steadily on the 13th July and reached the maximum height of 4·9 feet over the crest of the anikat on the 10th September 1902. Freshes in the Kistna began before the commencement of the year. The maximum flood level was 12·8 feet over the anikat on the 23rd July. The water then began to fall till the 29th August when it was 2·4 feet over the anikat, but rose again to 11 feet about the middle of September. The supply in the channels was sufficient for the delta. The freshes in the Penner were adequate and the crops under the delta fared well on the whole. There were heavy floods in the Cauvery and other rivers in Tanjore, but the damage done to the crops was not much.

Cultivation.

208. The total area under first crop cultivation was 19·46 million acres *dry* cultivation and 5·10 million acres *wet* cultivation. The area of *dry* cultivation shows an increase of 560,000 acres over that of the previous year and of 1·26 million acres over the quinquennial average. The increase over the previous year occurred mainly in the Deccan districts, Kistna, Salem, South Arcot and North Arcot. The area of *wet* cultivation was 96,000 acres over that of 1901–1902 and 175,000 acres over the quinquennial average. The increase over last year occurred chiefly in Cuddapah and Malabar. The total second-crop extent under *dry* and *wet* also showed an increase over the figures for last year and over the quinquennial average. The second crop cultivation on *dry* lands was in excess of that in the previous year by 105,000 acres and of the average by 194,000 acres, most of the

increase occurring in Kistna, Salem and Coimbatore. There was a decrease of 34,000 acres in South Arcot. The second crop *wet* cultivation was 12,000 acres in excess of that in 1901–1902, and 122,000 acres over the quinquennial average. There was a decrease in Gódávari, Kistna and Tinnevelly. The decrease in Gódávari is ascribed to the inability of the Public Works Department to supply water, owing to certain channels having been closed. The decrease in Kistna was due to the inclusion in the accounts of former years of statistics for inam villages. The decrease in Tinnevelly is ascribed to excessive rains at first and absence of rains later on.

Outturn of Crops.

209. The figures showing the outturn of crops are based on village officers' reports which are unreliable and almost always underestimated. The outturn of paddy is said to have ranged between 10 and 13 annas, and that of dry food crops and industrial crops between 7 and 12 annas (12 annas being taken as the normal crop in both cases).

HORTICULTURE. (1902–1903.)

[*G.O., Nos. 755, Revenue, dated the 22nd July 1903, and 742, Revenue, dated the 20th July 1903.*]

The Government Botanical gardens. The Nilgiris.

210. The Government Gardens, Ootacamund, were kept in good order. The work of renovating the propagating houses and of constructing a new building comprising a packing house, bulb store, flower pot store, tool store and a distillery was begun by the Public Works Department in January 1903, and it was nearly completed by the 31st March. The conservatory was kept as bright as possible with a succession of flowering plants in pots, while the ferns in the old fernery near the top of the gardens did well. The nursery at the top of the garden was kept in fair order and is now well stocked with plants, while the new nursery above Government House yielded large supplies of cut flowers. An imported specimen, 8 feet in height, of the "Weeping Ash" was planted on the lawn below the band-stand pond on the 8th September 1902, where it is doing well so far. Three plants of *Musa ensete*, J. F. Gmel., the Abyssinian banana raised from seed received from the Botanic Gardens, Hakgala, Ceylon, on the 22nd July 1901, were planted in the garden during the year and are doing well. The species is reported to grow to a height of fully 30 feet in its native country. The work of the improvement of the "Cape gooseberry" (*Physalis peruviana, L.*) referred to in last year's report has been continued with encouraging results. The heaviest individual fruit, 136 grains in weight, was collected in February 1903, from a plant grown in the new Strawbery House at Government House. In regard to weight and size, this is a distinct advance upon the previously obtained results; while as regards flavour the fruits are much improved. Two houses have been constructed of $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch T and angle iron, covered with 1-inch mesh galvanized wire-netting, for the purpose of carrying on this experiment, as well as similar experiments, in them. These houses, which have arched roofs, measure $50' \times 12'$ each; the posts are placed 10 feet apart; the height of the eaves is 6 feet, and the height of the roof in the centre of the span is 8 feet. Consequent on the raising of a good supply of camphor plants, a hedge, 430 feet in length, was planted in July last on the upper boundary of the nursery at the top of the garden. This hedge has been planted as an experiment with the double object of protecting the nursery and of providing a supply of leaves for the preparation of camphor. At the request of D. Hooper, Esq., Curator, Economic and Art section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, a number of specimens of a kind of truffle (*Mylitta lapidescens*), were collected on the side of, and adjacent to, the bridlepath in Hoolical Droog forest, at about 6,500 feet elevation, within a couple of miles of Hoolical Droog Fort. By far the largest number of enquiries received were about rubber, and especially for detailed information concerning it. There is every indication that rubber cultivation is now beginning to receive the attention of planters in this Presidency. In South-Western India, the climatic conditions on the ghâts up to 3,000 feet elevation and in the low country lying close to them, having a minimum rainfall of 80 inches a year, are specially favourable for the successful growth of rubber trees. At

the request of the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, 1 lb. of moulded Ceará rubber (in 17 pieces) and 1 lb. of Ceará "scrap" rubber were sent to the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, for analysis. He reported that the rubbers are of excellent quality as regards colour and texture, and the analysis shows a high amount of pure caoutchouc. Several enquiries were made about plantain fibre. A useful appliance has been designed for splitting the plantain sheaths; and it is anticipated that it will effect a very considerable saving of labour in this work.

Sim's Park, Coonoor.

211. Sim's Park, Coonoor, was maintained in very fair order and some improvements were made in it. Much labour was spent on the work of terracing and improving the orchard, in which a number of imported fruit trees have been planted. The imported apple, pear, plum, cherry and nectarine trees appear to be doing fairly well so far; but the peach and the apricot trees have all died.

Burliyar Garden.

212. The Burliyar garden was maintained in fair order at a cost of Rs. 750; while the receipts amounted to Rs. 989–8–4. The increased receipts were chiefly due to the increased sales of rubber plants. Heavy rains fell in the early part of December 1902 and did considerable damage to the garden. The line of plants of the Kullar variety of Ceará rubber was completely effaced by an enormous boulder which swept everything before it down into the river-bed below. The first mangosteens of the season were received from Burliyar on the 16th July 1902. The crop was a good one. Litchee, nutmeg and clove trees yielded fair crops of fruit. The Cannon Ball tree (*Couroupita guianensis*, Aubl.) was measured on the 21st March 1903. It was 64′ 6″ in height, 4′ 4½″ in girth at one foot from the ground, and 3′ 8½″ in girth at 4 feet from the ground. The whole of the Castilloa trees in the lower half of the 1898 plantation have been manured with a view to ascertaining whether their outturn of rubber can be increased or not by the application of manure. As the few Ipecacuanha plants which were taken to Kullar on the 8th May 1902 made better growth there than they made at Burliyar, the whole of the Ipecacuanha plants were subsequently transferred from Burliyar to Kullar, where it is hoped that the higher temperature will suit them better.

Kullar Experimental Garden.

213. The piece of land at Kullar, which is in the course of formation into a tropical experimental garden, was formally taken charge of on the 14th June 1901. The work of opening, clearing and planting has been steadily carried on. In the portion already cleared specimens were planted of the *Castilloa elastica*, *Parā rubber*, *Ficus elastica*, *Funtumia Africana* and other trees. Several species of rubber-yielding climbers were also planted at the basis of large forest trees. This new garden is situated near the foot of the Coonoor ghât at an elevation of about 1,300 to 1,400 feet. It is approximately 1,000 feet lower and consequently several degrees warmer than Burliyar, and the climate is thoroughly tropical. As Burliyar garden is now almost fully planted up, this new garden will be of great use for planting out the new and also the surplus tropical plants which are raised in the glass-houses at Ootacamund. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by Government for the upkeep of this garden for the year 1902–1903.

Miscellaneous.

214. The numbers of fruit trees, timber trees and ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants distributed during the year were 599, 8,209 and 3,606, respectively, against 592, 5,092 and 5,948 in 1901–1902. The numbers of packets of vegetable and of other seeds distributed were 2,200 and 1,739 against 2,156 and 3,355 in the previous year. The receipts from distribution of plants, seeds, etc., were Rs. 5,254 against Rs. 4,101. The total expenditure was Rs. 25,806 and was almost the same as in the previous year.

The Agri-Horticultural Society.

215. The income of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society from various sources, including the Government grant of Rs. 4,000, amounted to Rs. 14,584. The usual flower-show was held on the 22nd February in the nursery gardens and was well up to the average of previous years, the annuals being perhaps better than in the two preceding years.

Cinchona Plantations.

216. Cinchona plantations were maintained at Dodabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker. The season was not altogether favourable for the growth of cinchona. Heavy falls of rains in the south-west monsoon caused a considerable amount of wash at Nedivattam and Hooker. At Dodabetta the number of permanent plantations was 595,329, and the number of seedlings and plants in the nurseries was

70,000. An experiment was started with field nurseries. 72,572 yards of trenches were dug. The estate yielded 50,303 lb. of bark against 70,026 in 1901–1902. At Nedivattam there were 241,169 permanent plants and 600,000 nursery plants. The plantations were well weeded and dug over and 31,850 renovation pits were made. The crop harvested was 37,176 lb. against 47,529 lb. in 1901–1902. At Hooker there were 1,318,380 permanent plants and 400,000 plants and seedlings in the nurseries. 22,670 renovation pits were dug. The harvest was 56,813 lb. of bark, against 48,665 lb. in the previous year. The total quantity of bark obtained from the estates was 144,292 lb. against 166,220 lb. in 1901–1902. The average cost of the bark was As. 5–5·77 per lb., against As. 4–6·20 in 1901–1902. 289,254 lb. of bark were purchased at As. 4–10·07 per lb. The total amount of bark worked up in the factory was 528,000 lb., which yielded an outturn of 15,711 lb. of sulphate of quinine and 6,606 lb. of febrifuge, or an average of 2·97 and 1·25 per cent., respectively, against 2·64 and 1·19 per cent. in 1901–1902. The new machinery, installed in the previous year, worked very well and effected a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture per lb. of bark, which was 8·693 pies against 12·15 pies in 1901–1902. The total cost per lb. of quinine was Rs. 11–11–3½—a considerable fall from the figures for the two previous years, Rs. 14–13–2 and Rs. 16–7–0. The quantity of quinine sold during the year was 13,179¼ lb. against 11,719½ lb. in 1901–1902; that of febrifuge was 3,113¾ lb. against 2,426 lb. Quinine was sold to medical depots at Rs. 14–9–4 per lb. and to Local Fund and municipal dispensaries at Rs. 16. Febrifuge was sold at Rs. 10, Rs. 7 and Rs. 12, respectively, to medical depots, hospitals or dispensaries, and the public. The sales under the pice-packet system in post offices showed a steady increase; the number of packets (containing 102 five-grain powders) sold, was 15,914·82 or 4,522 packets more than in the previous year. The total expenditure in connection with the plantations and factory was Rs. 1,81,024; the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,43,150.

FORESTS.

(1st July 1902 to 30th June 1903.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the twelve months ending 30th June 1903.*]

Area.

217. The total area under the control of the department at the end of the year under report was 19,455 square miles, or 111 square miles less than that at the beginning of the year. This considerable fall in the area under control was due to the abandonment of reserved land for extension of cultivation and for the exercise of communal privileges, while no material addition could be made to it owing to the completion of reservation in several districts. The area of *Reserved Forests* was increased by the reservation of 480 square miles under the Forest Act and the addition of 75 square miles due mainly to the adoption of corrected areas as determined by the Survey of India Parties. The increase was partly counterbalanced by the exclusion of 3 square miles by disafforestation and 49 square miles by a more correct computation of the areas notified in previous years. To *Reserved Lands* only 2 square miles were added by the notification of new areas and 6 square miles by a correct computation of lands already notified. Against this increase, 139 square miles were excluded at settlement or unreserved to provide for extension of cultivation and for the exercise of communal privileges. Three square miles were deducted on account of revision of areas and 480 square miles were transferred to reserved forests.

Settlement.

218. At the beginning of the forest year the area remaining to be constituted reserved forests consisted of 241 blocks covering 1,642 square miles; 32 blocks, covering 67 square miles, were added during the year, making a total of 273 blocks with an area of 1,709 square miles. Of this area, 121 blocks with an area of 480 square miles were constituted reserved forests, 4 blocks with an area of 11 square miles were abandoned and 43 square miles were excluded at settlement. At the end of the year 148 blocks, with an area of 1,175 square miles, remained to be finally constituted reserved forests. Of this, however, 78 blocks, covering 467 square miles,

have been practically settled, leaving only 70 blocks with an area of 708 square miles under settlement enquiry. During the year, 48 blocks, aggregating 342 square miles, were settled and reported on, against 54 and 500, respectively, in the previous year. The blocks settled but not reported on numbered 30 (area 125 square miles), against 53 (area 295 square miles) in 1901–1902. At the beginning of the current forest year, 1,175 square miles remained to be finally constituted reserved forest; adding to this the area of reserved lands (460 square miles) and the new selections (413 square miles) likely to be brought under settlement, there were 2,048 square miles for final settlement. Of this area, 467 square miles have been practically settled.

Demarcation.

219. The length of boundary line preliminarily demarcated during the year fell from 400 to 182 miles and the cost from Rs. 862 to Rs. 794. The total outturn of work was smaller than in 1901–1902 owing to the fact that selections were nearly complete in most districts. The average cost per mile rose owing to the clearance in Ganjám of boundaries through bamboo forest and to the thicker growth on the lines in Bellary. The length and cost of lines permanently demarcated fell from 2,036 miles and Rs. 23,843 to 1,197 miles and Rs. 16,240, respectively, the average cost per mile rising from Rs. 11-11-4 to Rs. 13-8-2. The length of line recleared rose from 4,450 to 4,735 miles and the cost fell from Rs. 5,843 to Rs. 4,949. The length cleared by forest subordinates free of cost rose from 3,821 to 4,393 miles.

Surveys.

220. As in previous years the combined Parties Nos. 9 and 19 of the Survey of India were divided into sections, each under the immediate charge of an officer of the Provincial service. They worked in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, South Canara, Coimbatore, Ganjám and Gódávari. The area surveyed by triangulation rose from 1,680 to 2,030 square miles, that surveyed by traversing from 414 to 538 square miles, and that surveyed by topography from 1,306 to 1,411 square miles. The average cost of triangulation and traversing slightly increased and that of topography decreased. The actual expenditure for the year, including cost of instruments, was Rs. 99,664, against Rs. 91,625 in 1901–1902. The amount debitable to the Forest department, excluding the contribution of the Government of India, amounted to Rs. 64,881, against Rs. 62,125 in the previous year. The increase is reported to be due principally to the debit of the full pay and allowances of the officer in charge, a percentage of the sum having been charged to other departments in the previous year. The area finally mapped by departmental survey was 11,427 square miles, out of the total area of 17,657 square miles of reserved forests.

Working-plans.

221. Working-plans for 1,399 square miles were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue during the year and plans for 2,217 square miles were under preparation at its close. As compared with the previous year's return these figures show a decrease under both heads.

Communications and Buildings.

222. The amounts spent on roads and bridges, buildings and other works were Rs. 43,604, Rs. 53,739 and Rs. 9,806, against Rs. 54,010, Rs. 48,837 and Rs. 10,991, respectively, in 1901–1902. The decrease under "Roads and Bridges" was due mainly to the important works undertaken in North Arcot and North Coimbatore in the previous year.

Tramways.

In the Śrîharikóta range, Nellore district, 21,460 ton-miles were run, against 23,650 ton-miles in the previous year; in the Coast range, 22,285 ton-miles were run, against 13,561 ton-miles in 1901–1902. In South Coimbatore the total amount of tram-work was 2,898 ton-miles, against 4,235 ton-miles in the previous year. The poor outturn is reported to be due to heavy rains and to the failure of the contractor to carry out his contract.

Offences against Forest Laws.

223. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 23,125, or 625 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred under "unauthorized felling" and "grazing." The number of cases pending at the close of the year was reduced from 4,129 to 3,699. The number of undetected cases was 1,218, against 974 in the previous year. The cases taken into court numbered 8,772, of which 2,206 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of the total number, 6,095 ended in convictions, 644 cases were acquitted and 478 cases were withdrawn under the District Forest Officers' orders. The percentage of acquittals to cases prosecuted fell from 9·91 to 9·55. The total amount collected in compensation fees was Rs. 84,556, against Rs. 97,428 in the previous year.

224. The area subjected to special measures for protection from fire was 5,545 square miles against 5,550 in the preceding year. Of this area, 5,031 square miles were successfully protected. The amount spent on fire-protection was Rs. 41,042. The cost per square mile successfully protected rose from Rs. 6-13-11 to Rs. 7-6-5. **Protection from fire.**

225. The total area of reserved forests and reserved lands fell from 19,566 to 19,455 square miles. Of this area, 1,867 square miles were closed to all animals for the whole year and 50 square miles for a portion of the year, against 1,727 and 492 square miles, respectively, in the previous year. The area closed to both goats and sheep rose from 797 to 3,145 square miles; the area closed to goats only was 15,355 square miles, against 17,375 in 1901-1902. The area open to all animals fell from 1,394 to 955 square miles. The total number of all kinds of animals grazed on payment was 3,352,456, against 3,943,743 in 1901-1902. The decrease occurred chiefly under sheep and goats and was due to the restriction of areas open to goat-browsing and to the sale of goats by the ryots in several places. The number of animals of all classes impounded during the year was 370,388, against 465,542 in the previous year. **Grazing.**

226. In Ganjám the seeding of *Shorea robusta* this year was as poor as in the previous season. There was a fair reproduction of *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Terminalia arjuna* and wild mango in the Vizagapatam district. Reproduction by coppice was also satisfactory. Natural reproduction was good throughout the Gódávari district. In Kistna, reproduction by suckers in the Guntúr babul working circle was satisfactory. This year, the dibbling of margosa seeds in the Bezwada reserve was successful. The seeds of *Hardwickia binata* germinated in Vinukonda and Palnad ranges especially in the closed areas. Natural reproduction, especially that of teak in the Nallamalais in the Kurnool district, showed marked improvement in the areas successfully protected from fire. Except in the leased forests and in the specially protected *Hardwickia* block of Bellary reserve, there was no natural reproduction by seed in Bellary owing to excessive grazing and the dryness of the soil. Coppicing was fair in the areas felled over and placed under protection. In Anantapur regeneration of babul growth was, as usual, good, of *Dolichandrone crispa* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* fair, and of *Anogeissus latifolia* bad. During the year two sample plots of *Hardwickia binata* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* were selected in Kottakota reserve to gauge the rate of growth and natural reproduction. **Natural Reproduction. Northern Circle.**

227. In Cuddapah reproduction by coppice, particularly that of redwood, was excellent in the felled coupes of Cuddapah and Sidhout blocks, though two of the coupes were affected by fire to a small extent. In Nellore reproduction from coppice continued good in the Sríharikóta reserve, fair in the Sarvepalli and Kávali working circles, good from seed in the palmyra-bearing areas; elsewhere it was poor. In Chingleput, seedlings of satinwood, babul and sâl were thriving in the Tiruvallúr range. Coppice growth of *Zizyphus Xylopyra*, *Memecylon edule* and *Diospyros ebenum* was favourable and the seeds of *Melia Indica* germinated well. Reproduction from seed in North Arcot was very encouraging in the fire protected areas closed to grazing. *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus santalinus* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* were thriving well in the blocks not damaged by fire. Reproduction from coppice was particularly good in the case of *Premna tomentosa*, *Albizzia amara*, *Pongamia glabra*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Strychnos nuxvomica* and *Anogeissus latifolia*. In the tidal swamp forests of the Cuddalore range, South Arcot, the self-sown seedlings of the two species of *Avicennia* flourish, aided in their germination and growth by periodical inundations. *Acacia Arabica* reproduced itself well and *Melia azadirachta* spread itself in clumps and patches of prickly-pear. In North Salem reproduction by seed of *Albizzia amara*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Acacia sundra*, *Prosopis spicigera* and *Melia Indica* was fairly satisfactory in the coppiced areas under protection in the Tiruppattúr and Hosúr ranges; that of *Tectona grandis*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Albizzia amara* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* was fairly good in the higher slopes and plateau in areas which escaped fire and heavy grazing. Reproduction of sandal was very favourable in fire protected blocks. Reproduction from coppice was very good in the Tiruppattúr range and in some coupes of the Hosúr range. In South Salem, regeneration by seed was generally poor, owing to untimely rainfall and heavy grazing, though that of sandalwood was fair in the Chitteris and Pachamalais. Reproduction by coppice continued to be good in the felled coupes specially in the **Central Circle.**

case of *Chloroxylon swietenia, Albizzia amara, Acacia sundra, Prosopis spicigera, Albizzia lebbek, A. odoratissima* and *Lebidieropsis orbicularis*. In Trichinopoly natural reproduction from coppice was fair in the Cauvery and Coleroon padugai forests of the Udaiyárpálaiyam range, and in the hill reserved forests of the Vaiyampatti range; that from seed was fair in the Kulittalai range and some self-sown seedlings were noticed in the fire protected and closed reserves of the Musiri and Perambalúr ranges. Reproduction from seed was satisfactory in some of the reserved forests in Tanjore. *Memecylon edule* coppiced well while casuarina failed.

Southern Circle.

228. In South Canara reproduction by seed was fair, *Hopea parviflora* being most noticeable; reproduction by coppice was satisfactory. Reproduction of teak by seed was favourable in a small area in the Kurchiát reserve, North Malabar, where the surface soil was dug up for the purpose. Reproduction in areas which were fire protected was good. In South Malabar reproduction by seed of *Xylia* was good in fire protected localities, more especially in the Nilambur natural forests where *Xylia* and black wood seedlings of 3 and 4 years were found; that from coppice in improvement felling coupes was sparse. In the Nilgiris natural reproduction of sandalwood from seed was good in Sígúr, that of teak fair in protected areas of Mudumalai. Reproduction by coppice was good in the *Eucalyptus* plantations. In North Coimbatore reproduction of sandal from seed and of *Hardwickia* and *Anogeissus* in places not damaged by fire was good and that of sandal from root suckers was encouraging on the Talamalai plateau. In South Coimbatore natural reproduction was good throughout the Anamalais though poor in the dry parts of the district. There was good reproduction of satinwood in some forests at the foot of the Nilgiris. In Madura reproduction by seed in evergreen forests and from coppice in the felled coupes of the deciduous dry areas was good. In Tinnevelly natural reproduction continued to be good in all evergreen forests while that in deciduous forests not fire protected was bad. Reproduction from coppice was also satisfactory. The mahogany trees planted at an elevation of 600 feet and in the plains seeded well.

Artificial Reproduction.

229. The areas of plantations and of cultural operations rose from 25,913 and 9,985 * acres, respectively, to 27,037 and 10,278 * acres, respectively. The area under topes was 12,938 acres, against 13,371 acres in the previous year.

Northern Circle.

230. In Ganjám an unsuccessful attempt was made to sow sâl seeds in the Dabuki and Dowgam reserves. In Vizagapatam sandal and divi divi planted in Narasapatnam are thriving, the latter species having been protected from the direct rays of the sun when young. In Gódávari 85 acres of casuarina were planted and previous plantings were watered. Twenty-five acres were sown with teak in Marrigudem range. In Kistna casuarina was planted in Gopuvanipalem reserve and the casualties in casuarina planted in previous years were replaced. Divi divi planted in Bandar and Guntúr ranges was thriving well, while sissoo planted in Bandar failed. Six hundred out of 2,000 sissoo seeds sown in Bápatla germinated and palmyra seeds were sown along a number of boundary lines. In Kurnool an unsuccessful attempt was made to sow babul seed in Veldurti Babul reserve. In Bellary the Kuppigallu plantations were extended by 5 acres. Tornagallu plantation was abandoned as pigs destroyed the plants as soon as they came up. Date and palmyra seeds were sown in all the plantations. In Anantapur no operations were undertaken during the year.

Central Circle.

231. In Cuddapah about 30 per cent. of the palmyra seeds sown in Idupalapaya plantation have survived and are thriving. A number of the seedlings perished owing to a fire. In Nellore 373 acres were planted under the casuarina working-plan and the watering of previous years' plantations was carried out. In Chingleput date and palmyra seeds were sown with success along the boundaries and coupe lines. Divi divi plants in the Meyyur plantations are doing well, and babul seeds were sown broadcast in the Pulrambakkam reserve with successful results. In North Arcot divi divi planted during the previous year in Kilminnel plantation was watered during the year. About 188 acres of blanks were dibbled with indigenous seeds, but the operation was not successful. In South Arcot casuarina plants were put out in the Cuddalore coast plantation at a less cost than

* These figures do not include 91 miles of channel banks under cultural operation in Trichinopoly which have in previous years been wrongly shown under acreage.

in previous years owing to a more favourable season. A few casualties occurred as usual in the bamboo planted experimentally. In North Salem no operations were undertaken except sowing small blanks to aid natural reproduction. In South Salem a silver oak plantation on the saddle of the Sanyasimalai reserve was commenced, but many of the seedlings perished partly owing to a fire and partly to the hot weather. The seedlings of tamarind and margosa sown in Chitteri South-West Working circle and Mallápuram reserve also perished, but the graft mangoes in the Mallápuram bungalow compound are thriving well. In Trichinopoly, as in previous years, nothing was done beyond the sowing of seeds of different species in a reserve of the Musiri range. In Tanjore about 36,000 casuarina plants in the North and South casuarina plantations and about 100 bamboo seedlings in the Nadur reserved forest were planted during the year, and the casuarina planted during previous years was watered and maintained.

Southern Circle.

232. In South Canara 250 Kumari passes were issued authorizing the clearing of 514 acres and teak seed was sown in this area. The number of plants surviving out of those planted in previous years is 39,000. In North Malabar two plantations of 25 acres each were constituted in Bégur and Chedleth ranges composed of teak and vengai. In the Kanoth range 30 acres of Toungya plantation were made of jack and aini seed. Arsenic was put down round the seeds and this kept away the rats. In South Malabar 121 acres cleared in the previous year were planted with teak and 116 acres were prepared for planting. Casualties in the plantations damaged by elephants and other wild animals were replaced. Mahogany is doing well though destroyed by wild animals in places. In the Nilgiris no fresh operations were carried out. The young mahogany at Mudumalai, Kallar and Benhope and *Hakea Saligna* plants in the Jackal plantations are thriving well. In North Coimbatore and Madura artificial reproduction was *nil*. In South Coimbatore the seedlings in the Tekadi leased forests are doing well though bison and elephants caused damage to them. In Tinnevelly there were no regular plantations during the year, but the usual operations for reclaiming the sandy wastes of Kudiraimoliteri were undertaken and the area specified in working-plans sown with palmyra seeds. Five acres in Kaliavur reserve were sown with Kolingi (*Tephrosia purpurea*) with success.

Exploitation.

233. Exploitation of the forests as regards major forest produce consisted in clear or regeneration fellings, selection fellings, improvement fellings, coppice fellings and unregulated fellings. The right of collecting minor produce was leased out to contractors in the usual way. In five districts hay-making was tried on a small scale. The revenue derived from grazing and removal of grass was Rs. 5,78,500, against Rs. 5,40,068 in the previous year. There was an increase in each of the three circles.

Outturn of forest produce.

234. Forest produce is divided as usual into four classes, viz., timber, fuel, bamboos and minor produce. The outturn of timber during the year rose by 2·7 per cent., from 3,211,888 cubic feet to 3,297,558 cubic feet; that of fuel rose by 20·2 per cent., from 15,518,753 to 18,660,998 cubic feet. The outturn of bamboos fell by 8·6 per cent., from 39,217,618 (in numbers) to 35,844,728; that of minor produce fell by 4·5 per cent., from Rs. 11,97,578 (gross value) to Rs. 11,44,255. The marked increase under "fuel" was due, among other causes, to the increased supply of fuel to the Madras Railway Company and also to the Southern Mahratta Railway and the Kurnool water-works. The amount realized by sales of confiscated produce decreased from Rs. 15,648 to Rs. 11,913. The decrease occurred mainly in Gódávari where less drift timber was recovered.

Financial results.

235. Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 25,92,779, against Rs. 24,96,494 for 1901–1902 and an average for the five preceding years of Rs. 22,34,514. The total expendit ure rose from Rs. 17,46,121 to Rs. 18,26,555. The net result was a balance of Rs. 7,66,224, against Rs. 7,50,373 in 1901–1902. The increase in revenue occurred in the Southern Circle only. The expenditure increased in the Northern and Southern Circles. The net results show an increase in each circle (including the Southern Circle, which showed a deficit in the previous year). The outstanding revenue due to the department at the close of the year was Rs. 1,90,675, against Rs. 1,73,311 at the beginning of the year. The receipts under fuel (by departmental agency) increased by Rs. 1,03,260, as explained in the preceding paragraph.

Miscellaneous.

236. Efforts were made in several districts to encourage the growth of trees and shrubs for leaf manure. In Chingleput, where the demand is greatest, provision for the growth of such trees is made in the working-plans under preparation. In many districts agricultural implements were manufactured and sold. In Chingleput a large number of coupes were opened for the sale of fuel to the public and the number of permit-issuing stations was increased. In Nellore the number of mica mines at work was reduced from 44 to 31. Several specimens were added to the museum at Coimbatore. Several members of the subordinate executive staff were punished by suspension, reduction or dismissal. The conduct of the protective staff is reported to have been unsatisfactory. Several forest guards and watchers were fined, suspended or dismissed and some were convicted criminally.

MINES AND QUARRIES. (1902.)

237. The following statement shows the districts in which operations were carried on during the last two years with the reported output:—

Mineral.	Districts.		Output.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
			TONS.	TONS.
Gold	The Nilgiris and Coimbatore.	The Nilgiris	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Diamonds	Anantapur	Anantapur	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Corundum	Salem	Salem	22¾	¼
Graphite	Gódávari	Gódávari	295	307
Manganese	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	76,463	68,171
Magnesite	Salem	Salem	½	3,540
Mica	Nellore	Nellore	225	143½
	North Arcot	.....	*Nil.*	...
	The Nilgiris	The Nilgiris	3	1

There was a large increase in the output of magnesite and a large fall in the output of mica and manganese. The decrease in the output of mica is ascribed to the abnormally heavy rainfall, the fall in the price of mica, and the fact that some of the richest mines were not worked as the owner was involved in litigation. The decrease in the manganese output is ascribed to the insufficient supply of labour and the depression in the manganese market. Some of the mica mines in Nellore were inspected by the Collector, some by the District Forest-officer, and some by the Inspector of Mines. The general health of the employés is reported to have been good, except in Nellore, where fever was common. Children were generally employed above ground, but in a few cases in Nellore and in the Vajrakarur diamond mines they were employed underground. Women were employed underground in the Vajrakarur diamond mines, the manganese mines in Vizagapatam, and in the mica mines in Nellore. Four serious accidents occurred during the year—1 in Anantapur, 1 in Salem and 2 in Vizagapatam. Three of these proved fatal. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act.

MANUFACTURES. (1902.)

[*G.O., No. 925, Judicial, dated the 2nd July 1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIX. Factories.*]

Industries.

238. The chief industries carried on in the Presidency during the year were cotton ginning and pressing, cotton spinning and weaving, tile-making, tanning, tobacco-curing, oil mills, printing presses, sugar-refining, coffee-curing, and fish-curing. There were 10 cotton mills, employing 12,097 hands; 59 cotton ginning and pressing factories, employing 3,295 hands; 32 tile manufactories, employing 3,248 hands; 31 printing presses, employing 3,074 hands; 40 tanneries, employing 2,655 hands; 22 tobacco factories, employing 2,570 hands; 9 sugar factories, employing 2,075 hands and 19 coffee-curing works employing 4,115 hands. Only works which employ 25 hands or more are included in the above figures.

239. The number of factories coming within the scope of the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881) rose from 94 to 96; four new factories were brought on the register and two removed from it. The daily average of operatives employed rose from 34,184 to 34,508. The numbers of women and children employed were 2,569 and 1,933 against 2,540 and 1,922 in 1901. The wages earned in the factories compared favourably with those of ordinary agricultural labourers. The inspection by medical officers was satisfactory; but the inspections by non-medical officers fell short of the required number in some of the factories. The sanitary condition and the health of the operatives were on the whole good. The rules regarding the fencing of machinery appear to have been observed. The number of accidents, however, increased from 217 in 1901 to 249. There were 16 cases of accidents of a serious nature, 6 of which proved fatal. There were no convictions under the Act. **Factories.**

TRADE. (1902–1903.)

[*Review of the Sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1902–1903.*]

240. The total value of the trade of the Presidency (including coasting trade) was Rs. 3,359·40 lakhs against 3,280·42 in 1901–1902. The aggregate value of the foreign trade including Government stores amounted to 2,285·23 lakhs of rupees, which is in excess of the aggregate trade of the year 1901–1902 by about 8·60 per cent., and of the average of the past five years by about 15·32 per cent. Excluding Government stores, the value of trade amounted to 2,242·93 lakhs, of which 921·68 lakhs represent the imports and 1,321·25 lakhs, the exports, the excess of exports over imports being 399·57 lakhs, which amount represents the balance of trade in favour of this Presidency. The increase in the aggregate import trade is due to excessive imports of gold during the year which were about 146·83 per cent. over the imports of the previous year. Merchandise, however, shows a decrease of Rs. 52·72 lakhs or 6·83 per cent. on the imports of the previous year. The decrease is, however, due to a reversion to normal conditions after the casual inflation of the import trade of 1901–1902 which exceeded the average of the previous five years by about 19 per cent. and which was due to exceptional causes, viz., abundant speculative imports of iron, large imports of raw sugar for local refineries, and somewhat extensive imports of railway materials for lines in progress and machinery for mines. **Foreign trade.**

241. The statement below shows the value of the import trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries in the last two years. This statement excludes Government stores :— **Imports.**

Articles.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	Increase or decrease in 1902–1903 as compared with 1901–1902
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	4·60	6·33	+ 1·73
II. Articles of food and drink	76·28	62·78	— 13·50
III. Metals and manufactures of—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	16·03	16·59	+ 0·56
B. Metals	77·13	68·56	— 8·57
C. Machinery and millwork	27·26	21·74	— 5·52
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	75·02	53·77	— 21·25
Total, III	195·44	160·66	— 34·78
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	31·22	27·79	— 3·43
V. Oils	49·87	47·84	— 2·03
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	12·68	11·15	— 1·53
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	300·46	300·50	+ 0·04
B. Apparel	27·82	25·52	— 2·30
C. Other articles	74·71	77·79	+ 3·08
Total, VII	402·99	403·81	+ 0·82
Total of Merchandise	773·08	720·36	— 52·72

The decrease of 52·72 lakhs, it will be seen, is spread over several articles.

242. The value of the trade in horses advanced by 39 per cent., while the number imported increased by 72 per cent.

Animals, living.

Articles of food and drink.

243. The principal articles of food and drink and the values thereof are as follow for the two years 1901–1902 and 1902–1903 :—

	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
	RS.	RS.
Spices	26,88,226	24,63,520
Liquors	19,43,007	21,13,253
Provisions	13,91,572	13,97,730
Sugar	13,39,490	2,17,888
Grain and pulse	1,28,325	12,488

Of the decrease of 2·25 lakhs which occurs under spices, a sum of 2·08 lakhs is attributable to imports of betel-nuts. The quantity of betel-nuts imported, however, shows an increase of 1·69 million lb. This is due to large importations of a cheaper kind of nut from Ceylon for consumption in the southern districts. Ale, beer and porter show the largest increase both in quantity and value, the imports being valued at Rs. 5·91 lakhs against Rs. 4·75 lakhs in 1901–1902. About 96 per cent. was imported from the United Kingdom. The beer consumption in the Presidency passed the normal limit during the year. The large consumption is due to the return of British troops from South Africa and to cheaper and lighter kinds of beer being placed within the reach of the poorer classes. Potable spirits showed an increase from Rs. 10·14 lakhs to Rs. 10·66 lakhs. Whisky showed an increase of about 5 per cent. in quantity but practically no increase in value. Brandy increased by 19 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value ; and Colombo arrack by 37 per cent. in quantity and 19 per cent. in value. About 86 per cent. of the imports came from the United Kingdom. The import of wines fell from Rs. 3·36 lakhs to Rs. 2·98 lakhs. Port and champagne show a small increase. Spirits used in drugs and medicines, perfumed and methylated, show a slight increase. The imports of provisions show a slight increase on the whole, but imports of dry fish, salted and unsalted, and preserved fruits show a decrease. The imports of oilmanstores largely increased. Of the total value of provisions, the United Kingdom contributed 8·86 lakhs, the Straits Settlements 1·34 lakhs, Ceylon ·84 lakh, Asiatic Turkey ·80 lakh, and other countries 2·14 lakhs. In the year 1901–1902 large consignments of unrefined sugar were imported from Java by the sugar refineries at Nellikuppam and Samalkóta as a trial measure. The experiment having proved unprofitable, it was not repeated and the refineries used local produce which was abundant. The decrease in the imports of grain and pulse is chiefly due to a decline in imports this year from the Straits Settlements.

Metals.

244. The increase of ·56 lakh under hardware and cutlery including platedware is due to improved trade under all sub-heads except cutlery and agricultural implements. Of the total value of hardware and cutlery the United Kingdom contributed 12·74 lakhs, Germany ·89 lakh, Austria-Hungary 1·28 lakhs, Belgium ·74 lakh, Ceylon ·58 lakh and other countries ·36 lakh. The value of metals imported decreased from Rs. 77·13 lakhs to Rs. 63·56 lakhs. Iron decreased from Rs. 43·75 to Rs. 34·37 lakhs, and steel from Rs. 10·46 to Rs. 8·69 lakhs. The decline was due to the overstocking of the market in the previous year. Moreover the progress in the steel industry has enabled the manufacturers to compete successfully in certain classes of wrought iron. Copper increased from Rs. 13·88 to Rs. 15·71 lakhs. The rise is attributed to the recovery of trade after the high prices which had ruled owing to the American corner. German silver increased from Rs. 2·90 to Rs. 3·53 lakhs owing to direct importation instead of importation through Calcutta. The imports under machinery and millwork fell from Rs. 27·26 to Rs. 21·74 lakhs, owing partly to the completion of the Samalkota sugar works. Railway materials declined from Rs. 75·02 to Rs. 53·77 lakhs. The decrease is due to the completion of four railway extensions in progress in the previous year.

Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics.

245. Imports of chemicals decreased from Rs. 8·26 to Rs. 5·55 lakhs, the decrease being due mainly to the smaller imports of *cyanides* for the Mysore mines. Drugs, medicines and narcotics show a decrease from Rs. 17·08 to Rs. 14·65 lakhs, due to a fall of Rs. 3·36 lakhs in the imports of raw tobacco.

246. The imports of kerosine oil increased from Rs. 43·66 to Rs. 45·18 lakhs.

247. Cotton declined from Rs. 1·04 lakh to Rs. 38,149. Hides and skins show an increase from Rs. 3·07 to Rs. 3·33 lakhs. Oils. Raw materials.

248. Cotton twist and yarn showed an increase from Rs. 74·96 to Rs. 77·97 lakhs. Almost the whole was imported from the United Kingdom. Cotton piece-goods showed a decrease from Rs. 211·85 lakhs to Rs. 208·07 lakhs, the imports in the previous year having been the largest for five years. Rs. 203·86 lakhs worth was imported from the United Kingdom. Imports of jute increased from Rs. 5·13 to Rs. 5·58 lakhs. The decrease in the imports of apparel occurred chiefly in gold thread from France. Among other articles, imports of *arms and ammunition* decreased from Rs. 13·05 to Rs. 10·46 lakhs. The decrease occurs solely in dynamite and other explosives and is due to very large imports in 1901–1902. There was an increase under *paper* from Rs. 7·08 to Rs. 8·01 lakhs, due to the importation in large quantities of cheaper paper, the produce of the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

249. The export trade in foreign merchandise though progressive is very small. The following are the figures for the last two years :— **Exports.** Foreign merchandise.

	RS.
1901–1902	8,00,583
1902–1903	8,92,709

The trade is chiefly with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

250. The statement below shows the value of the export trade of this Presidency in Indian produce and manufacture with foreign countries in the last two years. This statement excludes Government stores :— **Exports of Indian produce.**

—	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	Increase or decrease in 1902–1903 over 1901–1902.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
I. Animals, living	18·14	17·78	— ·36
II. Articles of food and drink	363·03	396·37	+ 33·34
III. Metals and manufactures of—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	·66	·60	— ·06
B. Metals	6·78	5·82	— ·96
C. Machinery and millwork	·00	·02	+ ·02
Total, III ...	7·44	6·44	— 1·00
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	78·95	74·33	— 4·62
V. Oils	16·82	34·68	+ 17·86
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	330·66	385·79	+ 55·13
VII. Articles, manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	103·62	97·13	— 6·49
B. Apparel	3·54	3·47	— ·07
C. Other articles	254·84	285·60	+ 30·76
Total, VII ...	362·00	386·20	+ 24·20
Grand Total ...	1,177·04	1,301·59	+ 124·55

251. *Coffee* shows an increase in exports from Rs. 123·58 to Rs. 131·47 lakhs. There was a fall in the exports to France and other countries but the exports to the United Kingdom increased by 32 per cent. The exports in *fruits and vegetables* increased from Rs. 12·16 lakhs to Rs. 26·72 lakhs. Exports of copra to Germany increased by 10·57 lakhs, the trade having trebled itself. The exports in *grain and pulse* increased from Rs. 115·14 to Rs. 134·11 lakhs owing to good local crops. A new feature is the export of Rs. 1·32 lakh worth of gram to the United Kingdom. The export of *spices* declined from Rs. 50·32 to Rs. 35·23 lakhs. The decrease occurs under *pepper* (from Rs. 39·06 to Rs. 21·34 lakhs) and is due to deficient crops. The local produce found its way to other provinces of India. *Ginger* shows an increase from Rs. 4·44 to Rs. 6·69 lakhs. The United States took 1·16 lakh worth more than in the previous year. *Chillies* fell from Rs. 6·23 to Rs. 5·57 lakhs. The export of sugar increased from Rs. 6·04 to Rs. 7·37 lakhs, due mainly to Articles of food and drink.

large shipments of unrefined sugar to the United Kingdom. In spite of declining prices, the quantity of tea exported increased from 5·25 million lb. to 6·48 million lb. The increase in value was Rs. 6·83 lakhs, Rs. 6·43 lakhs of which went to the United Kingdom.

Metals and manufactures of metals.

252. The only metal of any importance in the foreign trade is manganese ore from the mines in Vizagapatam. The exports decreased in value from Rs. 6·22 to Rs. 4·89 lakhs; the decrease is attributed to the discovery of mines in Asiatic Russia.

Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics.

253. Exports of *indigo* fell from Rs. 49·33 to Rs. 49·13 lakhs. Owing to low prices and bad seasons indigo cultivation has been curtailed in the northern districts. The United Kingdom took Rs. 7·90 lakhs worth less than in 1901–1902. All other countries except Egypt, Japan and the Straits Settlements show a decrease. The export of *cigars* fell from Rs. 14·17 to Rs. 9·80 lakhs.

Oils.

254. The export of *cocoanut-oil* increased from Rs. 12·28 to Rs. 28·54 lakhs. A good cocoanut crop on the West Coast lowered the price which attracted buyers from European countries and America. The United Kingdom took Rs. 6·85 lakhs worth, Germany Rs. 6·52 lakhs worth and the United States 11·02 lakhs worth.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

255. The following are the principal articles of trade included under 'raw materials and unmanufactured articles' according to their values which are furnished for the two years 1901–1902 and 1902–1903 :—

	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton	1,12,01,272	1,63,21,810
Seeds	1,06,80,278	1,18,39,416
Hides and skins	60,63,010	39,99,036
Fodder, bran and cattle food	21,82,674	25,58,426

A good cotton crop followed by active demand from foreign countries resulted in increased exports, all the countries of Europe sharing in the increase except Spain which took 1·23 lakhs less. China shows a considerable falling off of 3·94 lakhs due to better crops there, while Japan took a larger quantity than in the previous year. Of the total quantity exported 47·7 per cent. went to Japan, 15 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. to Belgium, 6·9 per cent. to Germany, and 5·7 per cent. to France. The export of *castor* increased in value from Rs. 9·44 lakhs to Rs. 22·74 lakhs. The exports of *ground-nut* decreased from Rs. 71·05 to Rs. 67·69 lakhs. There were large stocks awaiting shipment at the close of the year. The United Kingdom took 6 lakhs, France 56 lakhs, and Germany 3·77 lakhs. The export of *jinjili* again increased, France being the chief customer with 17·91 lakhs. The trade in hides and skins (raw) shows a very large falling off, amounting to 20·64 lakhs. The export trade in raw hides fell from ·93 lakh to ·51 lakh, the supply being exhausted. The trade in raw skins decreased by 20·22 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 2·58 lakhs worth less and the United States 17·44 lakhs less. The trade in skins for tanning by the "chrome" process appears to have received a temporary check in America owing to the inflation of prices last year. The foreign trade under fodder, bran and cattle food consists practically of one commodity, viz., oil-cake, which shares the vicissitudes of the seed trade and the oil-industry. There was an increase of 2·13 lakhs in the export of *wood*. The trade in sandalwood is rapidly increasing and amounts to 7·72 lakhs, with the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

256. Exports of cotton twist and yarn increased in value from Rs. 15·78 to Rs. 17·16 lakhs. About 97 per cent. of the trade is with China; it has been gradually recovering from the general depression caused by the disturbance in China in 1900–1901. Exports of cotton piece-goods decreased in value from Rs. 78·50 to Rs. 70·03 lakhs. Grey showed an increase of 1·33 lakhs but coloured goods decreased by 9·87 lakhs. The latter is due to the falling off in the trade with the Straits Settlements and the Philippines. The export trade under coir manufactures (excluding rope) amounted to 43·70 lakhs, showing an increase of 7·88 lakhs over the previous year. The principal customers were: United Kingdom 16·07 lakhs; Germany 13·57 lakhs; Belgium 4·35 lakhs; France 3·79 lakhs. The export of *tanned hides* fell from Rs. 66·93 to Rs. 54·54 lakhs, the smallest figure in the last five years. In *tanned skins* on the other hand the trade expanded from

Rs. 140·11 lakhs to Rs. 176·49 lakhs. The Straits Settlements took nearly 88 per cent. more, and the United Kingdom 30·63 lakhs worth more, than in 1901–1902.

257. The following statement shows the value of the trade of the Presidency with the principal countries of the world:— **Geographical distribution of trade.**

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom	5,11,05,937	4,71,12,579	9,82,18,507	48·36
Austria-Hungary	11,23,259	9,81,598	21,04,857	1·04
Belgium	36,29,632	38,77,742	75,07,374	3·70
Denmark	...	960	960	...
France	18,21,786	1,41,05,520	1,59,27,306	7·84
Germany	10,94,564	73,73,020	84,67,584	4·17
Holland	1,81,048	8,81,139	10,62,187	·52
Italy	1,94,030	10,63,239	12,57,269	·61
Malta	3	4,672	4,675	...
Norway	1,33,281	...	1,33,281	...
Portugal	1,578	12,000	13,578	...
Russia	42,58,418	27,450	42,85,868	2·11
Spain	10,911	49,200	60,111	...
Sweden	90,568	1,52,281	2,42,849	...
Turkey	168	18,838	19,006	...
Other countries	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,36,45,183	7,56,60,229	13,93,05,412	...
Africa and Adjacent islands—				
British East Africa	187	23,030	23,217	...
Mauritius	6,839	4,15,663	4,22,502	·21
Natal	23,780	4,83,285	5,07,065	·25
Cape Colony	5,879	1,24,227	1,30,106	...
Egypt	26,391	27,40,866	27,67,257	1·36
Other countries	...	20,915	20,915	...
Total ...	63,076	38,07,986	38,71,062	...
America—				
Canada	...	47,799	47,799	...
United States	86,416	84,45,080	85,31,496	4·20
Other countries	87	57,447	57,534	...
Total ...	86,503	85,50,326	86,36,829	...
Asia—				
Aden	9,967	38,861	48,828	...
Arabia	1,417	1,56,847	1,58,264	...
Ceylon	58,89,430	2,45,37,796	2,84,27,226	14·09
China	10,009	23,46,458	23,56,467	1·16
Cochin-China	10	2,59,858	2,59,868	·13
Japan	3,98,329	78,00,708	81,99,037	4·04
Java	...	2,98,959	2,98,959	·15
Maldives	5,442	7,998	13,440	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	5,842	1,298	7,140	...
Persia	14,442	64,435	78,877	...
Philippines	...	5,66,308	5,66,308	·28
Siam	...	88,771	88,771	...
Straits Settlements	30,48,002	59,21,374	89,64,376	4·41
Sumatra	155	...	155	...
Turkey	81,367	5,11,746	5,93,113	·29
* Other countries	...	20	20	·57
Total ...	74,59,412	4,26,01,437	5,00,60,849	...
Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand)	7,81,870	4,31,758	12,13,628	·60
Grand Total ...	7,20,36,044	13,10,51,736	20,30,87,780	...

* *N.B.*—The entry in the last column (percentage) against 'Other countries' is the total for 'Other countries' in all continents.

258. The imports of gold increased from Rs. 73,76,087 to Rs. 1,82,06,337. The exports were Rs. 6,00,000 against Rs. 6,51,000 in 1901–1902. Imports of silver fell from Rs. 27·95 to Rs. 19·25 lakhs and exports from Rs. 8·50 to Rs. 4·74 lakhs. The increase in the import of gold is due to large imports of sovereigns by banks and to diversion of bar gold trade from Bombay to Madras. **Treasure.**

259. The total value of Government imports amounts to Rs. 39,83,945 and of exports to Rs. 2,45,602 during the year 1902–1903. In the previous year the corresponding figures were Rs. 26,77,601 and Rs. 2,66,860. The increase in imports is due to large imports of fire-arms and ammunition due to the re-arming of the army, and the general increase in the imports of all military stores is due to increased requirements in consequence of the return of troops from South Africa. The exports are small. The transactions are chiefly with the United Kingdom. **Government Transactions.**

Balance of Trade.

260. The following statement shows excess of exports over imports or of imports over exports of merchandise and treasure, during the past five years. Government transactions are excluded :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1898–1899	5,44,84,662	11,42,91,185	5,98,06,523	...
1899–1900	6,08,22,673	12,06,21,320	5,97,98,647	...
1900–1901	7,42,12,132	12,00,54,963	4,58,42,831	...
1901–1902	8,74,80,292	12,00,06,021	3,25,25,729	...
1902–1903	9,21,67,763	13,21,25,736	3,99,57,973	...

Coasting Trade.

261. The following statement shows the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the Presidency as well as the detail values thereof under the different classes in which it is recorded for the last two years :—

Coasting trade.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	Increase or decrease in 1902–1903 as compared with 1901–1902.	Percentage of difference.
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imports.				
Indian produce	4,13,52,715	2,95,08,485	– 1,18,44,230	– 28·64
Foreign merchandise	1,12,65,090	1,06,28,467	– 6,36,623	– 5·65
Gold	18,180	5,535	– 12,645	– 69·55
Silver	2,01,800	4,68,243	+ 2,66,443	+ 132·03
Total ...	5,28,37,785	4,06,10,730	– 1,22,27,055	– 23·14
Government stores	9,94,390	11,90,458	+ 1,96,068	+ 19·72
Government treasure	...	4,70,000	+ 4,70,000	+ 100·00
Total, Imports ...	5,38,32,175	4,22,71,188	– 1,15,60,987	– 21·48
Exports.				
Indian produce	3,16,08,046	3,39,94,271	+ 23,86,225	+ 7·55
Foreign merchandise	4,68,584	6,69,777	+ 2,01,193	+ 42·93
Gold	...	240	+ 240	...
Silver	28,438	...	– 28,438	– 103·00
Total ...	3,21,05,068	3,46,64,288	+ 25,59,220	+ 7·97
Government stores	15,18,737	12,45,468	– 2,73,269	– 17·99
Government treasure	5,37,635	12,66,923	+ 7,29,288	+ 135·64
Total, Exports ...	3,41,61,440	3,71,76,679	+ 30,15,239	+ 8·82
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Presidencies	8,79,93,615	7,94,47,867	– 85,45,748	– 9·71
II. Trade with Indian ports not British—				
Imports.				
Indian produce	3,21,708	1,90,995	– 1,30,713	– 40·63
Foreign merchandise	17,192	33,478	+ 16,286	+ 94·73
Gold	442	210	– 232	– 52·48
Silver	7,347	17,428	+ 10,081	+ 137·21
Total ...	3,46,689	2,42,111	– 1,04,578	– 30·16
Government stores	...	600	+ 600	...
Government treasure	...	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	3,46,689	2,42,711	– 1,03,978	– 29·99
Exports.				
Indian produce	14,99,911	20,57,477	+ 5,57,566	+ 37·17
Foreign merchandise	88,982	64,738	– 24,244	– 27·24
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,88,893	21,22,215	+ 5,33,322	+ 33·56
Government stores	432	1,396	+ 964	+ 223·14
Government treasure	...	...	...	...
Total, Exports ...	15,89,325	21,23,611	+ 5,34,286	+ 33·61
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British.	19,36,014	23,66,322	+ 4,30,308	+ 22·23

Coasting trade.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	Increase or decrease in 1902–1903 as compared with 1901–1902.	Percentage of difference.
III. Interportal trade—				
Merchandise	Rs. 2,64,05,081	Rs. 2,47,29,989	– Rs. 16,75,092	– Rs. 6·34
Treasure	8,82,230	2,32,700	– 6,49,530	– 73·62
Total ...	2,72,87,311	2,49,62,689	– 23,24,622	– 8·51
Government stores and treasure	3,94,946	6,40,680	+ 2,45,734	+ 62·21
Total, Interportal trade ...	**2,76,82,257**	**2,56,03,369**	– 20,78,888	– 7·50
Total, Coasting trade ...	11,76,11,886	10,74,17,558	– 1,01,94,328	– 8·67

The heavy decrease in the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the Presidency is due to heavy decreases in trade with other provinces of British India and in the interportal trade. The trade with Indian ports not British, however, shows an improvement. An interesting fact in connection with this is that under all classes, imports of Indian produce and manufacture show a decrease, while the exports show an increase, a sure sign of general agricultural prosperity in the Presidency.

Shipping—Foreign trade.

262. The number and tonnage of vessels which entered at ports of the Presidency amounted to 2,000 and 1,182,918 against 1,974 and 1,117,006 in 1901–1902. The number of those which cleared was 2,185 (tonnage 1,195,512) against 1,906 (tonnage 896,548) in 1901–1902. The numbers of steamers (included in the above figures) which entered and cleared were 859 and 887, respectively, against 832 and 749 in the previous year; the figures for tonnage were 1,090,780 (entered) and 1,091,799 (cleared) against 1,026,513 and 806,262, respectively, in 1901–1902. Of 4,185 vessels which entered and cleared 1,241 were British and 1,662 British Indian (including 1,276 sailing ships). 119 steamers and 39 sailing vessels were foreign. 1,124 sailing vessels were native craft. Of the foreign vessels 78 with a tonnage of 239,832 were German; 24 were French with a tonnage of 32,336.

263. The movements of shipping to and from each foreign country are shown below:—

Countries.	1901–1902.		1902–1903.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
United Kingdom	142	344,337	156	384,453
Austria-Hungary	1	1,747	14	42,949
Belgium	...	...	2	6,934
France	21	57,403	26	77,908
Germany	37	108,078	40	115,231
Russia	19	43,385	11	26,402
Cape Colony	1	2,298	2	4,060
Eastern Africa	3	4,597	6	12,798
Réunion	1	493	...	...
Egypt	...	...	1	2,314
Mauritius	12	28,286	15	33,013
Natal	21	22,970	13	14,012
United States	10	24,051	5	15,339
Aden	2	2,413	1	119
Arabia	12	3,353	5	402
Ceylon	3,391	1,042,022	3,745	1,373,233
Maldives	8	495	13	689
Mekran and Sonmiani	10	512	3	165
Persia	8	642	4	514
Staits Settlements	123	283,179	87	2,30,259
Turkey in Asia	37	3,908	22	2,559
Java	6	12,509	1	1,508
Sumatra	1	1,575	5	14,460
Australia	13	24,352	6	14,326
China	1	949	...	...
Turkey in Europe	...	...	1	2,659
Japan	...	...	1	2,124
Total ...	3,880	2,013,554	4,185	2,378,430

Shipping—Coasting trade.

264. The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India are given below :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1900-1901	4,721	1,719,406	4,742	1,804,806
1901-1902	4,452	1,592,964	4,511	1,814,035
1902-1903	4,278	1,746,687	4,317	1,932,857

The decrease corresponds to the increase of 305 vessels engaged in foreign trade and is accounted for by the fact that many vessels entered directly from, and cleared to, foreign countries instead of coastwise. Of the 8,595 vessels in the coasting trade 5,389 entered from, or cleared to, Bombay with a tonnage of 1,079,427; Bengal accounted for 677 with a tonnage of 1,410,391; Burma for 455 with a tonnage of 781,374; Sind for 148 with a tonnage of 16,874; and foreign ports in India for 1,926 with a tonnage of 391,478. In the internal trade the number of vessels which entered with cargoes was 11,363 (tonnage 4,058,679) against 11,668 (tonnage 3,759,618) in 1901–1902; the number of vessels in ballast decreased from 6,335 to 5,656 and the tonnage from 273,765 to 270,703. The number of vessels which cleared with cargoes was 11,182 (tonnage 3,780,246) against 11,582 (tonnage 3,694,447) in 1901–1902; and those in ballast fell from 6,586 (tonnage 351,525) to 5,835 (tonnage 301,469). The decrease is due to the opening of the Madura-Pámban Railway and the consequent diversion of pilgrim traffic from sea to land. During the year under review, 19 vessels of 537 tons aggregate burthen were built and 29 vessels of 1,036 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency, the bulk of them being on the West Coast.

PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS. (1902–1903.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department (General and Buildings and Roads), Madras Presidency, for the year 1902–1903.*]

265. Excluding roads and streets within the limits of municipalities, 13,547¾ miles of metalled roads and 10,229¾ miles of unmetalled roads were maintained by public authorities; of these only 245¾ miles of metalled roads and 342¾ miles of unmetalled roads were maintained by the Public Works Department. The remaining roads were maintained by local authorities. The outlay by the Public Works Department on communications was Rs. 2,51,528 on original works and Rs. 3,09,163 on repairs. The cart-road from Salem to Yercaud was completed and opened for traffic. The Tellicherry-Coorg road was taken over from the District Board, Malabar. The Anamalai ghât road was practically completed. The Bhaváni bridge at Méttupálaiyam was severely damaged during the heavy rains of July, and measures have since been taken to restore and strengthen the bridge.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1902–1903.)

[*Memorandum on Railways of the Madras Circle for the year 1902–1903.*]

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Madras Railway System. *5' 6" Gauge, 1,473·85 miles.* General.

266. The principal engineering works carried out during the year were the provision of complete signalling and interlocking arrangements at Veyasarpaudi junction and the restoration of two bridges on the North-East Line which had been destroyed by floods, one of four spans of 40 feet and one of five spans of 40 feet. The length of old iron rails remaining at the end of 1902 was 354 miles. These are being replaced by degrees with new steel rails. On the 1st May 1902 a further section of the West Coast extension from Badagara to Tellicherry was opened for

traffic. The total rolling-stock in running order on the line on the 31st December 1902, including that belonging to the Nilgiri Railway and the Shoranur-Cochin Railway, was 195 locomotives, 866 coaching vehicles and 4,531 goods vehicles. During the year 133 engines and 7,136 carriages and wagons passed through the workshops for repairs. Twenty-six engines and 65 vehicles were fitted with the vacuum brake, making a total of 120 engines and 828 vehicles so fitted. 141 vehicles were fitted for gas lighting on Pintsch's system, making a total of 751 so fitted. During the calendar year 1902, stores and materials weighing 16,750 tons valued at £246,363 were shipped to India in 67 consignments, besides 455 tons of coke which cost on an average £2–8–0 per ton at port of delivery. At the close of 1902 the balance of stores in hand stood at Rs. 43,76,092 against a balance at the close of 1901 of Rs. 38,37,739, showing an increase of Rs. 5,38,353. The percentage of trains which were late fell from 10·32 to 8·79; the percentage of those more than 90 minutes late rose from 1·83 to 1·99. A revised service was introduced on the North-East Line on the 1st May 1902. No changes were made in coaching fares. The goods-rates on the North-East Line were revised and increased slightly for the longer distances. An agreement was made between the Madras and South Indian Railways with effect from the 1st of September 1902 in regard to the interchange of traffic between the two systems under which the rate charged was that in force by the shortest route. The number of accidents rose from 336 to 363. 125 persons were killed and 82 injured as against 59 and 88, respectively, in 1901. A very serious accident occurred when on the morning of the 12th September 1902 owing to unusually heavy floods caused by sudden and violent rainfall, bridge No. 665 at mile 205/7, North-West Line, near Mangapatnam station, was destroyed. The mail train of the 11th September 1902 from Madras to Bombay passed through Mangapatnam station without stopping at 3–29 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and on reaching the bridge the whole of the train, with the exception of the rear brakevan, was precipitated into the gap caused by the destruction of the second and third spans of the bridge. The number of persons in the train was found to be 156, of whom 71 were killed and 65 are known to have been saved. Of the remainder it is fairly certain that 8 were killed and 12 were probably saved.

Rolling-stock.

Stores.

Train service.

Rates and fares.

Accidents.

267. The numbers employed, included 243 Europeans, 1,472 Eurasians and 20,880 natives. The police employed on the railway numbered 11 subordinate officers and 398 men. The cost of the force was Rs. 77,374. The medical staff of the Company consisted of a medical officer and 27 apothecaries. The cost of the department was Rs. 3,550 per mensem. Railway schools for European and Eurasian children are established at eight stations. The net cost to the Company was Rs. 14,185.

Persons employed.

Medical staff.

268. The Kolar Gold Fields Railway from Bowringpet on the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway to the Kolar Mines is owned by the Mysore State. It is worked by the Madras Railway who receive in payment a percentage of the gross earnings. The capital outlay up to the end of 1902 amounted to Rs. 11,38,480, and the net earnings for 1902 to Rs. 84,864, giving a percentage of 7·45 on the capital expended.

Kolar Gold Fields Railway. *5' 6" Gauge, 9·88 miles.*

269. The Nilgiri Railway was purchased by the State from the Company which owned it, with effect from 1st January 1903. It is at present worked by the Madras Railway under a provisional agreement subject to six months' notice of termination. The rolling-stock consists of 4 engines, 12 coaching vehicles and 16 goods wagons. The capital outlay to the end of 1902 amounted to Rs. 49,08,431, and the net earnings for 1902 to Rs. 1,12,111 equivalent to 2·28 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

Nilgiri Railway. *Metre Gauge, 16·90 miles.*

270. The Cochin Railway was opened on the 2nd June 1902 for goods traffic and on the 16th July 1902 for all kinds of traffic. It is owned by His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin and is worked by the Madras Railway Company under an agreement. The Government of Madras exercises the same general control as in the case of the Madras Railway except with regard to the provision of funds for capital expenditure, which rests with the State. The capital outlay to the end of 1902 amounted to Rs. 61,85,449 and the net earnings for the period during which the line was open to Rs. 73,299.

Cochin Railway. *Metre Gauge, 64·75 miles.*

South Indian Railway System.
Metre Gauge, 1,235·79 miles.

General. Rolling-stock. Stores. Train service. Persons employed. Medical staff.

271. The Pámban Branch of the South Indian Railway, from Madura to Mandapam, was opened for traffic on the 1st August 1902. The first section of the Travancore Branch, from Tinnevelly and Kallidaikurichi, was opened on the 1st June 1902. The first section of the Arantángi Extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway, from Muttupet to Pattukkóttai, was opened on the 20th October 1902. The rolling-stock in running order on the 31st December 1902 consisted of 162 locomotives, 810 coaching vehicles and 3,235 goods vehicles. During the year 153 engines, 479 coaching vehicles and 1,361 goods vehicles were repaired. At the end of the year the balance of the stores account, including Rs. 5,72,799 appertaining to the Pámban Branch, stood at Rs. 28,30,799 against Rs. 44,53,246 at the end of 1901; the decrease was chiefly due to the issue of stores and materials to the Pámban Branch. The percentage of late trains was 5·84 against 8·43 in 1901. No changes of any importance were made in rates and fares. The total number of accidents was 326 against 324 in 1901. Forty-two persons were killed and 135 injured. The numbers employed on the 31st December 1902 were 104 Europeans, 857 Eurasians, and 12,565 natives. The Police force employed number 214 at a cost of Rs. 59,946. The medical staff consisted of a Superintending Physician, an Assistant Physician and 22 apothecaries. During the year 35,063 persons were treated at the Company's hospitals. The cost of the department, exclusive of the cost of medicines, was Rs. 3,381 per mensem. There are 5 railway schools, 4 for Europeans and 1 for natives. The contribution made by Government was Rs. 681 and that by the railway Rs. 4,439. The school-fees amounted to Rs. 1,102 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,656.

Tanjore District Board Railway.
Metre Gauge, 71·11 miles.

272. The Tanjore District Board Railway is worked by the South Indian Railway Company. The Muttupet-Pattukkóttai section of the Arantángi Extension was opened on the 20th October 1902. The capital outlay on the whole open length from Máyavaram to Pattukkóttai up to the end of 1902 was Rs. 31,58,026; the net earnings for the year were Rs. 1,46,764, giving a percentage of 4·65.

Pondicherry Railway.
Metre Gauge, 7·85 miles.

273. The French section of the Pondicherry Branch is worked by the South Indian Railway. The capital outlay to the end of 1902 was Rs. 5,68,543; the net earnings for the year were Rs. 37,960, or 6·68 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

Karaikkal Railway.
Metre Gauge, 14·65 miles.

274. The Karaikkal Railway is entirely the property of the French Government and is worked by the South Indian Railway. The capital expenditure to the end of 1902 was Rs. 7,23,786; the net earnings for the year were Rs. 14,619, or 2·02 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Bezwada Extension Railway.
5′ 6″ Gauge, 20·58 miles.

275. The British section of the Nizam's Railway from Bezwada to the Hyderabad frontier is worked by the Nizam's State Railway Company. The capital outlay to the end of 1902 was Rs. 11,73,867; the net earnings for the year were Rs. 1,40,329, or 11·95 per cent. on the capital outlay.

LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Madras Railway Group.
Madras Junction Works.
5′ 6″ Gauge, 1·93 miles, Rs. 19,96,471.

276. Good progress was made in the works made necessary by joining up the North-East Line with the Madras Railway system. For the extension from Korukkupet the foundations of bridges have nearly been completed, the loop line is practically ready; at Rayapuram two goods sheds have been completed and nearly all the sidings have been laid in.

Calicut-Azhikal Extension.
5′ 6″ Gauge, 60·74 miles, Rs. 80,40,628.

277. The second section of the Calicut-Azhikal extension was opened during the year and the work was approaching completion at the end of the year.

Azhikal-Mangalore Extension.
5′ 6″ Gauge, 77·27 miles, Rs. 1,08,62,974.

278. The construction of the Azhikal-Mangalore extension as a State Railway by the Madras Railway Company has been sanctioned. Detailed designs and estimates are under preparation and a few miles of earthwork have been commenced

279. Funds for the construction of the Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri branch, a famine-protective line, have been allotted by the Government of India. The final location is almost finished and the land acquisition will be soon taken in hand.

Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Branch. *2′ 6″ Gauge, 26·46 miles, Rs. 8,88,271.*

280. The Morappur-Dharmapuri branch is a famine-protective line. The final location is in hand and the land acquisition will shortly be begun.

Morappur-Dharmapuri Branch. *2′ 6″ Gauge, 18·37 miles. Rs. 7,04,914.*

South Indian Railway Group.

281. The Pámban Branch of the South Indian Railway line was practically completed and opened for traffic on the 1st August 1902.

Pámban Branch, *Metre Gauge, 89·50 miles, Rs. 68,90,515.*

282. Of the first section of the Travancore Branch a length of 19 miles was opened for traffic on the 1st June 1902. Rails were laid on the remainder of the section and the work generally was practically finished. In the second or ghát section there are five tunnels, the most important of which, at the Aryankavu summit, will be 2,900 feet long. Headings have been driven for 1,000 feet on the east, and for 960 feet on the west side. The third section is well advanced, and rails have been laid.

Travancore Branch. *Metre Gauge, 108·27 miles, Rs. 1,51,75,684.*

283. Of the Muttupet-Arantangi extension a length of 17 miles to Pattukkóttai was opened on 20th October 1902. On the remaining length work is well advanced, but there are several large rivers, and the construction of the bridges will take some time.

Muttupet-Arantangi Extension. *Metre Gauge, 44·86 miles, Rs. 25,23,767.*

Southern Mahratta Railway. Group.

284. The Bellary-Rayadrug Branch and the Hospet-Kottur Branches of the Southern Mahratta Railway are famine-protective lines which have now been transferred to the Bombay Circle of control.

LINES SURVEYED OR PROJECTED.

Madras Railway Group.

285. The project of the Yerragudipad-Jammalamadugu Branch line remains in abeyance for the present. The Salem-Atur project is held over pending the decision as to the alignment of the Indo-Ceylon broad gauge connection. For the Palghat Branch (5′ 6″ gauge, 59 miles) a survey has been authorised and the Madras Railway Company have proposed terms for construction and working, which are under consideration.

Palghat or Podanur-Palni Branch

286. The Nilgiri Railway was purchased by the Secretary of State with effect from the 1st January 1903, and proposals for extending it from Coonoor to Ootacamund have been submitted to the Government of India.

Coonoor-Ootacamund Extension. *Metre Gauge, 11·83 miles. Rs. 20,87,073.*

South Indian Railway Group.

287. The proposal to construct a loop-line from Madras Beach to Saidapet aroused considerable opposition as the railway was to have been constructed along the sands of the foreshore. It has been decided to withdraw the project altogether.

Marina Loop. *Metre Gauge, 8·38 miles. Rs. 14,91,997.*

288. The projected line from Trichinopoly to Tirukkóyilúr would save about 37 miles of the present route from Trichinopoly to the north. The area served, though subject to periods of scarcity, offers fair prospects of traffic.

Trichinopoly-Tirukkóyilúr Chord. *Metre Gauge, 96·75 miles, Rs. 74,43,000.*

289. The Erode-Nanjangode connection is designed as a connecting link between the South Indian and Southern Mahratta Railways, while a branch from Satyamangalam to Méttupálaiyam would give a connection with the Nilgiri Railway.

Erode-Nanjangode Connection. *Metre Gauge, 120·75 miles, Rs. 1,23,00,000.*

290. A concession to construct light railways along the Vaigai Valley has been obtained by Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras. The agreement to be entered into between Messrs. Wilson & Co. and the District Board is still under negotiation.

Vaigai Valley Light Railways. *2′ 6″ Gauge, 93 miles, Rs. 28,00,000.*

Dindigul-Satyamangalam Railway. *Metre Gauge, 135 miles.*

291. Satyamangalam is on the Erode-Nanjangode line, and the present survey of a line connecting it with Dindigal was undertaken at the instance of the Government of India as an alternative route for a connection between the South Indian and Southern Mahratta Railways. The line would go *viâ* Palni.

Rámésvaram Extension and Canal. *Metre Gauge Railway, 11·83 miles, Rs. 33,44,014.* Canal— *3 miles, Rs. 86,53,353.*

292. With reference to the scheme of running a railway line across the Pámban strait, it has been suggested by the Government of India that the scheme will probably develop somewhat along the following lines :—(1) extension of the railway to Rámésvaram island with boat access to steamers; (2) construction of a short length of canal to form a ship basin; (3) completion of the canal across the island; (4) extension of the railway to Ceylon. There are however objections to proceeding according to such instalments and the matter is still under consideration.

Tinnevelly-Tiruchendúr Branch. *2′ 6″ Gauge, 33 miles.*

293. A survey of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendúr branch is being carried out by the South Indian Railway at the expense of the District Board, Tinnevelly. The Board is at present in favour of a 2′ 6″ gauge.

Southern Mahratta Railway Group.

Bezwada-Masulipatam Extension. *Metre Gauge, 49·50 miles, Rs. 27,89,406.*

294. The Secretary of State has consented that the Southern Mahratta Railway shall construct and work the Bezwada-Masulipatam extension for 45 per cent. of gross receipts. The parent line agrees to give a rebate, if necessary, sufficient to bring the earnings up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The District Board guarantee to keep the dividends up to 4 per cent. As soon as the question of the remuneration to be paid to the promoters is settled, there seems to be a good prospect of a Company being floated in London under the title of 'the Deccan Branch Railways Company.'

Guntúr-Répalle Branch. *Metre Gauge, 38 miles, Rs. 17,33,687.*

295. The Guntúr-Répalle branch is one of the lines to be undertaken by the Company formed for the Bezwada-Masulipatam extension, as also is the Phiranjipuram-Gurzala branch (metre gauge, 50·64 miles, Rs. 12,59,640).

Dhone-Kurnool Branch. *Metre Gauge, 32 miles, Rs. 7,10,892.*

296. The Dhone-Kurnool branch is to be financed by the Deccan Branch Railways Company under the guarantee of the Kurnool District Board.

Independent Lines. Mysore-Tellicherry Railway. *2′ 6″ Gauge, 144·69 miles, Rs. 74,12,217.*

297. The Mysore-Tellicherry line is designed to connect the Mysore plateau with the Madras Railway at Tellicherry on the West Coast. The views expressed by the Mysore Durbar, the Coorg administration, the Malabar District Board and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways hold out little hope of financial assistance being forthcoming.

Arsikere-Mangalore Railway. *Metre Gauge, 28·71 miles, 2′ 6″ Gauge, 107 miles,*

298. The Arsikere-Mangalore Railway is an alternative to the Mysore-Tellicherry Railway. The estimated cost is Rs. 85,43,784. The scheme is in abeyance for the present.

299. The Vizianagram-Raipur Railway, of which a length of 133 miles would lie within this Presidency, would not come within the Madras Circle of control as it would connect with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Vizianagram-Raipur Railway.

300. The route mileage of the Madras Electric Tramways is 9 miles 2½ furlongs, 2 miles 6 furlongs of which is double track. There are at the Power station 2 Burnley Horizontal Engines of 200 H.P. each and 2 Williams Central Valve Engines, one of 200 H.P. and the other 100 H.P. These are used to drive Electric Generators manufactured by the Electric Construction Company Limited. There is also a Bellis and Morcom Electric Construction Company set for lighting purposes. The stock consists of 39 motor cars and 2 trailers, and the average daily service is 35. There is a 10 minutes service on all sections except that from Custom House to Barber's Bridge, which running through very busy localities, has a 7½ minutes service. The line equipment is the overhead trolley system throughout, with centre poles along the double track portion and side poles on the single track. The present terminals are Custom House, Egmore, Royapettah Police station, Barber's Bridge and Cundappa Mudali High Road. During the year 6,290,610 passengers were carried.

Madras Electric Tramways (1902.)

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1902–1903.)

301. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari canals, the Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. The ton-mileage and value of goods increased in the case of the Kistna canals, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. The increase under the Kistna canals is attributed to the conveyance of casuarina wood in large quantities for ordinary consumption and for the use of private steamers on the canals of the Delta, and that under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to the canal having been navigable throughout the year. In the case of the Védáranniyam canal the increase is due to heavy traffic in salt and miscellaneous goods. The increase in the value of goods carried on the Buckingham canal is due to the heavy traffic in rice, hides, skin, salt, etc., while the decrease in ton-mileage is attributed to the short journeys made by the boats carrying goods. In the case of the Gódávari canals there was a decrease under these heads owing to a decline in the traffic of timber in logs during the year. The decrease under the Chilka lake canal was due to the decline in the import of food-grains. The gross ton-mileage on all canals fell from 29,479,665 to 29,137,664 and the value of goods from Rs. 6,67,24,001 to Rs. 5,41,43,324. The number of passengers also fell from 568,096 to 552,139.

IRRIGATION. (1902–1903.)

[*Administration Report of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1902–1903.*]

302. Of the five classes into which irrigation works are divided, class I comprises major productive and protective works; class II comprises minor works and navigation, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; classes III and IV comprise minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and class V comprises agricultural works. The gross expenditure on irrigation works rose from Rs. 54,72,980 to Rs. 66,13,222; the area charged as irrigated increased from 6,884,554 acres to 6,961,685 acres; and the revenue increased from Rs. 2,34,54,885 to Rs. 2,39,31,244.

Gross Expenditure and Revenue.

Works under Class I—Major Productive and Protective works.

303. The amount spent during the year from the capital account on the Rushikulya project (the only protective work in the Presidency) was Rs. 59,336, bringing the total charges on the work up to Rs. 48,97,366. The cost of construction, as now estimated, is Rs. 50,10,902. The net charges amounted to Rs. 72,701, and the net revenue to Rs. 29,893; after allowing for interest charges the loss works out to Rs. 1,48,534. The extension of the Ichchapur channel and the excavation of B. Branch of the channel were the principal works in progress in connection with the project. On the eight major productive works the charges during the year amounted to Rs. 8,51,636, bringing the total charges up to date to Rs. 6,97,80,232; the estimated cost of construction now Rs. 7,07,20,630. The largest expenditure during the year was on the Kistna delta, viz., Rs. 3·86 lakhs. The net charges on these works amounted to Rs. 19,02,503; the net revenue fell from Rs. 65,84,594 to Rs. 64,66,463. After allowing for interest charges, the profit worked out to Rs. 38,73,663, or 5·55 per cent. This percentage would be increased to 9·63 if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were left out of account.

Capital Account.

304. Out of a total capital outlay of Rs. 8,16,135, during the year under the head "Productive" the amount spent on head-works was Rs. 1,96,406; that on main canals and branches, Rs. 1,76,877; that on distributaries Rs. 2,53,122; and that on drainage and protective works, Rs. 72,877. The principal works in progress were under "(1) Head Works"—a new head-sluice at Bezwada in the Kistna delta, the remodelling of the Upper Coleroon anicut in the Cauveri delta, and alterations to the Peranai regulator in the Periyár project. Under "(2) Main Canals and Branches" the principal works were the diversion of the Bank canal at Korumilla in the Gódávari delta; improvements to the West Tammileru escape of the Ellore canal; improvements to the east side channel and branches of the Bank canal in the Kistna delta, the construction of a lock at the 11th mile and the construction of the tail lock on the Bank canal in the same system; the Nellore tank supply channel and improvements to the Kanigiri reservoir in the Pennér river canals system; improvements to the Cauveri-Kodamurti regulators, construction of the Veerasholan regulators and improvements to the Nattar-Arasalar regulators in the Cauveri delta system. Under "(3) Distributaries" the chief works were the Razupalam and Ravalpad projects in the Gódávari delta system; a bridge across the Dosapad channel, excavation of Vellattur main channel and excavation of Tungabhadra channel in the Kistna delta system; regrading the Vadagarai channel and improvements to tanks in the Periyár project. Under "(4) Drainage and Protective works" the chief works were the excavation of a short cut and the construction of an under-tunnel in the Gódávari delta system; the excavation of the Pundla drain in the Kistna delta system; the excavation of the Pyderu drain in the Pennér system.

Revenue Account.

305. The gross working expenses of the Rushikulya project rose from Rs. 71,258 to Rs. 72,701; the gross working expenses of the productive works fell from Rs. 24,25,468 to Rs. 23,97,201. The revenue derived during the year shows a decrease under all the systems except the Penner river canals, the Rushikulya and the Periyar projects. The increase in the first two systems is small and that under the last occurs chiefly under "Miscellaneous Revenue." The decrease under the Gódávari, Kistna and Cauvery Delta systems occurs chiefly under first crop, owing to larger remissions having been granted than in the previous year. There was also a large decrease under second crop under the Gódávari and Cauveri Delta systems. The decrease under the latter is attributed to late rains and freshes in the Cauveri and that under the former to the stoppage of the supply of water consequent on the early closure of the canals for the execution of certain works. Beyond the ordinary and special repairs considered necessary to keep the works in good order, no works of importance were carried out, the cost of which was charged to revenue.

Works under Class II—Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

306. The only minor work sanctioned during the year, for which capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was the Atmakur tank project. All the works in this class were in operation excepting the work above mentioned, the Chapad project, the Ganjám-Gopalpur canal, the Ponnalur tank project, the Jangamaheswarapuram tank project, the Hajipuram tank project, the Vemula tank project, the Yerur tank project. The construction estimates of the Muniyeru, the Dondapad tank and the Sagileru projects and the Lower Coleroon anicut systems have not

yet been closed. The capital outlay on these works during the year was Rs. 4,81,848, bringing the capital outlay up to date to Rs. 1,98,20,839. The major portion of the outlay during the year was incurred on the Chapad project (Rs. 1,39,580), the Shatiatope anicut system, the Ponnalur tank project, the Ganjám minor rivers system, and the Jangamaheswarapuram and Vemula tank projects. The area charged as irrigated rose from 568,364 acres to 584,081 acres, and the revenue due to improvements from Rs. 10,84,368 to Rs. 11,48,641. The working expenses on improvements rose from Rs. 4,14,481 to Rs. 4,36,065; the net revenue due to improvements rose from Rs. 6,69,887 to Rs. 7,12,576.

Works under Classes III and IV—Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

307. The outlay on ordinary and minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept was Rs. 12,66,810 by the Public Works department and Rs. 1,06,054 by the Revenue department. Old maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 4,79,227. Tank restoration works cost Rs. 4,47,388. Of the total, Rs. 4,37,199 was spent on original works, Rs. 12,08,675 on repairs, Rs. 6,22,630 on establishment and Rs. 30,975 on tools and plant. The total area charged as irrigated rose from 3,334,518 acres to 3,436,651 acres. The revenue rose from Rs. 85,38,570 to Rs. 91,23,357. The total revenue together with the revenue collected in the Public Works department was Rs. 91,38,510 and the total charges were Rs. 36,12,669, leaving Rs. 55,25,841 as the net revenue.

Tank Restoration Scheme.

308. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 55,020 square miles, of which 49,844 square miles had been completed. These figures were, during the year under review, increased by 2,034 square miles and 2,442 square miles, respectively, thus bringing the totals to 57,054 square miles entered upon and 52,286 square miles investigated. The average area of cultivation under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration Scheme [class IV (*a*) and (*b*) works] is about two and-a-quarter millions of acres. Of this acreage, works commanding about 0·84 million acres of irrigation have been investigated by the Tank Restoration Scheme up to the 31st March 1903, leaving a balance of works commanding an area of 1·41 million acres of irrigation to be investigated. This gives a rough indication that the work completed under the Tank Restoration Scheme is about 37 per cent. of the work to be done in the Presidency. The estimate sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 5,06,602, against Rs. 3,75,174 in 1901–1902. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 62,069, or 12·25 per cent. of the amount of estimate sanctioned. The total amount of estimate sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of the Tank Restoration Scheme operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 74,12,108, against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 59,79,027, or Rs. 74,31,515 including tools and plant and establishment charges.

Works under Class V. Agricultural Works.

309. The outlay on agricultural works, river conservancy and river embankments amounted to Rs. 9,03,834, of which Rs. 2,99,248 was spent on original works, Rs. 4,45,143 on repairs, Rs. 1,49,420 on establishment and Rs. 10,023 on tools and plant.

Investigation of Projects.

310. The projects under investigation during the year by the ordinary establishment, included reservoir projects at Bottingi, Jagadi and Govindapur in the Ganjám district; the Hindupur project in the Bellary district; Thokapalli reservoir project in the Kurnool district; Kanimeru reservoir project in the Cuddapah district; Amaravati reservoir project in the Coimbatore district; Gudumalai and Krishnagiri reservoir projects in the Salem district; and Berijam project in the Madura district. The Government of India having made a special grant of Rs. 1,94,500 for the investigation of protective irrigation works, a special party was engaged in the Ganjám division which investigated the Godohollo reservoir project and prepared levels and surveys for the Hiradarabhatti project. Two other special parties were formed for the investigation of the Tungabhadra and Kistna reservoir projects. The whole area covered by the Tungabhadra project was inspected, sites were chosen for dams on the Tungabhadra, Hagari and Penner, and lines of main canals were determined and roughly surveyed. The project is roughly estimated at $8\frac{3}{4}$ crores of rupees. In the case of the Kistna reservoir project the work done during year was mainly confined to preliminary levelling to ascertain the general scope and feasibility of the project before proceeding to details. The main lines on which

the investigation is now being made have been settled. The rough estimate for this project is 9 crores of rupees. Four parties were at work under the Superintending Engineer on special duty in the investigation of protective irrigation projects in the Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Trichinopoly dis tricts. The preparation of the estimates and plans for the Nandyar reservoir project in the Trichinopoly district, the Mopad tank project and the Vengalapuram reservoir project in the Nellore district and the Gudempad reservoir and Chinna Tekur projects in the Kurnool district was completed; while the investigation of many other projects in these districts was in progress. The investigation of the Cauveri reservoir project which was started in the previous year was also completed and the preparation of the estimates amounting to Rs. 239 lakhs almost finished.

Estate Works executed by the Public Works Department.

311. The outlay incurred on the estate works executed by the Public Works Department in the estates under the charge of the Court of Wards was Rs. 733 in the Bodogodo estate, and Rs. 679 in the Shergada estate in Ganjám division; and, in Vizagapatam division, Rs. 9,900 in the Kasimkota estate, and Rs. 325 in the Salur estate.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1902-1903.)

[*Administration Report of the Accountant-General, Madras, for the year 1902-1903.*]

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE.

312. The receipts and charges on account of Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds during each of the past two years are exhibited in the following statements :— **Receipts and expenditure.**

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Principal heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue ...	3,58,27,579	3,95,18,366	2,01,08,905	1,88,81,163	28,03,732	29,34,624	5,87,40,216	6,13,34,153
III. Salt	1,90,50,490	2,02,16,691	1,03,132	99,416	...	...	1,91,53,622	2,03,16,107
IV. Stamps	21,72,283	20,62,118	65,16,847	61,86,356	...	...	86,89,130	82,48,474
V. Excise	1,07,31,506	1,17,12,464	35,77,168	39,04,154	...	...	1,43,08,674	1,56,16,618
VI. Provincial rates ...	...	...	...	...	87,49,382	90,37,503	87,49,382	90,37,503
VII. Customs	45,94,101	48,80,971	94,064	83,090	...	...	46,88,165	49,64,061
VIII. Assessed taxes—								
Civil	14,34,226	14,79,663	14,34,226	14,79,663	...	...	28,68,452	29,59,326
Public Works department ...	41,393	41,692	...	...	...	...	41,393	41,692
IX. Forest	12,71,715	13,06,909	12,71,715	13,06,910	...	...	25,43,430	26,13,819
X. Registration	7,25,240	7,18,922	7,25,241	7,18,922	...	...	14,50,481	14,37,844
XI. Tributes	45,07,902	45,07,902	...	...	...	...	45,07,902	45,07,902
XII. Interest	2,98,207	3,72,727	2,35,698	2,26,602	79,876	56,647	6,13,781	6,55,976
XIII. Post office	...	...	33	6	...	...	33	6
Receipts by Civil Department.								
XVI. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law.	...	...	7,55,300	7,54,983	24,311	24,620	7,79,611	7,79,603
B. Jails	...	...	5,70,703	5,28,594	...	...	5,70,703	5,28,594
XVII. Police	...	...	5,76,247	5,63,944	...	...	5,76,247	5,63,944
XVIII. Marine	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	36
XIX. Education	...	...	2,13,629	2,11,902	2,53,715	2,75,835	4,67,344	4,87,737
XX. Medical	...	...	1,19,974	1,10,214	57,525	70,301	1,77,499	1,80,515
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments.	...	...	5,56,600	6,08,533	...	...	5,56,600	6,08,533
Miscellaneous.								
XXII. Superannuation ...	1,00,267	1,01,976	66,158	62,456	218	236	1,66,643	1,64,668
XXIII. Stationery and printing	1,927	1,042	89,353	90,936	...	...	91,280	91,978
XXV. Miscellaneous ...	27,472	29,859	2,21,133	2,55,153	5,91,771	6,64,432	8,40,376	9,49,444
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings)	1,71,65,060	1,78,45,400	...	...	2,97,287	3,31,866	1,74,62,347	1,81,77,266
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation	3,94,996	3,89,587	...	...	...	...	3,94,996	3,89,587
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).								
XXX. Irrigation and navigation by—								
Public Works department ...	...	...	1,49,933	1,48,078	...	...	1,49,933	1,48,078
Civil officers ...	...	...	12,781	6,112	...	...	12,781	6,112
XXXI. Military works ...	4,634	3,609	...	...	...	...	4,634	3,609
XXXII. Civil buildings and roads by Public works department.	...	...	1,76,686	1,66,906	7,847	12,291	1,84,533	1,79,197
Civil officers ...	...	...	9,795	10,580	11,80,033	12,21,080	11,89,828	12,31,660
Contribution from—								
Provincial to Local	...	...	...	...	3,01,341	7,41,113	3,01,341	7,41,113
Local to Provincial	...	...	2,71,948	2,72,260	...	...	2,71,948	2,72,260
Local to Local	...	...	...	...	5,358	11,081	5,358	11,081
Total ... Civil	8,07,42,915	8,69,09,610	3,75,30,650	3,63,61,985	1,40,47,262	1,50,37,472	13,23,20,827	13,83,09,067
Non-civil	1,76,06,083	1,82,80,288	3,26,619	3,14,984	3,05,134	3,44,157	1,82,37,836	1,89,39,429
Excluded Local funds.	...	...	...	...	13,13,227	9,55,820	13,13,227	9,55,820
Grand Total ...	9,83,48,998	10,51,89,898	3,78,57,269	3,66,76,969	1,56,65,623	1,63,37,449	15,18,71,890	15,82,04,316

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Charges.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,69,377	1,98,437	1,32,707	1,29,463	42,613	20,508	4,44,697	3,48,408
2. Assignments and compensations	11,41,311	10,79,421	...	...	...	...	11,41,311	10,79,421
3. Land revenue	...	...	52,87,093	53,95,508	50,34,634	50,19,305	1,03,21,727	1,04,14,811
5. Salt	16,40,441	17,28,470	3,94,103	3,85,153	...	...	20,34,544	21,13,623
6. Stamps	85,321	81,665	2,55,964	2,44,996	...	...	3,41,285	3,26,661
7. Excise	7,48,423	7,30,573	2,49,475	2,43,524	...	...	9,97,898	9,74,097
9. Customs	...	...	2,75,087	2,70,666	...	...	2,75,087	2,70,666
10. Assessed taxes	15,478	15,881	15,477	15,881	...	...	30,955	31,762
11. Forest	8,54,777	8,83,524	8,54,777	8,83,524	...	...	17,09,554	17,67,048
12. Registration	4,37,762	4,36,183	4,37,762	4,36,183	...	...	8,75,524	8,72,366
13. Interest on ordinary debt	76	...	1,80,144	1,82,416	...	...	1,80,220	1,82,416
14. Interest on other obligations	17,745	20,982	...	...	3,146	2,560	20,891	23,542
15. Post office	...	...	1,05,596	1,04,860	...	...	1,05,596	1,04,860
18. General administration	2,83,162	2,84,853	10,28,296	12,72,008	3,14,892	3,23,942	16,26,350	18,80,803
19. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	47,73,093	47,79,233	...	...	47,73,093	47,79,233
B. Jails	...	...	13,75,977	12,78,139	...	...	13,75,977	12,78,139
20. Police	...	...	47,81,272	48,77,588	...	...	47,81,272	48,77,588
21. Marine	...	...	13,265	17,072	...	...	13,265	17,072
22. Education	...	...	18,27,091	22,74,546	10,43,337	12,53,099	28,70,428	35,27,645
23. Ecclesiastical	3,49,374	3,39,154	...	...	...	...	3,49,374	3,39,154
24. Medical	...	...	13,02,328	13,85,296	16,28,521	17,77,276	29,30,849	31,62,572
25. Political	15,242	14,186	77,049	81,477	...	...	92,291	95,663
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	1,95,435	26,469	6,89,155	8,01,874	...	...	8,84,590	8,28,343
27. Territorial and political pensions	5,77,485	5,95,906	...	...	...	...	5,77,485	5,95,906
28. Civil furlough	9	1	...	...	...	...	9	1
29. Superannuation	37,884	34,622	17,59,343	17,71,914	51,208	45,882	18,48,435	18,52,418
30. Stationery and printing	80,670	54,958	9,28,264	10,46,848	73,571	71,313	10,82,505	11,73,119
32. Miscellaneous	48,290	61,032	1,89,474	2,21,583	2,99,824	3,37,218	5,37,588	6,19,783
33. Famine relief — Civil Offices	...	...	12,898	...	...	...	12,598	...
33. Famine relief — P.W.D.	...	...	36,439	...	...	...	36,439	...
34. Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Do. do. Irrigation Works	1,05,918	2,52,490	...	...	...	...	1,05,918	2,52,490
38. State Railways (working expenses)	96,21,110	97,96,674	...	...	1,63,106	1,61,796	97,84,216	99,58,470
39. Guaranteed companies	1,64,102	1,83,296	...	...	...	...	1,64,102	1,83,296
40. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c.	162	9,385	...	...	...	...	162	9,385
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	1,73,204	38,485	...	5,025	...	8,803	1,73,204	52,313
42. Irrigation and navigation	14,83,514	14,72,943	...	...	...	...	14,83,514	14,72,943
45 A. Construction of railways, &c.	—12,34,720	...	...	...	2,39,115	8,20,726	— 9,95,605	8,20,726
Working and Maintenance. Expenditure—Public Works Department not classed as productive.								
43. Irrigation and navigation—								
In charge of public works officers	...	...	31,28,943	41,05,088	4,116	12,796	31,33,059	41,17,884
Do. civil officers	...	...	4,25,109	5,05,426	...	...	4,25,109	5,05,426
44. Military works	83,354	74,576	...	...	...	...	83,354	74,576
45. Civil works —								
By public works officers	80,360	84,727	26,90,526	31,42,234	35,313	47,766	28,04,199	32,74,727
By civil officers	...	...	2,87,924	54,359	43,05,945	47,29,729	45,93,869	47,84,088
38. State Railways—Interest on capital deposited by companies	...	...	...	...	40,549	46,346	40,549	46,346
State Railways—interest chargeable against companies on advance	...	...	...	...	49,389	49,389	49,389	49,389
Capital Expenditure on Public Works Department not charged against Revenue.								
48. State Railways	77,38,560	96,17,611	...	...	...	...	77,38,560	96,17,611
49. Irrigation works	7,08,736	7,58,847	...	...	...	...	7,08,736	7,58,847
Contribution — Provincial to Local	...	...	3,01,341	7,41,113	...	...	3,01,341	7,41,113
Contribution — Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	2,71,949	2,72,260	2,71,949	2,72,260
Contribution — Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	5,358	11,081	5,358	11,081
Total — Civil	67,98,262	65,86,317	2,79,60,064	2,94,00,600	1,30,74,998	1,38,64,171	4,78,33,324	4,98,51,088
Total — Non-civil	1,89,24,300	2,22,89,034	58,55,908	72,52,847	5,29,588	11,47,622	2,53,09,796	3,06,89,003
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	...	9,92,022	8,23,630	9,92,022	8,23,630
Total Expenditure	2,57,22,562	2,88,75,351	3,38,15,972	3,66,52,947	1,45,96,608	1,58,35,423	7,41,35,142	8,13,63,721
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Imperial	+7,26,26,436	+7,63,14,547	...	...	...	...	+7,26,26,436	+7,63,14,547
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Provincial	...	...	+ 40,41,297	+ 24,022	...	...	+ 40,41,297	+ 24,022
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	+ 7,47,810	+ 3,69,836	+ 7,47,810	+ 3,69,836
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	+ 3,21,205	+ 1,32,190	+ 3,21,205	+ 1,32,190
Total Surplus + or Deficit —	+7,26,26,436	+7,63,14,547	+ 40,41,297	+ 24,022	+ 10,69,015	+ 5,02,026	+7,77,36,748	+7,68,40,5
Grand Total	9,83,48,998	10,51,89,898	3,78,57,269	3,66,76,969	1,56,65,623	1,63,37,449	15,18,71,890	15,82,04,316

313. Including the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works departments and of the Excluded Local funds, but excluding the figures relating to the Postal and Telegraph departments as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency rose from Rs. 15,18,71,890 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 15,82,04,316 in the year under review, and the gross expenditure from Rs. 7,41,35,142 to Rs. 8,13,63,721. The figures for the year 1902–1903 are however subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts are made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus revenue.

314. The surplus of the year under report (Rs. 7,68,40,595) shows a fall of Rs. 9 lakhs as compared with that of the previous year. The fall is the net result of an increase of Rs. 63¼ lakhs in revenue and receipts and an increase of Rs. 72¼ lakhs in expenditure. Under receipts the increase occurred mainly in the Civil department and was due to larger realizations under Land Revenue, Salt and Excise consequent on a general improvement in the season. There was also an increase of about Rs. 7¼ lakhs in the Public Works department in the traffic earnings of railways. The increase in expenditure however occurred partly in the Civil and partly in the Public Works departments. The increase in the Civil department was scattered over several heads, the most prominent among which was 'Education.' The excess expenditure under this head was caused by grants on account of students' hostels, building grants and payments by results. The increase in the Public Works department was due to larger outlay on Railways, Civil Works and Minor Irrigation Works. The surplus in Provincial and Incorporated Local funds fell from Rs. 47,89,107 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 3,93,858.

Opening and closing balances.

315. The cash balances which stood at Rs. 299¼ lakhs on the 1st April 1902 rose to nearly Rs. 324 lakhs on the 31st March 1903; and the balances in the Branch Reserve treasury (Rs. 93,11,397) in the Bank of Madras (Rs. 29,74,104) and in the branches of the Bank (Rs. 28,20,902) exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 43,08,954, Rs. 5,18,636 and Rs. 12,71,805, respectively; while the balance in district treasuries (Rs. 1,72,90,851) fell below that of the previous year by Rs. 36,27,450. The increase in the cash balances is attributable chiefly to larger collections of revenue in the last four months of the year than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(*b*) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General.

316. The total receipts on account of Imperial revenue as exhibited in the statement given above showed an improvement of Rs. 68,40,900 over those of the previous year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,57,22,562 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 2,88,75,351 in the year under report. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 2–11–10 to Rs. 2–13–4.

Land Revenue.

317. The receipts from land revenue amounted to Rs. 5,83,99,529 against Rs. 5,59,36,484 in the previous year. The ordinary land revenue rose from Rs. 5,57,69,503 to Rs. 5,82,56,165. The increase occurred in the districts of Cuddapah, Malabar, North Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Madura and Ganjám and was due chiefly to the favourable character of the season. In Bellary, Madura, Ganjám and Malabar, the increase is also ascribed to the fact that the arrear balance for collection at the commencement of the year under report was larger than that at the commencement of the previous year. The introduction of the new settlement rates in certain taluks of the Malabar district during the year was an additional reason for the increase in that district. Under sale of Government estates and sale-proceeds of waste lands, etc., the revenue realized fell from Rs. 84,025 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 42,503, while miscellaneous revenue rose from Rs. 82,956 to Rs. 1,00,862. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose by 1 anna to Rs. 1–8–5. The rate of assessment was lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 8–8) and highest in Kistna (Rs. 2–15–9). The charges under 'Land Revenue' being purely Provincial are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

318. The demand on account of navigable canals rose from Rs. 2,03,502 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 2,05,835 and the amount collected from Rs. 2,00,449 to Rs. 2,04,033. The receipts during 1902–1903 were less than those in the previous year in the case of the Dumagudiem canal and the Gódávari canals. The decrease under the former was small, while that under the latter is attributed to competition with the railway. The receipts show an increase in the case of the Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. The increase in receipts from the Kistna canals is ascribed to the favourable character of the season, and that under the Buckingham canal to the adjustment during the year of wharfage fees due by the Salt department for the two previous years. The increase under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal is too small to require notice.

IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND.

Customs.

319. The revenue under this head is, as usual, sub-divided into sea-customs and land-customs. The receipts under 'Sea-customs' exclusive of 'Import-duty on Salt,' which is credited to salt, amounted to Rs. 46,60,849. The increase of Rs. 2,10,532 over the receipts of the previous year was made up of an increase of Rs. 1,80,467 in 'Export-duty,' Rs. 16,529 in 'Import-duty,' Rs. 13,674 in 'Excise-duty on cotton manufactures,' and of a decrease of Rs. 138 in 'Miscellaneous collections.' The increase under 'Export-duty' was due to larger exportations of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius consequent on good harvests. The increase under 'Import-duty' occurred chiefly in 'Spirits', 'Liqueurs' and 'Petroleum.' The receipts on account of land-customs amounted to Rs. 2,20,122 against Rs. 1,43,784 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 76,338 was due partly to larger importation of apparel and petroleum and partly to larger exportation of rice from Karikal to Ceylon. The incidence of taxation per head of the population rose by 2 pies to annas 2. The remarks in connection with the charges relating to 'Customs' which are purely Provincial will be found in the Provincial section.

Opium.

320. The receipts on account of 'Opium' which comprises the items 'Transit-duty on excise-opium' and 'Gain on sale-proceeds of excise-opium' rose from Rs. 4,56,750 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 4,83,797 in 1902–1903. The incidence of taxation remained 4 pies per head of population. The charges fell from Rs. 3,553 to Rs. 2,962.

Salt.

321. The number of salt factories, both Government and excise, at the end of the year was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 21 Government and 45 excise. The manufacture was however confined to 18 Government and 43 excise factories. The season was on the whole very favourable for salt manufacture, and the quantity produced was the highest on record. The total quantity of salt manufactured amounted to 9,757,565 maunds against 9,243,079 maunds in the previous year. The quantity manufactured under the excise system fell from 6,309,192 maunds in 1901–1902 to 5,889,830 maunds in 1902–1903. The stock of salt at the end of the year exclusive of wastage not written off within the year amounted to 9,498,895 maunds and exceeded the stock at the end of the previous year by 830,805 maunds. The total quantity of salt issued fell from 9,745,188 maunds in 1901–1902 to 9,690,594 maunds in the year under report. The quantity issued for export fell short of that of the previous year by 235,246 maunds, while the total issues for home and inland consumption of excise, Government and imported salt amounted to 9,122,219 maunds against 8,984,823 maunds in 1901–1902. This increase was spread over all the sub-divisions except Cuddalore and was due partly to extensive removals to Orissa and to the reduced price at which excise salt was sold, and partly to the popularity of salt. There was a decrease in the quantity of salt issued for fish-curing purposes, the issues of 1901–1902 and 1902–1903 being 248,876 maunds and 180,865 maunds, respectively. The quantity of salt destroyed in the two years

(1901–1902 and 1902–1903) was 43,293 maunds and 157,019 maunds, respectively. Other variations in the issues are trifling and do not call for any special remarks.

322. The receipts of the year which amounted to Rs. 2,02,16,691 exhibited an improvement of Rs. 11,66,201 over those of 1901–1902. The increase was almost entirely in the duty on excise salt which rose from Rs. 1,22,16,477 to Rs. 1,35,43,361 and was due to the realisations on account of credits consequent on the large credit sales in the second half of 1901–1902. This increase was to a small extent counter-balanced by a fall in the receipts on account of the duty on salt sold for home and inland consumption (from Rs. 61,44,635 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 60,14,768 in 1902–1903) and for fish-curing (from Rs. 1,91,287 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 1,49,524 in 1902–1903). The decrease in the former case was due to the diminished sales of salt and that in the latter case was due to the restricted operations in the fish-curing yards especially of those in the Calicut sub-division. Other variations in the receipts are trifling. Of the total receipts of the year Rs. 20,27,044 were realised on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment, and Rs. 1,81,72,993 on account of salt issued on credit prior to and during the year. The value of salt issued on credit during the year was Rs. 1,82,75,464, of which Rs. 90,85,650 were collected within the year and Rs. 91,89,814 were outstanding at its close; Rs. 90,87,342 were realised on account of salt issued in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population remained the same (As. 7–9) as in the previous year. Owing to the amalgamation of the Customs department with the Salt and Abkári department, charges on account of 'Customs' have been combined with effect from 1st April 1900 with those on account of 'Salt and Abkári' in the first instance. After omitting the charges relating to 'Salt Purchase and Freight' and 'Excise licensees' works' which are items relating exclusively to 'Salt' and deducting 5 per cent. of the balance of the cost of the combined departments as due to customs, the remainder is, as formerly, debited to 'Salt' and 'Excise' in the proportion of three-fifths and two-fifths. The charges debitable to 'Salt' rose from Rs. 20,34,544 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 21,13,623 in 1902–1903.

Excise (Abkári).

323. The rise in the receipts from Rs. 1,38,51,924 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 1,51,32,821 in the year under report was due mainly to the general improvement in the season. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from As. 5–8 to As. 6–2. The charges which are calculated from those of the combined department of Salt, Excise and Customs amounted to Rs. 9,71,135 against Rs. 9,94,345 in 1901–1902.

Stamps.

324. The revenue under this head fell from Rs. 86,89,130 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 82,48,474 in the year under report owing chiefly to decreased litigation and to a decrease in the number of mortgages on account of the favourable character of the season. The incidence of taxation fell from As. 3–8 to As. 3–5 per head of population. The charges also fell from Rs. 3,41,285 to Rs. 3,26,661, a decrease corresponding to the fall in the receipts.

Assessed Taxes.

325. The receipts in the Civil department on account of income-tax which are of a progressive tendency amounted to Rs. 29,59,326 and were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 90,874. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose by 1 pie to As. 1–3. The charges were Rs. 31,762, or Rs. 807 more than those of the previous year. The increase was due to the entertainment of additional establishments. The receipts under 'Assessed Taxes, Public Works department' rose from Rs. 41,393 to Rs. 41,692.

Forests.

326. The receipts of the year (Rs. 26,13,819) were better than those of the previous year by Rs. 70,389. The improvement was due mainly to the larger supply of engine fuel made to Railway Companies in certain districts. The charges

rose from Rs. 17,09,554 to Rs. 17,67,048 corresponding to the rise in the receipts. The surplus of the year amounted therefore to Rs. 8,46,771 against Rs. 8,33,876 in the previous year.

Other Taxes levied for Imperial Purposes.

Receipts.

327. The receipts on account of Imperial revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 2,39,71,024, or Rs. 7,45,319 more than in 1901–1902. This increase was made up of increases under four heads and decreases under four heads, the receipts under 'Tributes' (Rs. 45,07,902) having remained stationary. By far the largest increase occurred under 'State Railways,' the receipts on account of which rose from Rs. 1,71,65,060 to Rs. 1,78,45,400. The increase (Rs. 6,80,340) was made up mainly of increases in the receipts of the South Indian Railway (Rs. 5,37,152), the Mysore State Railway (Rs. 2,37,261), the Bezwada Extension Railway (Rs. 38,044) and the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway (Rs. 34,880) and of a decrease of Rs. 2,36,743 in the receipts of the Madras Railway North-East line. The improvement in the receipts of the South Indian Railway was due to a general development throughout the line owing to favourable season and to the opening of the Pámban branch for public traffic from the 1st August 1902. The passenger and goods traffic connected with the Mysore State Railway showed a decided improvement, consequent on the discontinuance of measures to prevent the spread of plague, the extension of the mail train services with increased third-class fares, the enhancement of first and second class fares, and the improvement in cotton and seeds traffic owing to agricultural prosperity. The Coronation Durbar at Delhi and the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore also contributed to the increase in the receipts of this railway. The opening of 17 miles in the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway for traffic on the 1st June 1902 also tended to increase the receipts under State Railways by Rs. 69,746. The fall in the earnings of the Madras Railway North-East line is attributable to the prevention of traffic on account of breaches on the line caused by heavy rains during the year. The receipts from 'Registration' fell from Rs. 14,50,481 to Rs. 14,37,844 owing apparently to favourable season. These receipts are credited to Imperial and Provincial funds in equal proportions. The increase of Rs. 74,520 under 'Interest' was due mainly to the payment made under the new arrangement by the Harbour Trust Board of interest due up to the 31st August 1902 instead of up to the 31st March as in previous years. The variations under the other heads being trifling do not call for any special remarks.

Expenditure.

328. The expenditure from Imperial funds under heads other than those already dealt with rose from Rs. 2,23,78,122 to Rs. 2,54,35,238. The actual increase (Rs. 18,22,396) which was the result of short expenditure under 13 heads and excess expenditure under 11 heads was raised to Rs. 30,57,116 owing to the circumstance that, while in 1901–1902, there was a negative entry of Rs. 12,34,720 under '45-A. Construction of Railways, &c.,' there was no entry under the head in the year under report. Refunds which generally fluctuate exhibited a decrease of Rs. 70,940 as compared with those of the previous year. Those under 'Land Revenue' were the lowest on record during the past five years. The decrease under 'Salt refunds' was due mainly to the exports of duty-paid salt to Burma having been smaller than in 1901–1902. Refunds under 'Excise' were also smaller in the year under report. The decrease of Rs. 61,890 under 'Assignments and Compensations' was due partly to Malikana allowances having been left undrawn in the year and partly to the non-payment to the Pudukkóttai State of the compensation for the suppression of earth salt manufacture in that State. Registration charges fell from Rs. 8,75,524 to Rs. 8,72,366. One-half of these charges is debited to Imperial funds and the balance to Provincial funds. The increase of Rs. 3,237 under 'Interest on other obligations' resulted mainly from the debit of about Rs. 2,000 to Refunds in correction of the loan accounts in North Arcot District. The expenditure under 'Ecclesiastical' fell short of that in the previous year by Rs. 10,220 owing to larger savings caused by the absence of chaplains on leave out of India. The decrease of Rs. 1,68,966 under 'Scientific, &c., departments' occurred solely in the charges on account of the census operations. The decrease would have been greater but for the increase consequent on the higher rate of salary drawn by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department. Under 'Territorial

and Political Pensions' the increase in expenditure (Rs. 18,421) was due mainly to commutations of Carnatic stipends. The decrease of Rs. 3,262 under 'Superannuations' occurred in the payments on account of pensions of the Military Orphan and Medical Retiring funds and of the Madras Civil fund. The decrease of Rs. 25,712 under 'Stationery and Printing' is attributable to the fact that the expenditure in the previous year was swelled by the local purchase of printing paper. Heavy remittances made chiefly to Bombay in the closing months of the year and the payments made on account of the release of civil debtors in connection with the coronation celebrations caused the excess expenditure (Rs. 12,742) under 'Miscellaneous.' More extensive investigations of irrigation schemes ordered by the Government of India account for the increased expenditure (Rs. 1,46,572) on the 'Construction of protective irrigation works.' The increase of Rs. 1,75,564 under 'State Railways—Working expenses' occurred mainly in the charges connected with the Madras Railway North-East line owing to abnormal outlay on repairs of flood damages, and partly in the expenditure on the Mysore State Railway in consequence of the increase in the amount paid as the Company's share of net earnings. The increase was partly counterbalanced by short expenditure on the South Indian Railway caused by the absence of the special charges incurred in the previous year on account of special renewals of permanent-way and the replacement of condemned engines. The expenditure under '39. Guaranteed companies' exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 19,194 in consequence of a larger acquisition of land for the Madras Railway. The increased expenditure of Rs. 9,223 under 'Subsidised companies' was mainly the result of the payment of a larger subsidy than in the previous year. The fact that only a few railway surveys were taken in hand in the year under report while many such surveys were completed in the previous year accounts for the fall in expenditure (Rs. 1,34,719) under 'Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.' Less expenditure on the Barrack department combined with the non-utilisation of certain grants placed at the disposal of commanding officers of districts and divisions accounts for the decrease (Rs. 8,778) under 'Military Works.' The negative entry under 'Construction of railways' referred to above represents the adjustment made on account of the purchase money of the Tanjore District Board Railway due by the District Board to Government. The excess expenditure (Rs. 18,79,051) under '48. State Railways' was due mainly to the purchase by Government on 1st January 1903 of the Nilgiri State Railway, the cost of the railway being Rs. 35,41,940. The increase of Rs. 50,111 under 'Irrigation Works' was the result of additional work executed under open capital rules in connection with Kistna delta, Pennar river canals and Periyár Project works.

Loans.

329. The balances outstanding on the 1st April 1902 on account of loans to the Madras Municipality and the Madras Harbour Trust Board were Rs. 14,30,000 and Rs. 44,56,052, respectively. During the year under report, the Harbour Trust Board paid Rs. 3,00,000 towards the loan instead of Rs. 1,00,000 as in the previous years, the Government of India having allowed the payment by the Board of any sums of not less than Rs. 10,000 in part payment of the annual instalment before it legally fell due. The balance on the 31st March was therefore reduced to Rs. 41,56,052. As regards the Madras Municipality a sinking fund has been constituted which on the 31st March 1903 held Government securities to the value of Rs. 9,69,000.

(c) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Revenues.

330. The receipts on account of Provincial funds fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 11,80,300, while the expenditure rose by Rs. 28,36,975. The surplus of Rs. 40,41,297 in 1901–1902 was therefore reduced to Rs. 24,022 in the year under report.

331. As the total land revenue rose from Rs. 5,59,36,484 to Rs. 5,83,99,529, the proportionate share thereof relating to the Provincial section also rose from Rs. 1,39,84,121 to Rs. 1,45,99,882, but the actual Provincial share fell from Rs. 2,01,08,905 to Rs. 1,88,81,163. The fall was due to the decrease of Rs. 18,43,503 Land Revenue.

in the net amount of contributions from Imperial to Provincial revenues. The fixed assignment under the Provincial settlement was Rs. 16,46,000 as in the previous years. In the year under report, Rs. 8,00,000 were contributed from Imperial funds for increased expenditure under 'Education,' Rs. 53,000 as compensation for the loss of the Provincial share of the net receipts of the Tanjore District Board Railway, Rs. 16,700 on account of income-tax collections in the civil and military station, Bangalore, Rs. 5,50,000 as additional assignment for civil works, Rs. 4,00,000 for additional expenditure on minor works and navigation, Rs. 3,50,000 as additional assignment for other civil expenditure and Rs. 5,00,000 for expenditure on special works in 1903–1904. There were also other sundry assignments from Imperial revenues amounting to Rs. 1,331. Deductions of Rs. 12,750 on account of the transfer of the charges for freight, etc., to the head 'Salt purchase and Freight' from the head 'Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies' and of Rs. 23,000 on account of the transfer of the charges for 'Public Observatories and Rain-gauges' to the Government of India were made as in previous years. The charges under 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 53,95,508 against Rs. 52,87,093 in 1901–1902. The increase was due to larger expenditure on account of special settlement operations in Malabar and Salem and on account of the enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates.

Customs.

332. The receipts under 'Sea Customs' fell from Rs. 92,136 to Rs. 77,278, while those under 'Land Customs' rose from Rs. 1,928 to Rs. 5,812. Owing to the amalgamation of the Customs with the Salt and Abkári department, charges on account of land customs are not shown separately from charges of outports on account of sea customs. The total charges under 'Customs' amounted to Rs. 2,70,666 against Rs. 2,75,087 in the previous year.

Salt.

333. The receipts under 'Salt' fell from Rs. 1,03,132 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 99,416 in 1902–1903.

Stamps, &c.

334. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under 'Stamps,' 'Excise,' 'Assessed taxes,' 'Forest,' and 'Registration,' and in the charges under 'Salt' in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section.

Other Heads. Receipts.

335. The Provincial revenue under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 40,17,295 against Rs. 40,25,971 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 8,676 was made up of increases under 6 heads and decreases under 11 heads. The decrease of Rs. 9,096 under 'Interest' was mainly in the item 'Land Improvement Act Advances.' The decrease of Rs. 42,109 under 'Jails' was due to the cessation of the large demand from the Military department on account of supplies in connection with the operations in South Africa and China which tended to swell the receipts of the previous two years. Under 'Police' the decrease of Rs. 12,303 occurred in cattle pound fees and in the recoveries on account of the punitive police forces in the districts of Tinnevelly and Madura. The decrease under 'Medical' (Rs. 9,760) resulted from a reduction in the amount recovered from municipalities on account of the Medical college, the reduction being consequent on a change in the method of calculating the contributions. Unusually large receipts in the sale of quinine led to the increase of Rs. 51,933 under 'Scientific, etc., departments.' The decrease of Rs. 3,702 under 'Superannuation' is attributable to a fall in the Contributions of officers lent to Foreign service. The lapse to Government in the ordinary course of the compensation money deposited in Court by the Land Acquisition officer, Malabar, and the realisation of larger fees in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Vizianagram estate explain the increase of Rs. 34,020 under 'Miscellaneous.' The increase would have been greater but for the fact that, while in 1901–1902 there was a credit of Rs. 21,504 on account of Recoveries of famine expenditure, the credit on the same account in the year under report was only Rs. 109. The decrease of Rs. 6,669 under 'Minor Works and Navigation—Civil officers' was due to a change of system recently introduced, under which the voluntary contributions from ryots for minor irrigation works which had been erroneously credited to the above head were taken in abatement of charges. The decline of Rs. 9,780 in the receipts under 'Civil Works—Public Works officers' was consequent on the change introduced during the year in accounting for the value of Tools and Plant transferred by Public Works stores to other divisions, such transfers being treated as reduction of outlay on Tools and Plant instead of as Revenue as had been previously done.

Expenditure.

336. The expenditure in the Provincial section under heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 2,87,77,512 and exceeded the corresponding charges in the previous year by Rs. 27,31,278. The excess was the net result of increased expenditure under 17 heads and short expenditure under 6 heads. The increase of Rs. 2,43,712 under 'General administration' was mainly in the charges in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar. The payment in India of the furlough allowances of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Winterbotham, First Member of Council, the deputation of a civilian officer in connection with the revision and maintenance of village maps and records, and other minor causes also contributed to the increase in part. Under 'Jails', the expenditure in 1901–1902 was swelled by the abnormal conditions of prison population and the prices of food-grains. In the year under report, however, the prices of food-grains fell, and there was a reduction in prison population owing chiefly to the releases effected in connection with the Coronation celebrations. These facts account for the decrease in expenditure (Rs. 97,838) under the above head. The excess of Rs. 90,316 under 'Police' took place chiefly in the charges on account of the salaries of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police and the large supplies of arms and accoutrements consequent on the replacement of the Snider rifle and its ammunition by Martini-Henry rifle and its ammunition. The excess was also due to a certain extent to the charges incurred for increasing the strength of the Police force and for improving the pay of the European officers. The increase (Rs. 3,807) under 'Marine' occurred almost entirely under *Landing and shipping* charges. The very large increase of Rs. 4,47,455 under '*Education*' was due mainly to *grants* on account of students' hostels, building *grants and payments by results*. The increase under 'Medical' (Rs. 82,968) was due to the fees paid to *Port Health* officers for inspection of vessels arriving from plague-infected ports and to enhanced expenditure connected with plague. It was also due to the purchase of apparatus for the Central Vaccine Institute (to be newly opened), to the purchase of instruments and chemicals for the Medical college, and to the opening of the medical school at Vizagapatam. Under 'Political' the expenditure in 1902–1903 was increased by Rs. 4,428 owing chiefly to the charges incurred by the Resident in Travancore in connection with his tour to Delhi on account of the Coronation Durbar. The purchase of a large quantity of bark for the manufacture of quinine combined with the fact that charges were incurred for the first time in the year under report on account of the carpentry and weaving, etc., departments and in connection with the establishment entertained for *Gazetteer and Statistical memoirs* explains the increase under 'Scientific, etc., departments' (Rs. 1,12,719). The increase under 'Superannuation' (Rs. 12,571) represents the expansion of the pension list. The increase under 'Stationery and Printing' (Rs. 1,18,584) is attributable mainly to the fact that two annual indents of the Government Press and the balances of indents for 1901–1902 were complied with in 1902–1903. The increase was also partly due to enhanced expenditure in the Secretariat Press on account of piece-work establishment and overtime allowances, cost of materials and stock, and carriage of gazettes and forms. Under 'Miscellaneous' the increase (Rs. 32,059) occurred mainly in the charges incurred by the Provincial Police Committee and partly in the charges on account of pearl-fishery and on account of irrecoverable temporary loans written off. Under 'Famine relief' no charges were incurred in the year under report owing to the favourable character of the season. The increase of Rs. 5,025 under 'Miscellaneous Railway expenditure' represents the amount spent on Coonoor-Ooty Railway Extension Resurvey in 1902–1903, no charges having appeared under the head in 1901–1902. Under 'Irrigation and Navigation—Civil officers' the increase of Rs. 80,317 was the result of larger outlay on works. Increased outlay on each class of work consequent on a more liberal assignment of funds led to the increase of Rs. 9,76,145 under 'Irrigation and Navigation—Public Works officers.' The decrease of Rs. 2,33,565 under 'Civil Works—Civil officers' was due to the inclusion in the charges for 1901–1902 of a special item of Rs. 1,90,000 on account of grants to the Madras and Ootacamund municipalities for plague and water-works expenditure, no similar grants having been made in the year under report. The increased expenditure of Rs. 4,51,708 under 'Civil Works—Public Works officers' was due to larger programmes of work and to increased grants placed at the disposal of the Public Works department. Special grants made from provincial revenues to

district boards to enable them to increase their outlay on *communications* and to pay their results grants in full account for the increase of Rs. 4,39,772 under 'Contributions from Provincial to Local.'

Loans.

337. The loans at the beginning of the year other than those advanced to cultivators stood at Rs. 13,78,258. The sums advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 1,36,454 and the repayments to Rs. 73,828. The loans therefore exhibited a net increase of Rs. 62,626, and amounted to Rs. 14,40,884 at the end of the year. This amount was made up of Rs. 13,75,940 lent to mufassal municipalities, Rs. 34,944 lent to the Nawab of Banganapalle, and Rs. 30,000 the balance of the amount advanced to the Bellary District Board. The total amount of Rs. 1,36,454 advanced during the year included a sum of Rs. 23,954 lent to the Nawab of Banganapalle for the survey of his State, loans of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 5,000 to the Adóni and Vániyambádi municipalities, respectively for Plague expenditure and loans of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 24,400, Rs. 23,500 and Rs. 12,600 to the Dindigul, Ootacamund, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam municipalities respectively for expenditure on water-supply, and also Rs. 2,000 advanced to the Cannanore municipality for drainage of Mappilla burial grounds. The loans advanced to cultivators which opened with a balance of Rs. 37,94,297 on the 1st April 1902, closed with Rs. 38,10,362 on the 31st March 1903, the advances during the year being Rs. 4,31,711 and the repayments being Rs. 4,15,646.

Local Funds.

338. This section deals with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of the Administration (Imperial or Provincial) and is divided into—(*a*) Incorporated Local Funds and (*b*) Excluded Local Funds.

Incorporated Local funds.

339. Incorporated Local Funds are those the receipts of and disbursements from which are incorporated in the Public Accounts. They comprise the following:—(1) Local funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Ryotwari village service fund, (3) Proprietary estate village service fund and (4) Irrigation cess fund. The Bhadráchalam Road Fund has been closed, its balances having been merged partly under Local Funds Act V of 1884 and partly under Ryotwari village service fund. The receipts and charges of the above funds as recorded in the civil and the public works books as well as their opening and closing balances for the past two years are dealt with below.

Local Funds under Act V of 1884.

340. The transactions under service heads of the year under review opened with a balance of Rs. 36,15,556 and closed with a balance of Rs. 34,53,623 and thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 1,61,933 against a surplus of Rs. 4,39,306 in 1901–1902. Increased outlay on the construction of railways and on the maintenance of roads and larger expenditure on medical services chiefly account for this fall.

Receipts.

341. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 96,57,797 and exceeded that of 1901–1902 by Rs. 8,22,685, of which Rs. 4,39,772 was under 'Provincial Contribution' and Rs. 2,21,242 under 'Provincial Rates.' The improvement under the former was due chiefly to the large contributions made by Government to district boards to enable them to increase their expenditure on communications and to pay in full the results grants earned by the schools under their management whilst that under the latter was due to favourable season. The increase of Rs. 22,119 under 'Education' was chiefly in the item 'Fees from schools,' and was due mainly to increased attendance in schools. Larger receipts on account of vaccination, private scavenging fees and sale-proceeds of street sweepings brought about the increase of Rs. 12,776 under 'Medical.' Prompt measures adopted for the collections of the arrears of choultry rents in Tanjore, the higher bids obtained at the sale of markets and the special receipt of Rs. 20,000 in the Kistna district on account of sale of lands for village extensions in the Tenali Union account chiefly for the improvement of Rs. 72,676 under 'Miscellaneous.' The rise under 'State Railways' from Rs. 2,97,287 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 3,31,866 in

1902–1903 was due to the opening of the Muttupet-Pattukkóttai section for public traffic on the 20th October 1902. The receipts under 'Civil Works by Civil officers' rose from Rs. 11,79,460 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 12,21,081 in 1902–1903, and the improvement is chiefly attributable to the realization, in some districts, during the year, of the whole of the lease amounts of the local fund toll-gates and to keen competition at the sales of the municipal toll gates. The increase of Rs. 4,444 under 'Civil Works by Public Works officers' was due to larger realizations on account of fishery rents in North Arcot and Nellore districts. There is, on the other hand, a decrease of Rs. 23,233 under 'Interest,' which was due chiefly to the sale of Government securities held in favour of the Tanjore Railway Guarantee Fund for construction purposes.

342. The charges of the year under review rose to Rs. 98,19,730 from Rs. 83,95,806 in the previous year, the increase of over 14 lakhs being chiefly under 'Civil Works in charge of Civil officers' (Rs. 4,23,890) and 'Construction of railways' (Rs. 5,81,611). The increase under the former was due to enhanced expenditure on communications and on the construction of railway feeder roads incurred out of the provincial contributions already referred to, in addition to the normal outlay from the balances of district boards. Capital outlay on the construction of the extension to Arantángi accounts for the increase under 'Construction of railways.' Larger payments by local boards on account of result stipend to salary result system schools and on account of payments by results to private schools out of the subsidy received by them from Provincial caused the increase of Rs. 2,09,762 under 'Education.' The increase of Rs. 1,48,755 under 'Medical' was due chiefly to increased expenditure on Plague preventive measures. Charges incurred by local boards for the celebration of His Majesty's Coronation locally caused the increase under 'Miscellaneous.' The expenditure of Rs. 8,803 under 'Miscellaneous Railway expenditure' represents the survey charges incurred in connection with the Guntúr-Répalli Railway line during the year under report. Increased charges on account of interest on debentures raised by the Tanjore District Board, for the construction of the extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway and payments to the sinking fund for the redemption of the debenture loan, raised the charges under 'State Railways' to Rs. 2,57,531 from Rs. 2,53,044 in the previous year. The increased expenditure of Rs. 14,453 under 'Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers' was due to larger programmes of work and to increased grants placed at the disposal of the Public Works department. The funded capital of the district boards which stood at Rs. 16,19,062 on 1st April 1902 was reduced to Rs. 16,15,514 on the 31st March 1903. This includes Rs. 7,71,909 on account of investment in favour of the Tanjore Railway Guarantee Fund and Rs. 63,400 in favour of the Kistna Provident Fund Institution. Expenditure.

343. The receipts of Ryotwari Village service fund are made up of (1) village cess levied under Madras Act IV of 1893, (2) contributions from general revenues equal to the total amount of cess collected under the above Act and (3) miscellaneous sundry items. The Act is in force throughout the Presidency except portions of Malabar district. As in the previous year, the cess was levied at 9 pies in the rupee. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 56,35,375 against Rs. 54,09,110 in the year 1901–1902. The increase was mainly due to an improvement in the collections under Land Revenue. The total charges during the year under report showed a decrease of Rs. 22,292 owing to the fact that the charges on account of refunds of cess in 1901–1902 were abnormally large on account of refunds to lanka renters in the Gódávari district of the village cess erroneously collected from them. During the year under report, the revised scheme of village establishments for the Calicut and Palghat taluks of Malabar was introduced and badges and staves were, for the first time, supplied to the vettis entertained at the revision in Tanjore. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year rose to Rs. 10,25,878 from Rs. 4,88,393 on 1st April 1902 and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 5,37,485 on the transactions of the year. **Village service fund.** Ryotwari.

344. Under the provisions of Madras Act II of 1894, the Proprietary Estates' village service fund was constituted in each of the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. As the arrangements for the levy of quit-rent on service inams and for the imposition Proprietary estates.

of the Proprietary Estates' village service cess were not made during the year under report, the receipts booked consisted of only a few stray items, such as assessment on resumed inams and penalties imposed under the Act. In the district of Ganjám, however, a cess was levied in anticipation of the enfranchisement of service inams. In the North Arcot district, the receipts from the inams were credited to the fund and the charges on account of pay of the talayaris were debited to the fund. The transactions of the fund during the year under report were therefore inconsiderable, the receipts having amounted to only Rs. 53,742 and the charges to Rs. 35,291. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year rose to Rs. 76,224 from Rs. 57,773 on 1st April 1902.

Irrigation Cess fund.

345. The Irrigation Cess fund exists in each of the districts of Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem. In Tanjore, the cess levied is of the nature of a voluntary contribution made by ryots for the regulation of water in certain channels and tanks. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 34,715 and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 888. The decrease is attributed to the remission of the cess in Chingleput and to the scarcity of water in Coimbatore during the first-crop season, in consequence of which, irrigation to certain dry lands was not permitted. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 53,189 or Rs. 10,056 more than in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the construction and repairs of certain masonry works by the Public Works department in the districts of Coimbatore and Salem, to the large refunds in Trichinopoly of irrigation cess collected in previous years in the reclassified tracts and to the entertainment of the establishment in Madura for 10 months during the year against only 8 months in the previous year. The balance to the credit of the fund fell from Rs. 56,616 on 1st April 1902 to Rs. 38,142 at the close of the year and resulted in a deficit of Rs. 18,474 on transactions of the year.

Excluded Local funds.

346. Excluded Local funds comprise (i) Port and Marine funds, (ii) Cantonment funds, (iii) University Fee fund, and (iv) Kumbakónam College Hostel funds. The receipts and charges of the past two years with opening and closing balances under each class of these funds are dealt with below.

Port and Marine funds.

347. The Port and Marine funds which represent the largest portion of the Excluded Local funds in this Presidency comprise the receipts and charges under Act X of 1889 (the Indian Ports Act), Act III of 1885 (Landing and Shipping Dues Act), and Pilotage funds and Pier dues (Acts V of 1863 and VII 1871). The receipts and charges falling under Act X of 1889 which are again sub-divided into those of (i) Madras, (ii) Eastern group and (iii) Western group amounted to Rs. 4,70,174 and Rs. 3,75,541, respectively, and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 94,633 which raised the balance to the credit of the fund concerned at the close of the year to Rs. 2,56,734 from Rs. 1,62,101 on 1st April 1902. A contribution of Rs. 20,000 was made to the Madras Harbour Trust Board from the Madras Port fund, while the Eastern group fund, received a contribution of Rs. 26,431 from the Tuticorin Pier dues. The surpluses and deficits of the several pilotage funds were adjusted against the Group Port funds concerned with the exception of the surplus of the Pamban pilotage fund amounting to Rs. 9,998 which is retained for certain works. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping Dues Fund (Act III of 1885) amounted to Rs. 75,489 and Rs. 86,473, respectively, and the balance to the credit of the fund fell from Rs. 1,30,171 on 1st April 1902 to Rs. 1,19,187 at the close of the year. The net pier dues were as usual adjusted against the Group Port funds concerned with the exception of the Gódávari wharf whose net receipts, viz., Rs. 10,554 were transferred to the Cocanada Landing and Shipping Dues fund.

Contonment funds.

348. The receipts and charges of Cantonment funds amounted to Rs. 40,343 and Rs. 38,074, respectively, and the balance to the credit of the funds at the close of the year rose to Rs. 4,609 from Rs. 2,340 at the commencement.

University Fee fund.

349. The receipts and charges of the University Fee fund amounted to Rs. 2,42,641 and Rs. 2,06,441, respectively, and the balance at the close of the year rose to Rs. 1,06,970 from Rs. 70,770 on 1st April 1902. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 3,94,800 is held in Government promissory notes.

350. The receipt of the Kumbakónam College Hostel fund consisted almost entirely of a contribution of Rs. 25,000 from Provincial revenues for the construction of a students' hostel and the amount was paid to the Public Works department and charged to the fund. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year therefore amounted to Rs. 75 only.

Road Cesses and Education Cesses.

351. The Acts relating to Road Cesses and Education Cesses having been repealed, the cesses are not collected in the Presidency.

Municipal Revenues.

Mufassal municipalities.

352. Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 6,36,425, the total receipts of the mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 37,76,753, against Rs. 33,10,052 in the previous year. The increase which occurred chiefly under the tax on buildings and lands, grants and contributions and advances was partly counterbalanced by a decrease under loans.

Receipts from taxation.

Tax on buildings and lands.

353. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 15–11 including tolls and As. 12–7 excluding them, against As. 15–6 and As. 12–2, respectively, in 1901–1902. During the year under report, the rate of the tax on lands was raised from 7½ to 8½ per cent. of the annual value in Vániyambádi. This tax was newly levied in Kodaikánal at the rate of As. 4 per acre instead of at 5 per cent. of the annual value as originally proposed, while in Cuddapah, the tax was assessed at 8 per cent. of the annual value, and not with reference to area as in the previous year. The net current demand of the taxes on buildings and lands amounted to Rs. 9,19,279, or Rs. 24,851 more than that of the previous year. Excluding Kodaikánal, where the land tax was for the first time levied, an increase occurred in 49 municipalities; but it was considerable only in Ootacamund, Palghat, Trichinopoly and Bezwada, owing to the revision of the registers. In Bimlipatam, the demand was the same as in the previous year, while in the remaining nine towns, there was a small decrease. The current collections amounted to 91·8 per cent. of the demand as in the previous year, but the proportion of arrear collections to the demand increased, being 60·9 against 54·2 per cent. A sum of Rs. 20,451 was remitted and written off as irrecoverable against Rs. 22,946 in 1901–1902. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 93,631, or Rs. 5,337 less than at its commencement, the outstandings in Ootacamund, Bellary, Coonoor, Palghat, Adóni, Vániyambádi and Madura being very large. The average incidence of the tax on buildings was Rs. 2–11–3 per house taxed, against Rs. 2–11–1 in 1901–1902. This was as usual heaviest in the hill stations of Coonoor (Rs. 22–11–4), Ootacamund (Rs. 12–6–10) and Kodaikánal (Rs. 10–14–3) and lightest in Tiruvannámalai (Rs. 1–1–5). In the remaining 56 towns, it varied from Rs. 5–14–3 in Vizagapatam to Rs. 1–2–1 in Srívilliputtúr. The extent of lands taxed in Calicut, Mangalore and Vizagapatam is not known. In the remaining 57 towns, 67,537 acres of land were assessed at Rs. 81,174, which gives an average of Rs. 1–3–3 per acre against Rs. 1–5–6 in the previous year. Excluding Cochin, where the incidence (Rs. 96–10–8) was, as usual, abnormally heavy owing to the special circumstances of the town, it was highest in Rajahmundry (Rs. 6–13–4) and lowest in Bellary (As. 4–3).

Water and drainage tax.

354. The rate of the water and drainage tax was raised from 4 to 5 per cent. of the annual value in Cuddapah. The total net demand of the tax was Rs. 1,98,739 (Rs. 1,76,643 current and Rs. 22,096 arrears), against Rs. 1,93,441 in 1901–1902. There was a slight improvement in the current collections which amounted to 92·0 per cent. of the demand against 91·0 in the previous year, while the proportion of arrear realizations to the demand rose from 48·2 to 50·5 per cent. A sum of Rs. 7,516 was remitted and written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,586, of which Rs. 4,149 were outstanding in Ootacamund, Rs. 2,457 in Adóni, Rs. 1,651 in Coonoor and Rs. 1,570 in Madura.

Tax on arts.

355. As in the previous year, the tax on arts was levied in all the municipalities on all classes of the schedule. The net current demand of this tax amounted to Rs. 2,06,367, or Rs. 669 more than in the previous year. The remissions granted by the municipal councils on appeal were slightly larger than in 1901–1902, amounting to 3·5 per cent. of the demand against 3·4 per cent.; but they were heavy in Bellary (17·4 per cent.) and Tinnevelly (13·0). There was a slight decline in the collection of this tax, the current collections amounting to 91·2 per cent. of the demand against 91·4 in the previous year, and the arrear realizations to 48·9 against 49·7 per cent. The unadjusted balances in Bellary, Madura and Negapatam were very heavy. The total amount remitted and written off as irrecoverable was Rs. 8,183, against Rs. 7,087 in the previous year. The total number of persons assessed to the tax on arts was 55,600, or 2·9 per cent. of the population against 53,527, or 2·8 per cent. in the previous year, and the average incidence was Rs. 3–11–5 against Rs. 3–13–6. The incidence was high in Bimlipatam (Rs. 8–12–3), Cochin (Rs. 8–11–9), Palghat (Rs. 6–9–2) and Cocanada (Rs. 6–5–1); and very low, being less than half the general average in Kumbakónam (Rs. 1–12–1) and Karúr (Rs. 1–12–2).

Tax on servants.

356. As in the previous year, the tax on servants was levied in the hill stations of Kodaikánal, Coonoor and Ootacamund, and the receipts therefrom amounted to Rs. 3,791, being almost the same as in that year.

Tolls.

357. The number of municipalities which derived an income from tolls was again 57, no tolls being levied by the municipal councils of Cochin, Coonoor and Ootacamund. Fifty-five of these towns had toll-gates of their own, while the two remaining towns (Srírangam and Trichinopoly) received, as usual, a share of the receipts from the gates maintained by the district board. Tolls were collected departmentally in Chicacole and Cocanada, while in the other towns they were leased out to contractors except in Palamcottah, where they were partly leased out and partly collected departmentally. The total number of municipal toll-gates was 392 as in the previous year, and the gross collections amounted to Rs. 5,13,686 against Rs. 5,29,720. Of this sum, Rs. 1,38,566 were paid to district boards, while the contributions received from them out of their toll collections amounted to Rs. 18,116. The total amount credited to municipal funds was Rs. 3,93,262 against Rs. 3,93,665 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous receipts.

358. The receipts from sources other than taxation amounted to Rs. 18,86,590, against Rs. 14,63,834 in the previous year, an increase which occurred chiefly under grants from Government and advances being partly counterbalanced by a decrease under loans. The income under conservancy receipts was Rs. 42,078 against Rs. 41,824 in 1901–1902. It was largest in Madura (Rs. 8,123), Trichinopoly (Rs. 6,284), Cuddalore (Rs. 4,727) and Tanjore (Rs. 3,822); but was only nominal in Parlákimédi, Cocanada, Vániyambádi and Vizagapatam and nothing was derived from this source in Erode, Kodaikánal, Cochin, Tellicherry, Ongole, Tirupati and Tiruppattúr. Of the total revenue of Rs. 2,19,590 derived from markets and slaughter-houses, Rs. 1,61,291 were from markets and Rs. 56,274 from slaughter-houses, the balance of Rs. 2,025 representing the income from the joint lease of the market and slaughter-house in Palamcottah. Public markets exist in all municipalities except Chingleput, Cannanore, Srívilliputtúr, Tuticorin, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram; but most of these towns had suitable private markets. Altogether there were 123 municipal markets or two more than in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on these institutions on account of public works and establishment being Rs. 4,223, the net receipts in all the municipalities, except Palamcottah, amounted to Rs. 1,55,043, against Rs. 1,52,250 in 1901–1902. An income of Rs. 54,379 was derived under license fees against Rs. 50,105 in the previous year.

Conservancy receipts.

Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.

License fees.

Fines under municipal and other Acts.

Grants and contributions.

359. The receipts from fines under municipal and other Acts amounted to Rs. 29,886, against Rs. 33,533 in the previous year. The total amount of grants received from provincial funds was Rs. 1,03,932, against Rs. 72,106 in 1901–1902, and this sum includes a special grant of Rs. 5,000 made to the municipal council of Trichinopoly towards the cost of certain protective works carried out in connection with the water-works pumping station. The contributions received from local

funds amounted to Rs. 1,03,354, and those from other sources to Rs. 40,034, against Rs. 96,723 and Rs. 27,137, respectively, in the previous year. The income from recoveries for services rendered to private individuals was Rs. 1,47,333, against Rs. 1,39,649 in 1901–1902. Of this, Rs. 1,26,372 represent the fees levied from the private scavenging service and the remainder those for other purposes. The private scavenging system was in force in all the municipalities, and the number of houses served by the municipal agency again rose from 67,245 to 72,900. There is, however, ample scope for the further extension of this service, as nearly 27 per cent. of the total number of houses having private latrines were still unserved by the municipal agency. The total amount of fees due for this service was Rs. 1,31,604, of which Rs. 1,26,372 or 96·0 per cent. were realized within the year, against 92·2 per cent. in 1901–1902. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 1,24,096, but the service was self-supporting in 36 municipalities against 44 in the previous year, the net profits being very large in Tuticorin, Calicut, Palamcottah, Trichinopoly and Mangalore. In the remaining 24 towns the service was worked at a loss to the municipal councils. A loan of Rs. 2,000 from Government was obtained by the municipal council of Cannanore for the improvement of the Mappilla burial grounds, while loans amounting to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 35,000, respectively, were taken from Government by the municipal councils of Vániyambádi and Adóni for expenditure in plague-preventive measures. The councils of Dindigul, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly and Ootacamund borrowed Rs. 10,000, Rs. 12,600, Rs. 23,500 and 24,400, respectively, from Government for expenditure on their water-works.

Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals.

Loans.

360. The total charges amounted to Rs. 38,66,812 or Rs. 2,25,384 more than in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly under public works, sanitation and investments, partly counterbalanced by a decrease under advances. Of this sum, Rs. 14,54,396 were devoted to public works, Rs. 3,84,509 to education, Rs. 11,79,646 to medical relief, vaccination, registration of vital statistics and sanitation, Rs. 2,86,399 to lighting and miscellaneous purposes, Rs. 2,40,857 to general establishment and Rs. 3,21,005 to repayment of debt, advances and other extraordinary items.

Expenditure.

361. During the year under report, loans amounting to Rs. 70,697 were repaid, Rs. 15,520 were transferred to sinking fund and Rs. 81,253 were paid as interest on the municipal debt, against Rs. 60,595, Rs. 11,275 and Rs. 80,379, respectively, in 1901–1902. The debit under advances was Rs. 52,318, against Rs. 3,45,456 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the absence of any large advances similar to those made in that year by the municipal councils of Coeanada, Tuticorin and Trichinopoly for the execution of their water-works. The total of the closing balances of all the municipalities amounted to Rs. 5,46,366 or 18·6 per cent. of the current receipts. This proportion was large in Adóni (109·2), Berhampur (67·0), Tirupati (56·9), Srívilliputtúr (56·2) and Tinnevelly (55·2), being due in Adóni to the inclusion of the loan of Rs. 35,000 paid by Government for plague expenditure and in the case of the other towns to the reservation of large sums for expenditure on water-supply schemes or other works of importance. In 13 towns the balance was less than the prescribed minimum of 10 per cent., while in Bellary, Kurnool, Vellore, Tiruppattúr and Vániyambádi, the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 871, Rs. 3,273, Rs. 4,563, Rs. 6,089 and Rs. 7,849, respectively, owing to the heavy expenditure incurred on plague-preventive measures.

Debt and closing balance.

Indebtedness.

Advances.

Closing balance.

362. The opening balance at the disposal of the municipality of Madras on the 1st April 1902 was Rs. 2,38,896, against Rs. 3,63,133 on the corresponding day in 1901. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 18,66,817, or Rs. 53,108 more than in the previous year, this difference being the net result of an increase under loans and a decline under grants and contributions from Government. The aggregate funds at the disposal of the municipality were Rs. 21,05,713, or Rs. 71,129 less than in the previous year. The revenue from municipal rates and taxes rose by Rs. 26,460 to Rs. 10,80,924 and that from municipal property and other sources, by Rs. 20,330 to Rs. 3,47,284. Owing to a general revision of assessments in the seventh municipal division and to the ordinary revision in the other divisions, the net current demands under the taxes on buildings and lands and the water-tax showed an advance, and the amounts collected under these heads rose by Rs. 14,896 and

City of Madras.

Receipts.

Rs. 6,141, respectively. The income from the tax on vehicles, animals and carts remained almost stationary, while the revenue from tolls advanced somewhat. Notwithstanding the closure of the General Market, the receipts from markets and slaughter-houses rose from Rs. 26,649 to Rs. 33,831, but under grants and contributions from Government there was a decline, owing to the absence of any special grant as in the previous year. The Municipal Commissioners were permitted to borrow Rs. 2,00,000 in the open market in connection with the drainage scheme, and this loan as well as the balance (Rs. 91,000) of the loan of Rs. 1,20,000 sanctioned in 1901–1902, were floated during the year. Advances amounting to only Rs. 14,040 were recovered during the year under report against Rs. 1,03,280 in the previous year.

Charges.

The gross expenditure fell from Rs. 19,37,946 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 16,45,062, the difference being mainly due to the decrease in the expenditure under 'New Works—Drainage' and 'Repairs—Communications and water-supply.' The closing balance was Rs. 4,60,651 or Rs. 2,21,755 more than the opening balance.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

363. *Vide* pages 205 to 215 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1902.)

[*The thirty-ninth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1902; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIII. Vital Statistics; XX. Wild Animals and Snakes.*]

Registration. 364. Registration of births and deaths was compulsory in all municipalities (61 in number) and in 462 villages. The population under registration during the year was 36,291,330, against 38,212,712 of the census population of the Presidency. Europeans and Eurasians were excluded from the returns. The number of births registered in 1902 was 1,023,146. This represents a birth-rate of 28·2 per mille, or an improvement of 3·1 per mille as compared with last year. The increase must be ascribed partly to the favourable character of the season and partly to improvement in the machinery of registration. Of the districts stated in last year's report to have had particularly low birth-rates, namely, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madras, Kistna and Kurnool, there is in every case except Madras a greater rate of increase than in other districts. The birth-rate in municipalities was 32·7 per mille—an advance of 0·1 per mille on the rate for the previous year. There was a marked increase in several cases and a marked decrease in Bellary, Adóni, Madras, Ongole, Walajapet, Mangalore, Kumbakónam, Negapatam and Palamcottah. The number of deaths registered was 732,437. The death-rate for the districts as a whole was 20·2 per mille, against 21·3 per mille in 1901. The total death-rate for municipal towns shows a decrease of 2·9 per mille. The rate was 40 per mille or over in Mangalore (41·1), Madras (42·4), Bellary (48·0), Adóni (56·5) and Vániyambádi (128·9). In all these cases except Madras the high death-rate is accounted for by plague. The rate in Madras, though high, shows a considerable improvement, being 42·4 as against 55·5 for the previous year. The infantile death-rate was 233·3 per mille in municipal towns and 168 per mille in rural areas, against 237·3 and 166·2, respectively, for the previous year.

Births.

Deaths.

Effect of prices. 365. Both the monsoons having been favourable, the prices of food-grains fell. The prices of *cholam*, *ragi* and *cumbu* were 20·9, 20·8 and 19·2 seers per rupee against 15·6, 15·7 and 15·1, respectively, in 1901; the decennial averages being 19·9, 20·9 and 19·6. The improvement in the birth-rate noticed in the preceding paragraph is attributable partly to the fall in prices.

Chief diseases. 366. The number of deaths from cholera shows a considerable decrease, being 29,769 as against 81,370 for the previous year. The number represents a rate of 4·1 per cent. of the total mortality of the Presidency and a rate of 0·8 per mille of the population. The rate only reached 3 per mille in one district, Bellary (3·2). The municipality of Palamcottah shows a rate of 6·0 per mille and the municipality of Adóni a rate of 6·3. The mortality from small-pox in the Presidency was 0·7 per mille as in the previous year. In municipalities it was 0·8 per mille as

Cholera.

Small-pox.

against 0·6 in the previous year. One-half of the total number of deaths from small-pox occurred in the three Malabar towns of Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore. The rate in Cochin (5·2) is however a considerable improvement on that of the previous year (17·8).

Plague.

Deaths from plague increased from 3,035 in 1901 to 10,795. Of this mortality Bellary district contributed 68 per cent., Salem and South Canara coming next. In all cases the infection was brought from territories beyond the control of the Government of Madras. No material change was made in the policy pursued by Government which may be said to be a system of surveillance, without detention, of all travellers from infected areas, and has met with a considerable measure of success.

Fevers.

The mortality under the head of fevers was 7·7 per mille in districts and 6·7 in municipalities as against 7·9 and 8·2, respectively, in 1901. This was, as usual, the chief classified cause of death. Representatives from 33 municipalities were instructed by Lieutenant-Colonel King on the subject of the mosquito and malaria.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

The deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa numbered 1·0 per mille in districts and 4·5 per mille in municipalities, as against 1·1 and 5, respectively, in 1901.

Deaths from injuries.

367. There were 13,032 deaths from injuries; the death-rate from this cause was 0·4 per mille. Of these deaths 1,646 were suicides. The number of persons killed by snakes and wild beasts was 2,346 according to the Sanitary Commissioner's returns, and 2,105 according to the statistics furnished by the Board of Revenue. The latter figure comprised 1,902 deaths by snake-bite and 203 deaths by wild animals.

Europeans.

368. Europeans and Eurasians were excluded from the returns above quoted. There were 111 Registrars of births and deaths (under Act VI of 1886) during the year. The numbers of births and deaths registered were 257 and 99, respectively, against 247 and 148 in the previous year. The numbers of baptisms and burials recorded were 1,454 and 1,020 respectively, against 1,397 and 1,171 reported in the previous year. Of 1,020 European Christians who died during the year, 359 were below 5 years of age and 152 above 60; 167 were between 16 and 30 years of age. 185 deaths were due to fevers, 95 to lung diseases, and 82 to diarrhœa and dysentery.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1902.)

[*G.O., No. 570, Public, dated the 24th June 1903.*]

Regulated emigration.

369. The number of emigrants for Natal admitted into the depot during the year (inclusive of 420 who were in the depot on 31st December 1901) was 6,374, of whom 4,400 were males and 1,974 females.

Natal.

Of these, 490 were rejected by the medical officer, 7 by the Protector of Emigrants and 1,328 by the agent, while 12 died. Finally 4,094 emigrants went to Natal in 11 shipments, as against 6,576 in 1901. The largest number of emigrants came from North Arcot (1,459) and Madras (689).

Mauritius.

For Mauritius 2,560 emigrants were admitted and 1,785 finally emigrated in 7 shipments, of these 1,293 were males and 492 females. Here again North Arcot shows the highest figure with 866 and Madras comes next with 534. The number emigrating to Mauritius in 1901 was 3,599. The decline in the figures both for Natal and Mauritius is attributable to the favourable character of the season.

French Colonies.

There was no emigration to the French Colonies during the year.

Fiji.

Recruitment for Fiji began in November 1902, and up to the end of the year 28 emigrants were registered, but none embarked during the year.

Return of Emigrants.

During the year 857 emigrants returned from Natal in 4 shipments with savings amounting to Rs. 1,72,560, and 300 emigrants returned from Mauritius, but there is no information as to their savings. Both the Mauritius and Natal depots were kept clean and in good order and that the emigrants were well fed and kept good health.

Non-regulated emigration.

370. The number of passengers to the Straits Settlements shows a decrease from 27,950 (in 1901) to 19,622. The large decrease in the number embarking from Tanjore noticed in 1901 continued during 1902 and is again attributable to the favourable season. There was also a decrease in the number of passengers for Burma and Ceylon, but here it is not possible to distinguish real emigrants from ordinary passengers.

371. The number of passengers who arrived at the several ports of the Presidency during the year was 229,169 as against 238,407 during 1901. The ports showing the largest figures were Tinnevelly (86,355), Madura (29,372) and Madras (23,512). Of these immigrants, 111,222 came from Ceylon and 64,345 from Burma. **Immigration.**

372. The receipts fell from Rs. 25,335 (in 1901) to Rs. 15,855 as a result of the decline in emigration to Natal and Mauritius. The expenditure increased from Rs. 11,269 to Rs. 15,097. Rs. 4,031 of the increase represents the increase in the pay of the British Consul for Karikal and Pondicherry. **Financial.**

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1902.)

[*Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1902; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIV. Hospitals.*]

373. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency at the close of the year was 485 against 479 in 1901; of these, 22 were State hospitals, 439 local and municipal institutions, and 24 aided private institutions. The ratio of hospitals and dispensaries per 1,000 of population was ·0127 against ·0125 in 1901. There was accommodation for 2,617 males and 2,027 females, or 4,644 in all, as compared with 4,617 in 1901. **Medical institutions.**

374. The total number of patients treated rose from 4,751,692 to 4,990,645, of whom 2,478,329 were men, 1,077,062 women, and 1,435,254 children. In-patients numbered 61,592 against 64,714 in 1901 and the daily average strength was 2,814·51 against 2,923·16 in 1901. Out-patients increased from 4,686,978 to 4,929,053 and the daily average from 28,313·42 to 29,912·55. The percentage of patients attending by proxy fell from 7·08 to 6·66. The percentage of in-patients cured was 59·34 against 58·25 in 1901; the percentage relieved and discharged otherwise was 29·97 against 28·82 in 1901. The percentage of deaths fell from 9·18 to 7·02. The principal diseases treated were (1) local diseases (67·63 per cent.) including ulcers and diseases of the skin (21·82 per cent.), diseases of the digestive system (14·54 per cent.), and diseases of the eye (11·67 per cent.); (2) general diseases (27·18 per cent.) including malarial fevers (8·31) and worms (5·44). The number of patients operated upon was 163,185 against 150,695 in 1901; of these, 153,408 were cured, 7,938 were relieved, 727 were otherwise discharged, and 356 died. The ratio of deaths was 0·22 per cent. The most important operations included 2,141 excisions of tumours, 3,851 operations on bones, 1,495 extractions of lens, 2,117 obstetric operations and 587 amputations. During the year, 10,806 packets of quinine were sold to the public by the Post Office Agency. **Relief.**

375. The gross income of the institutions amounted to Rs. 15,41,418, of which 45·5 per cent. was contributed from local funds, 27·3 per cent. by Government (exclusive of the grant of Rs. 20,000 by the Madras Municipality towards the 5 Government hospitals in Madras) and 18·6 per cent. from Municipal funds. The amounts of subscriptions and of cost of diet paid by patients were Rs. 44,123 and Rs. 31,065 against Rs. 55,597 and Rs. 29,669 in 1901. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,32,532; the chief items were Rs. 8,36,463 on establishments, Rs. 1,97,641 on European medicines, and Rs. 1,75,870 on diets. The average cost of each patient rose from As. 4–1·6 to As. 4–7; the average cost of diet of in-patients rose from Rs. 2–13–1 in 1901 to Rs. 2–13–8. The proceeds of the sale of quinine rose from Rs. 9,627 to Rs. 10,570. **Financial.**

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1902.)

[*Triennial report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency for the period ending 31st December 1902; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XV. Lunatics.*]

376. There were 3 lunatic asylums in the Presidency, which had accommodation for 920 patients, including 136 Europeans. The number of inmates in the 3 asylums at the beginning of the year was 568; admissions and readmissions

numbered 168 (of whom 37 were criminal lunatics); 117 were discharged and 45 died, leaving 574 inmates (432 males and 142 females) at the end of the year. The daily average number of inmates rose from 562·85 to 579·95. Of the admissions during the year the largest numbers were from Madras City (43) and Malabar (32). Out of 119 inmates with known occupations, 14 were cultivators, 13 coolies and 11 soldiers. Mania was again the commonest form of insanity. In 389 cases in which the cause of insanity was known, 104 were due to moral causes. The chief causes of mortality among the insane were tubercle of lung, dementia, epilepsy, dysentery and valvular disease of the heart. The inmates were employed in gardening, weaving, sewing, etc. The establishment charges rose from Rs. 38,946 to Rs. 40,991. The diet charges were Rs. 35,092 against Rs. 36,815 in 1901. The income from paying patients fell from Rs. 15,462 to Rs. 13,819. The cost per head calculated on the daily average strength was Rs. 152-9-2 against Rs. 160-1-7 in 1901.

SANITATION. (1902.)

[*The seventh annual report of the Sanitary Board and the thirteenth annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras, 1902.*]

Water-supply.

377. The water-works at Cocanada and Vizagapatam were nearing completion at the end of the year. The scheme to supply water to the Vaccine Institute at Guindy (estimated to cost Rs. 19,400) was also sanctioned and the work put in hand. Plans and estimates were submitted for proposed water-supplies at Kodaikánal, Vellore and Saidapet and for improving the water-supply at Dindigul, Madura, Trichinopoly and Adóni. Investigations were in progress at Masulipatam, Guntúr, Bezwada, Ellore, Nellore, Yercaud, Negapatam and Cuddapah.

Drainage.

378. A scheme for the drainage of a portion of Madura town was under consideration.

Miscellaneous.

379. Plans and estimates for improving the sanitation of Ootacamund and Chepauk were under preparation. An estimate of Rs. 7,790 was sanctioned for experimental works in view of ascertaining the most effective method of filtration of sewage; the experiment is to be conducted in the vicinity of the Vaccine Institute, Guindy.

VACCINATION. (1902–1903.)

[*Report on vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1902–1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVI. Vaccination.*]

Vaccination.

380. The staff consisted of 62 deputy inspectors and 843 vaccinators, against 62 and 828 respectively in the previous year. These and the following figures exclude the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations was 1,245,437 and the number of revaccinations was 79,866—total 1,325,303, against 1,229,783, and 87,318—total 1,317,106 in the previous year. The increase was entirely in local fund areas. The number of successful vaccinations was 1,164,286 or 90·7 per cent.; of these, 1,109,036 (91·5 per cent.) were cases of primary or secondary vaccination and 55,250 (76·7 per cent.) cases of revaccination. The number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 379,097 against 354,094 in the previous year. The most successful method (98·5 per cent. successful) was again the calf-to-arm method. Seven deputy inspectors failed to verify 50 per cent. of the cases in their ranges; but the inspector holds that their explanations were, on the whole, satisfactory. Compulsory vaccination was in force in some village unions throughout the year, in others for a few months. It is as yet too early to consider the results.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

381. *Vide* pages 222 to 239 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

EDUCATION. (1902–1903.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1902–1903.*]

General. Educational conferences.

382. The most noteworthy event of the year was the appointment of the University Commission to consider the question of University reform. The Commission examined witnesses in Madras during the month of July 1902. The usual annual conferences were held by the inspecting officers for the purpose of selecting schools for aid. The Teachers' Guild held its usual conference in December last, at which several educational questions were discussed, the chief of which was the question of University reform.

General Statistics.

383. There wasa further fall of 2·19 per cent. in the number of public institutions from 20,792 to 20,337, but this was compensated by an increase of 1·9 per cent. in their strength from 740,628 to 754,513. These variations are similar to those recorded last year and are due chiefly to financial exigencies and to the more stringent application of the rules of recognition. The fall in the number of institutions was chiefly under lower primary schools. Private institutions rose in number by 5·2 per cent. and in strength by 8·1 per cent. In all the district groups except the Ceded districts there was an increase in the number of scholars.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

384. The number of arts and professional colleges was the same as in the previous year, viz., 40 and 6, respectively; but there were 559 more students in the former and 22 more in the latter. Taking public and private institutions together, secondary schools for boys increased slightly in number, while in primary schools there was a small decline. There was an increase of 16,397 pupils in primary schools against 9,379 last year, of 1,364 in upper secondary schools against 1,199 and of 3,754 in lower secondary against 1,169. In the case of girls' schools there was a fall in the number of schools of both secondary and primary grades, but there was an advance in their strength. Considering public institutions alone there was an advance in the number of pupils in all stages of instruction, the increases being 559, 1,431, 3,266, 2,315 and 6,108 in the collegiate upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively; the total strength on the 31st March 1903 being 748,440, an increase of 1·9 per cent. on the number for the previous year. The figures for the primary stage show a decline in the number of pupils not reading printed books accompanied by a large increase in those reading such books. Of the total number of scholars at the close of the year ·6 per cent. were in the collegiate stage, 2·7 per cent. were in the upper secondary, 5·8 in the lower secondary, 7·4 in the upper primary and 83·5 in the lower primary stage. There were thus 16·5 per cent. beyond the lower primary stage, an advance on the 15·8 per cent. of last year.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

385. Of the whole number of institutions 3,065 with 170,331 pupils were under public management and 23,269 with 715,056 pupils under private management. Schools under Government decreased by 36 owing chiefly to the transfer of schools in the Gódávari agency to board management. The largest attendance was in

aided schools which provided for the education of nearly half the number of pupils under instruction.

Scholars.

386. The number of male scholars in public institutions rose from 21·8 to 22·4 per cent. of the population of school age and the number of female scholars from 4·0 to 4·1 per cent. In all institutions, public and private, 26·6 per cent. of the male and 4·6 per cent. of the female population of school age were at school against 25·9 and 4·5 per cent. in 1901–1902. The percentage of total scholars to total school age population rose from 15·0 to 15·4. Of the main classes of the community, male European pupils, Muhammadan females, and Panchamas both male and female, declined in numbers during the year. There was a fall also under aborigines of both sexes. Native Christians and Hindus, both Brahman and non-Brahman, made a satisfactory advance. The richer, middle and poorer classes were represented respectively by ·9, 19·3 and 79·8 per cent. of the total number of pupils against ·8, 19·1 and 80·1. The increase that took place in pupils during the year was shared by all three classes, their numbers rising, respectively, by 9·3, 4·0 and 2·4 per cent., but on the whole as the figures above indicate there was relatively a slight fall in the percentage of the poorer classes and a slight increase in those of the other two classes. In arts colleges the percentage of the poorer classes to the total number was for males 19 and for females 14·6 against 19·8 and 6·2, while in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages it was 35·6 and 49·8 for males and 25·6 and 56 for females. These figures show a slight falling off for males and a slight increase for females.

Occupation of parents or guardians.

387. About 41·8 per cent. of the scholars belonged to the landholding class, 22·5 per cent. to coolies, 13·2 per cent. to traders, 12·2 per cent. to officials and petty officials, and 7·5 per cent. to artisans, the remaining 2·8 per cent. being either mendicants or 'others.' As in the previous year over 90 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages of instruction belonged to the landholding, trading or official classes.

Languages studied.

388. Of the total number of boys and girls in public institutions 20 and 10 per cent., respectively, were reading English, against 18 and 9 per cent. in the previous year. In private institutions the number of boys reading English rose from 226 to 317, but there were no girls against 10 in the previous year. Similarly in the number studying classical or foreign languages there was an increase of 6 per cent. Arabic and Sanskrit were the languages most largely studied. The number of pupils studying French showed a decrease, while there was a rise in the number of girls reading Latin, and there were 112 girls reading Persian against none in the previous year. The statistics for the vernacular languages show a decline in the number of boys reading Canarese both in public and private institutions, and in the number of boys reading Uriya and of boys and girls reading Hindustani in public institutions, and a general increase under the other languages.

Protection from small-pox.

389. The number of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 13,338 and 3,447 to 11,327 and 3,099, respectively.

Education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

390. On the 31st March 1903 there were 2,917 schools with 207,992 scholars in municipal areas, and 23,417 schools with 677,395 scholars in non-municipal areas against 2,913 schools with 197,841 scholars and 23,578 schools with 663,800 scholars on the corresponding date in the previous year. These figures show an increase of 4 schools and 10,151 scholars in the former case and a decrease of 161 schools and an increase of 13,595 scholars in the latter. The percentages of increase in the number of scholars were 5·1 in municipal areas and 2·0 in non-municipal areas. Of the total number of schools and scholars 11·1 and 23·5 per cent., respectively, belonged to municipal towns against 11·0 and 23·0 per cent. in 1901–1902. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 92·0 and 23·4 against 86·9 and 22·8 in 1901–1902. In 25 municipalities the percentage reached 100.

Financial.

391. The total expenditure on education for the year under report, direct and indirect, from all sources, including the figures relating to indigenous and private institutions, amounted to Rs. 87,74,041 against Rs. 79,32,188 in 1901–1902. As compared with 1901–1902, the expenditure from provincial revenues rose from Rs. 21,24,402 to Rs. 26,19,123; the expenditure from local and municipal funds rose from Rs. 7·58 and Rs. 2·51 lakhs to Rs. 8·87 and Rs. 2·53 lakhs, respectively; that from fees rose from Rs. 25·13 to Rs. 26·95 lakhs and that from other sources

from Rs. 22·84 to Rs. 23·19 lakhs. The total direct expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 63,65,032, or nearly Rs. 4,97,000 more than in the previous year. The total indirect expenditure for the year was Rs. 24,09,009, or nearly Rs. 3,45,000 more than in the year 1901–1902. If surplus fees and the expenditure on indigenous and private schools be left out of account, expenditure will be found to be Rs. 84,81,460 against Rs. 76,61,012 in 1901–1902. Over 57 per cent. of the total expenditure related to secondary and primary education. The percentage of expenditure met from provincial, local and municipal funds, from fees and from private funds, respectively, was 31·15, 10·54, 3·12, 29·38 and 25·81. These figures show an increase of 3·3 per cent. in the proportion of the expenditure met from provincial funds with slight variations under other heads.

Provincial receipts and charges.

392. Including the figures relating to the college and school departments of the Medical College, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,47,494 and the charges to Rs. 30,28,877 against Rs. 2,83,859 and Rs. 23,53,150 in 1901–1902. The budget grant for the year under 'Education' was Rs. 27,22,000. Subtracting from this the sum of Rs. 68,300 resumed by Government and also the sum of Rs. 51,000 transferred to the Public Works department, and adding Rs. 25,000 specially sanctioned for the School of Arts for the Delhi durbar exhibition, the altered grant for the year was Rs. 26,27,700. The expenditure proper of the department was Rs. 25,98,055, or Rs. 29,645 less than the altered grant. This amount is obtained by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 30,28,877, the sum of Rs. 1,84,817 spent on the Medical College which is not debited to 'Education,' and also the sum of Rs. 2,46,005 spent by the Public Works department on Government educational buildings. The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 27,81,383, of which Rs. 1,51,675 represents the net cost of the Medical College including stipends, and Rs. 2,46,005 the outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure proper of the department was thus Rs. 23,83,703.

Local and municipal funds.

393. Schools under the management of local boards fell in number from 2,376 to 2,375, but advanced in strength from 118,068 to 120,905. The expenditure from local funds on education rose from Rs. 7,62,702 to Rs. 8,94,433. This includes the sum of Rs. 1,75,798 paid as subsidy from provincial funds. The number of institutions under the management of municipal bodies fell from 316 to 306, but their strength rose from 22,977 to 23,470. The expenditure on education from municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,57,816 to Rs. 2,64,454. This includes the sum of Rs. 25,230 paid as subsidy from provincial funds.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

394. Distributing the direct expenditure on education during the year among the different classes of institutions, it is observed that Government institutions excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, cost Rs. 10,28,667, board institutions Rs. 10,15,581, institutions in Native States Rs. 1,282, aided institutions Rs. 37,28,112 and unaided institutions Rs. 5,08,292. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the above figures show an increase of expenditure in all classes of institutions. The expenditure from provincial, local and municipal funds on secondary and primary schools for boys and girls during the year amounted to Rs. 8,44,707, Rs. 7,18,551 and Rs. 2,27,837, respectively, against Rs. 6,33,821, Rs. 5,54,657 and Rs. 1,98,499 in the previous year. There was an increase in the expenditure from every source of public revenues, which was due to payment of full earnings to results schools. The total expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 1,88,319 to Rs. 2,41,533 and that on primary education from Rs. 9,43,703 to Rs. 12,39,376. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys rose from 83·4 per cent. to 83·7 per cent.

Average cost of education.

395. The average cost of education per head of population rose from As. 3–3 to As. 3–8 and the cost to public funds from As. 1–3 to As. 1–7. The percentage of expenditure met from public funds rose from 39·5 to 42·85. The average monthly cost per pupil in Government primary schools was As. 13–1, in board primary schools As. 7 and in aided primary schools As. 5–4, the corresponding figures for the previous year being As. 10–6, As. 6–3 and As. 4–6.

School fees.

396. The average number on the rolls of all classes of institutions rose from 830,833 to 847,525 and the fee income from Rs. 22,25,231 to Rs. 23,79,625 or by

Rs. 1,54,394, the increase in the previous year being Rs. 1,18,133. The fee collections in Government, board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 88,891, Rs. 3,86,636 and Rs. 12,70,805, showing an improvement in the fee income in all classes of institutions except Government secondary and primary schools, aided primary schools and unaided upper secondary schools. In first-grade aided colleges for men, the average number of students rose from 1,480 to 1,754 and the fee income from Rs. 1,04,217 to Rs. 1,18,441, while in second-grade aided colleges the average number rose from 662 to 926 and the fee income rose from Rs. 40,407 to Rs. 49,897.

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

397. The proportion of the fee income to the total expenditure on education remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 36 per cent. In Government, board and aided institutions, 18, 38 and 36 per cent. of the charges were met from fees, against 17, 39 and 37 per cent. in the previous year.

Scholarships.

398. The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds fell from Rs. 72,519 to Rs. 67,631 and the expenditure from private funds also fell from Rs. 25,785 to Rs. 25,662, the decrease under public funds being confined to special and primary schools.

Grants-in-aid.

399. Owing to the payment of results earnings in full, the grants-in-aid paid during the year rose from Rs. 10,39,661 to Rs. 17,12,623, of which Rs. 11,94,491 was paid from provincial funds, Rs. 3,74,189 from local funds, and Rs. 1,43,943 from municipal funds.

Fixed grant system.

400. The year under report was the beginning of the second period of three years for which lower secondary and primary schools in the permanent section were admitted to aid on the fixed grant system. The number of schools admitted to aid on this system during the year was 1,678 for boys and 299 for girls against 1,860 and 289 in the previous year, the decrease in the former case being due to the transfer of some of the schools from the permanent to the temporary section of the general school list. The amount of fixed grants paid during the year from provincial, local and municipal funds was Rs. 2,36,075, Rs. 46,907 and Rs. 60,895 respectively, against an assignment of Rs. 1,48,180, Rs. 33,060, and Rs. 53,360 in the previous year.

Results grant system.

401. The number of schools registered for aid on the results grant system during the year was 12,584 for boys and 428 for girls, against 14,158 and 531 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the exclusion from aid of all new schools that did not fulfil the conditions of recognition. Of the schools admitted to aid 11,120 boys' schools and 391 girls' schools were examined, against 12,026 and 459 in 1901–1902. The total earnings of boys' schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 6,36,684 and those of girls' schools to Rs. 42,016, against Rs. 6,69,622 and Rs. 47,212 in the previous year. Full earnings up to the limit of the net cost were paid during the year; the total amount paid to boys' schools was Rs. 5,28,351, and that paid to girls' schools Rs. 40,518, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 3,23,351 and Rs. 31,235.

Controlling Agencies.

Inspectors.

402. Towards the close of the year the appointment of Deputy Director of Public Instruction was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but the officer appointed entered on his duties only in July 1903. The agency of inspectors was strengthened towards the close of the year by the appointment of an inspector for European and training schools, whose office has, however, not yet been formed. Inspectors examined on the whole 344 institutions, including 29 arts colleges, 109 upper secondary schools, 56 lower secondary schools, 118 primary schools and 32 special schools, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 508, 29, 114, 57, 267 and 41.

Inspectresses.

Inspectresses examined on the whole 300 institutions consisting of 3 arts colleges, 25 upper secondary schools, 126 lower secondary schools, 125 primary schools and 21 special schools.

Assistant Inspectors.

There were 9 Assistant Inspectors' divisions. The average number of schools examined by these officers fell further from 181 to 168, but the average number of pupils examined by them for grants rose from 8,834 to 9,017, while the corresponding figures relating to the examination of schools for improvement were 66 and 3,248, against 62 and 2,859 in the previous year.

Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.

The female inspecting agency was strengthened during the year by the creation of a new class of officers called Assistant Inspectresses, one for each Inspectress's circle, and their offices were formed in October 1902. As a consequence the work of the female inspecting officers was redistributed. The 3 Assistant Inspectresses examined

128 schools and 7,230 pupils for grant, and 13 schools and 802 pupils for improvement. The average number of schools examined for grant by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Hindu boys' schools fell further from 244 to 212, and the average number of days spent on circuit from 205 to 198, while there was an advance from 41 to 44 in the average number of schools examined for improvement. Of the 6 girls' ranges, 3 were under female and the rest under male Sub-Assistants. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 129 schools and spent 175 days on circuit, against 154 schools and 193 days in the previous year. This decrease is due to the appointment of Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' schools who relieved the Sub-Assistants of a part of their work. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined 4 schools for grant and 42 for improvement and spent 60 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work. Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

403. There were in all 261 supervisors, 7 paid from provincial funds, 54 from municipal, and 200 from local funds. Twenty-four of them were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans or Mappillas. Of the whole number, 172, or 6 more than in the previous year, were trained men. There was also some improvement in the general educational qualifications of these officers, the number who had passed the Matriculation or other examinations of a higher standard having increased from 182 to 195. These officers visited 3,014 villages without schools, started 1,680 new schools, and brought 1,414 unaided schools to the aided list and 2,170 private schools under inspection. There were 4 superintendents of hill schools, who visited 166 villages without schools, started 9 new schools, and brought 20 unaided schools to the aided list and 3 private schools under inspection. Supervisors.

404. The total expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year was Rs. 4,95,882 against Rs. 4,75,162 in 1901–1902. The proportion of the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management being deducted, was 13·2 per cent. during the year, against 15·2 per cent. in the preceding year. Cost of direction and inspection.

405. At the convocations held in May 1902 and in March 1903, 676 candidates were admitted to degrees against 662 of the previous year. The curriculum in history for the B.A. degree examination was revised. The principal alteration was the introduction of a more modern syllabus in political science. The Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Sacred Heart College, Bangalore, both for women, were affiliated as second-grade colleges. **The University.** Degrees. By-laws. University affiliation.

406. The number of candidates for the M.A. degree examination was 24, a figure somewhat larger than that of 1901–1902, though under the average. Only 8 passed, 1 each in mathematics, zoology, mental and moral science, English, and Sanskrit, and 3 in history. Of these, 7 were placed in the third class and 1 in the first class. The number of candidates presented for the B.A. degree examination showed an increase in all 3 divisions, as was to be expected from the large number in the senior B.A. classes of 1902. As usual, the number who appeared for the second language division was much smaller than in the case of the other 2 divisions. This circumstance is due to the ordinary high percentage of success in the second language division, the great majority of candidates succeeding in their first attempt. In the English language division the percentage of success was 60·9 against 53·2 in the previous year; 5 women appeared, of whom all passed. In the second language division the percentage of passes remained substantially the same as in 1901–1902, viz., 83. There were 4 women candidates, of whom 3 passed. Eleven languages are comprised in this division, but the great majority of candidates take either Sanskrit or one of the 4 Dravidian vernaculars, the number examined in the six other languages being very small. The percentage of success in Sanskrit was 68·3, while in the four Dravidian languages it was as high as 89·8. In the science division the percentage of success was 51·4 against 54·8 in the previous year. There were 4 women candidates, of whom 1 passed. Of the 915 candidates examined in this division, 451 appeared for mathematics, physical science, or natural science and 464 for mental and moral science or history, the percentages of success in the 2 groups being 47·7 and 55. The number of candidates who appeared for all 3 divisions simultaneously was 537, of whom 237 passed. Of 529 candidates who had previously passed University examinations.

one or two divisions of the examination, 247 completed the test. Thus 484 candidates qualified for diplomas during the year, of whom more than half passed the degree examination on what the Universities' Commission have described as the 'Compartment' system. The number of candidates who appeared for the First examination in Arts was 1,878, a slight decrease on the number of the preceding year. The percentage of passes fell from 38·6 to 37·5. The number of women candidates was 31, of whom 13 passed.

Cost of the University.

407. The receipts of the University from fees, interest on securities, and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 2,42,444, and the expenditure on account of remuneration to examiners, salaries and establishment, and miscellaneous items was Rs. 1,98,741. The total amount of securities held on 1st April 1903 was Rs. 3,94,800, and the cash balance was Rs. 1,08,729.

Arts Colleges.

Number and strength.

408. There was no change in the number of first-grade colleges, but there was a considerable increase in their strength during the year, the numbers having risen from 2,522 to 2,790. The increase was mainly in the F.A. classes. There were 34 M.A. students, of whom 20 were attached to the Presidency College and 14 to the Madras Christian College. The number of students in the B.A. classes remained almost stationary. The list of second-grade colleges remained the same as in the previous year; their strength rose from 1,257 to 1,548. Taking first and second grade colleges together, there was a rise of nearly 15 per cent. in their strength. This rise was entirely in the F.A. classes and mainly in the senior class. These classes have now both recovered from the effects of the unfavourable Matriculation results of 1899 and 1900.

The B.A. classes.

409. While in the previous year the students in the B.A. classes were almost evenly divided between the literary and non-literary groups of subjects, a slight preponderance is shown this year in favour of the latter group. The preponderance, however, exists only in the senior class; in the junior class the numbers are almost equal.

Scholarships.

410. Of the six M.A. scholarships of Rs. 20 each, only 4 were awarded, 2 in physics and 2 in chemistry, all tenable in the Presidency College. Of the eight B.A. scholarships of Rs. 10, only 3 were awarded, 2 for Muhammadans and 1 for an Uriya, the former being tenable in the Madras Christian College and the latter in the Presidency College. The remaining scholarships were partly utilized in F.A. scholarships, of which in all 28 were given, the value of each being Rs. 7. Grants amounting to Rs. 2,961 were paid from provincial funds towards scholarships for B.A. and F.A. students. The total expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges was Rs. 27,388, of which provincial funds met Rs. 12,665, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 25,266 and Rs. 12,089.

Expenditure.

411. The total expenditure on arts colleges during the year was Rs. 6,63,714 against Rs. 6,30,660 in 1901–1902, while the expenditure from provincial funds on these colleges was Rs. 2,60,367 against Rs. 2,39,541.

Colleges for Professional Training.

Law, University Examinations.

412. For the M.L. degree examination 1 candidate appeared and passed. For the B.L. degree examination 286 candidates were presented and 151 passed, a percentage of 52·8. In 1901–1902, 382 candidates appeared, of whom 46·9 per cent. passed. The new curricula for the F.L. and B.L. degree examinations came into partial effect during the year and the First examination in Law was held twice, in May and December 1902, the candidates in the first being under the old rules and those in the second under the new rules. In all 513 candidates appeared and 288 passed, a percentage of 56·1.

The Law College, Madras.

413. The Law College, Madras, worked as a full-time institution for the first time during the year under record. On the 31st March 1903 there were 377 students on the rolls against 387 in the previous year. Of this number 293 were Brahmans, 64 non-Brahman Hindus, and only 5 Muhammadans; as many as 362 belonged to the richer and middle classes, and 332 to the official and landholding classes. For the first examinations in Law 258 candidates were presented by the college and 179 passed, a percentage of 69·4; for the B.L. degree examination 102 candidates were presented and 70 or 68·6 per cent. were successful. These figures relate to the candidates who appeared direct from the college, *i.e.*, those who were studying in the college during the year, and cannot well be compared with those of the previous year, which include former students of the college. The receipts

during the year amounted to Rs. 58,696 and the expenditure to Rs. 35,710, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,986 in favour of the college against Rs. 7,470 of the preceding year. The college has thus regained its former financial position.

Medicine—University Examinations.

414. At the first, second, and final L.M. and S. examinations, the candidates numbered 14, 19, and 1, respectively, of whom 6, 10, and 1 respectively passed. The revised curriculum for the M.B. and C.M. degree examination came into full effect during the year, and the examination comprised 4 stages instead of 3 as in preceding years. At the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. examinations 37, 20, 16 and 1 candidates appeared, of whom 19, 17, 8 and 1 passed. For the M.D. degree examination 3 candidates appeared and 2 were admitted. Thus for the various examinations in medicine 111 candidates appeared and 64 passed, a percentage of 57·7 against 51 of the preceding year.

Madras Medical College.

415. The strength of the Madras Medical College rose from 121 to 140. There were on the rolls on the 31st March 1903, 15 Europeans, 35 Native Christians, 1 Muhammadan, 54 Brahmans, and 35 non-Brahman caste Hindus. There were 9 women students in the college classes, 6 being Europeans or Eurasians, 2 Native Christians, and 1 non-Brahman Hindu. The results obtained by college students in the L.M.S. and M.B. and C.M. examinations are those given in the preceding paragraph; 108 candidates were presented by the college for the various medical examinations and 62 passed, a percentage of 57·4. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 78,244 against Rs. 68,213 in the previous year and the receipts amounted to Rs. 16,511 against Rs. 14,896.

Engineering—University Examinations.

416. At the first examination in Engineering 16 candidates appeared and 7 passed, a percentage of 43·8, against 76·2 of the preceding year. For the B.E. degree 22 candidates were examined, 16 in the civil and 6 in the mechanical branch, and 13 or 59·1 per cent. passed, against 23·1 of 1901–1902. In these examinations Brahmans again preponderated, 80 per cent. of the total number of candidates belonging to this class.

Madras College of Engineering.

417. On the 31st March 1903, there were 41 students in the engineer classes and 70 in the engineer subordinate classes of the College of Engineering, Madras, against a total of 108 in 1901–1902. The total was made up of 89 Brahmans, 10 Europeans or Eurasians, 7 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 4 Native Christians and 1 Muhammadan. At the final examination for certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners 13 students of the senior engineer class were presented and all passed; 31 students of the engineer subordinate class appeared, of whom 30 passed. The charges amounted to Rs. 61,915 and the receipts to Rs. 15,742. The corresponding figures for 1901–1902 were Rs. 62,281 and Rs. 15,520.

Teaching—Examinations.

418. For the written and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 69 and 100 candidates appeared, of whom 39 and 47 passed. In both examinations the large majority of the candidates were Brahmans; there was no Muhammadan candidate. For the written and practical tests for teachers' certificates of the second collegiate grade, conducted by the Board of Examiners, 62 and 59 appeared, of whom 35 and 42 passed.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

419. On the 31st March 1903, 7 students of the first collegiate grade (graduates) and 8 students of the second collegiate grade (who had passed the First examination in Arts) were on the rolls of the Rajahmundry Training College against 3 and 8 of the previous year. All were Brahmans of the official and landholding classes, and all were in receipt of stipends. For the theoretical portion and the practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 3 and 11 candidates were presented, of whom 1 and 5 were successful. In the written and practical tests of the second collegiate grade 8 and 9 students appeared, and 3 and 8 were successful. In 1901–1902 the candidates presented for the 2 parts of the examination were 3 and 1, all of whom passed. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 4,507 against Rs. 4,886 of 1901–1902.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

420. Thirty-five students of the first and 22 of the second collegiate grade were under training at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, on the 31st March 1903, against 37 and 26 of the preceding year. Of these, 42 were Brahmans, 6 Native Christians, 5 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 2 Europeans (women) and 2 Muhammadans, and all but 4 were in receipt of stipends; there was 1 free student. The construction of a new building to serve as a Model Primary School was begun during the year. For

the written and practical portions of the L.T. examination 43 and 70 students respectively, were presented, of whom 30 and 34 passed. At the corresponding examinations of the second collegiate grade, 23 and 48 appeared and 16 and 36 passed. All the students who completed their course of training during the year found employment as teachers. The total expenditure of the College department amounted to Rs. 35,960 and the receipts to Rs. 1,102.

Agriculture—The College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

421. The revised curriculum sanctioned for the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, was in force during only a portion of the year, and it is too early to judge of its effect. The number on the rolls increased from 38 to 50; of these, 29 were Brahmans, 15 non-Brahman Hindus, 3 Muhammadans and 3 Native Christians; 29 belonged to the landholding and 17 to the official class; 2 were graduates, 10 had passed the First examination in Arts and 28 the Matriculation or Upper Secondary examination; 27 were stipendiary students. The increase in strength is satisfactory, especially as it is accompanied by an increased demand for the services of students trained in the college. In the Government technical examinations, the results were inferior to those of 1901–1902; out of 160 subject candidates, 88 passed, against 85 out of 123 in the preceding year. Seven candidates, however, secured diplomas in agriculture against 2 in 1901–1902. The Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, gave courses of lectures, during the year, in Agricultural Chemistry and Contagious Diseases among Animals, respectively. The course in each case lasted a month. The Veterinary Hospital at Saidapet worked well during the year. The college farm was fairly successful in face of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among the farm cattle and of exceptionally heavy rain in October. Dairying operations were carried on during the winter, with a fair measure of success. The total charges, excluding scholarships, were Rs. 49,242 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 7,091. The net cost to Government thus rose from Rs. 35,187 to Rs. 42,151.

Secondary Education. Examination—Upper Secondary.

422. The upper secondary examination has been gaining in popularity during the last 3 years, the number of examinees having risen from 132 in 1900 to 194 in 1901 and 309 in 1902. The results, however, continue to be as poor as they have always been, only 38 (including 18 pupils) having passed in the compulsory subjects last year, while only 15 candidates completed the test, bringing the total of fully passed candidates up to 64.

Matriculation.

423. There was an increase both in the number that appeared for the Matriculation examination—7,913—and in the number that passed—2,509, but the percentage of success was the same as in the previous year, viz., 31·7. In each of the different subjects, viz., English, second language, mathematics, and general knowledge, over 50 per cent. passed. The highest success was attained in the second language in which 80 per cent. were successful, but a fairly large number passed in English, viz., 62 per cent. which was also the proportion last year. The increase in the number of candidates was shared by all classes of the community except Muhammadans who sent up a smaller number than appeared in the previous year, and passed only 17·9 per cent., while non-Brahman caste Hindus passed 26 per cent. and all other classes over 30. Government schools were the most successful in the examination, passing half the number presented, while board and private schools passed a little over a third. Aided schools however sent up and passed the largest number; about 74 per cent. of the pupil candidates came from these institutions.

Public schools for boys.

424. There were 161 upper secondary schools, or 4 more than in the previous year and the strength in schools of this grade rose from 45,643 to 48,067, or by about 5 per cent., the increase being confined to the secondary departments, the primary showing a decline in numbers. The average strength of the secondary departments rose from 239 to 250. Of the total number of schools 74 were still in the temporary list. Government schools remained the same in number, viz., 5, but board schools increased by 1 and aided schools by 10, while there was a loss of 7 in the number of unaided schools. Sixty-seven schools, including 3 unaided, were under mission management. The average strength of the various classes of institutions showed very slight variations in their upper secondary departments. Aided schools had the highest average, viz., 140, and Government schools the lowest, viz., 89.

425. The scholarships notification was revised during the year. Provision was as usual made for the award of 45 scholarships for boys and 25 for girls passing the lower secondary examination. The scheme of special scholarships for Europeans proposed last year was sanctioned during the year under report. Ten of these scholarships are tenable, 6 by boys and 4 by girls in upper secondary forms. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 during the three successive years of the upper secondary course. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools including the lower secondary departments was Rs. 14,567, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,962, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 14,440 and Rs. 10,726. Scholarships.

426. The average number on the rolls rose during the year from 42,847 to 44,903 and the total expenditure from Rs. 12,24,761 to Rs. 12,89,607. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 28-12-0 against Rs. 28-9-0 in the previous year. Government schools cost Rs. 1,08,174, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,54,044, Rs. 9,34,753 and Rs. 92,636, respectively; compared with the figures of the previous year, these figures show an increase under board and aided institutions, and a decrease under Government and unaided institutions. The total expenditure from provincial funds rose from Rs. 1,13,316 to Rs. 1,64,403. The fee receipts in all classes of upper secondary schools rose from Rs. 7,95,254 to Rs. 8,57,392, or by 8 per cent., and the average fee per pupil rose from Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 19-2-0. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 15-4-0, Rs. 24-12-0 and Rs. 19-1-0, respectively, against Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18 in the previous year, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 34-10-0, Rs. 3-5-0 and Rs. 3. The low average fee in Government schools is due to the fact that 2 of these institutions were practising schools and 1 was a Muhammadan school, in all of which the rates of fees levied were less than the standard rates. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools, Rs. 7,68,107, Rs. 3,91,783 and Rs. 1,29,719 appertained to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments, against Rs. 6,82,189, Rs. 3,84,037 and Rs. 1,58,535 in the previous year, while the fee collections were Rs. 5,41,047, Rs. 2,89,589 and Rs. 43,310 against Rs. 4,78,931, Rs. 2,78,780 and Rs. 47,879, respectively. Thus the total fees covered 66 per cent. of the total expenditure, the corresponding proportion for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary department being 70, 74 and 33 per cent. against 70, 73 and 30 per cent. in 1901-1902. The average cost per pupil in the upper secondary department alone was Rs. 42-2-1 against Rs. 40-3-4 in the previous year. Expenditure.

427. The statistics for the past two years show a gradual decline in the number of male pupil candidates for the lower secondary examination. The number of such candidates that appeared last year was 6,264 or 3 per cent. less than in the previous year. On the other hand, male private candidates have been gradually increasing, the number of entrants under this head for the last examination being 5,219, or over 1,200 more than for the previous examination. The results of 1902 show a marked fall in the number of pupils that passed for complete certificates, 641 having passed against 1,988 in the previous year. This may be explained partly by the decline in the number examined and partly by the large number of failures in elementary science which was brought up as an optional subject in lieu of geometry and algebra recently removed from the curriculum of lower secondary schools. There was a similar fall—from 928 to 587—in the case of private candidates, which is due to the fact that the majority of the candidates appeared for the examination only in optional subjects. Most of the examinees were as usual Brahmans, but the highest percentage of success was obtained by Europeans. **Lower secondary education.** Examination.

428. There was an increase of 14 in the number of lower secondary schools for boys and of 7·4 per cent. in their strength, and the year closed with 395 schools and 40,665 pupils, of which 19,795 belonged to the lower secondary forms. Of English and vernacular schools respectively there were six less and two more under public management, and 15 and 3 more under private management than in the previous year. Most of the aided schools were under missions, while the majority of the unaided were non-mission schools. Public schools for boys.

429. Of the 80 scholarships allotted for boys passing the primary examination 64 were awarded, 28 of these being district scholarships, while of the rest 4 were given to Uriyas, 13 to Muhammadans, 7 to Mappillas and 12 to pupils of backward classes. Scholarships.

Expenditure.

430. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 5,31,312 to Rs. 5,79,761. The expenditure on Government schools was Rs. 13,812, that on board schools Rs. 1,52,837, while aided schools cost Rs. 3,60,259 and unaided schools Rs. 52,853. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding figures of the previous year shows that the expenditure rose in every class of institutions except Government schools. The average number on the rolls rose from 35,670 to 38,161 and the average cost per pupil from Rs. 14 to Rs. 15. Out of the total expenditure Rs. 1,53,334 was met from public funds, Rs. 2,96,019 from fees and Rs. 1,30,408 from other sources, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,24,779, Rs. 2,74,135 and Rs. 1,32,398. Taking the expenditure on the lower secondary departments alone, it will be observed that public funds contributed Rs. 93,438, fees Rs. 2,21,466 and the income from other sources Rs. 77,318. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an increase under public funds and fees, and a decrease in the income from private sources. Of the expenditure on board and aided schools, 16 and 11 per cent., respectively, were met by grants from provincial funds, while fees met 81 and 63 per cent. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7–12–0 against Rs. 7–11–0 in the previous year. The average fee in Government schools was Rs. 1–14–0, in board schools Rs. 9–6–0 and in aided schools Rs. 7–2–0. Taking into account the expenditure on the lower secondary departments of all secondary schools for boys, it will be seen that the aggregate expenditure on lower secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided secondary schools was Rs. 39,167, Rs. 1,64,344, Rs. 5,11,605 and Rs. 68,889. Public funds met 17 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 65 per cent. and private funds 18 per cent. The average number on the rolls being 36,859, the total cost per pupil and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 21–4–0 and Rs. 2–12–0 against Rs. 21–8–0 and Rs. 1–15–0 in the previous year.

General.

431. There were 59,920 boys in the secondary stage of instruction against 55,370 in the previous year, the number in the high school stage having risen from 18,762 to 20,129, and that in the lower secondary stage from 36,608 to 39,791.

Primary education.

Examination.

432. The number of pupil candidates presented for the primary examination was 14,318, coming from 2,389 schools, and 8,203 passed. In the previous year 6,827 passed out of 12,408 pupil candidates presented by 2,181 schools. The number of boys presented and passed at the examination for results grants showed a decrease in all standards except the fourth, where there was an increase, the percentage of passes remaining very nearly the same. The variation is due to the decline of the number of lower primary schools and the increase of the number of upper primary schools aided on the results system.

Public schools for boys.

433. Public primary schools for boys fell from 19,093 to 18,637 during the year, but their strength rose from 588,626 to 595,098. The fall in the case of upper primary schools was slight, from 4,755 to 4,724; that of the lower primary schools was more serious, from 14,338 to 13,913. The fall occurred principally in aided lower primary schools under private management, and was general throughout the presidency, being heaviest in the Ceded districts. The strength of primary schools has nearly risen to the figure of 1899–1900, the highest in the past quinquennium, and the fall in their number is due to the stricter enforcement of the rules of recognition and to consolidation of existing schools. The number of Government primary schools fell from 197 to 152 and their strength from 7,950 to 6,729. Aided primary schools under private management fell in number and strength, from 10,558 and 329,510 to 9,841 and 327,480, respectively. Unaided schools rose both in number and strength, from 5,829 and 129,288 to 6,131 and 136,345, respectively.

Scholarships.

434. The scholarships notification was revised during the year with a view to making inspecting officers the sanctioning authority for scholarships tenable in school departments. Of the 220 Mappilla scholarships sanctioned, 129 were awarded. Children of the backward classes and those of the poorer classes continued to have the concessions hitherto enjoyed by them, viz., free scholarships or nominal fees, and books and slates *gratis*. The expenditure on scholarships in primary schools during the year amounted to Rs. 2,609.

Expenditure.

435. The average number on the rolls rose from 571,024 to 572,403, and the total expenditure from Rs. 19,54,646 to Rs. 22,58,410. The expenditure from

provincial funds rose from Rs. 1,90,605 to Rs. 2,94,457, that from local funds from Rs. 5,34,457 to Rs. 6,94,312, and that from municipal funds from Rs. 1,51,342 to Rs. 1,78,776. This large increase is due to payment of results grants up to the limit of the net cost of the schools or up to the earnings, whichever was less. The large increase under local and municipal funds is due to the fact that the local boards and municipal councils were subsidized from provincial funds so as to enable them to pay in full the earnings of the schools receiving aid from these bodies. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3–15 against Rs. 3–7 in 1901–1902. During the year, Government schools cost Rs. 65,024, board schools Rs. 6,28,915, aided schools Rs. 12,65,385, and unaided schools Rs. 2,99,086, against Rs. 60,961, Rs. 5,60,981, Rs. 10,80,419, and Rs. 2,52,285, respectively, in the previous year. Fees met 3·6 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 19 per cent. in board schools and 24 per cent. in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 9–13, in a board school Rs. 5–3 and in an aided school Rs. 4, against Rs. 7–14, Rs. 4–11 and Rs. 3–6 in the previous year. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 25,75,666 against Rs. 22,83,926 in the previous year.

General.

436. The total number of boys alone in the primary stage of instruction in all classes and grades of schools on the 31st March 1903 was 565,217 against 558,613 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The proportion of boys in the primary stage to the male population of school-age rose from 19·6 per cent. to 20·0 per cent.

Special education.

437. The number of special schools rose from 136 to 138 and their strength from 5,139 to 5,323. Training schools showed an increase in attendance, but there was a slight fall in the strength of technical and industrial schools.

Training of teachers.

Teachers' certificates.

438. The numbers of trained candidates, who appeared for the written examinations of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades, were 176,730 and 1,413, of whom 79,349 and 561, respectively, passed. The numbers of untrained candidates who appeared in these three grades were 30, 73 and 114, of whom 13, 30 and 34, respectively, passed. In 1901–1902 the figures for trained candidates were 118,324 and 511 passes, respectively, out of 211,647 and 1,353 candidates; in the same year the figures for untrained candidates were 15, 38 and 33 passes out of 36,73 and 106 candidates. For the practical test for teachers' certificates in the year under report 938 passed, out of 1,395 candidates, while 1,002 passed out of 1,422 candidates in 1901–1902. The number of teachers' certificates issued was much less than in the previous year, owing partly to the fall in the number of teachers that qualified for certificates during the year, and partly to the decrease that must take place year by year in the number of renewed and approved service certificates.

Training schools for masters.

439. A new training school called the United Mission Lower Secondary Training school, maintained by three different missions, was opened at Arkonam during the year, raising the total number of schools to 43. There was a satisfactory increase in the total strength of the schools, the number of students having risen from 982 to 1,145, and this increase was shared by schools of all grades and by all classes of the community, though it was inconsiderable in the case of Muhammadans who had only one more student under training than in the previous year, and Europeans who were represented by a single student. The number of trained students sent up for the written examination of the upper secondary grade fell from 172 to 83, but larger numbers appeared for the lower grades than in the previous year. The percentage of success obtained was lower in the secondary grades and scarcely higher in the primary, and, on the whole, 41 per cent. passed. The number of students that secured employment as teachers during the year was 765 in the districts and 178 elsewhere, or 943 against 944 last year. Of the students trained during the three preceding years 99 remained unemployed on the 31st March 1903. Of the 1,145 students under training 1,119 were in receipt of stipends and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 62,581, of which provincial funds met Rs. 55,809. The total expenditure on these schools, special grants for furniture, apparatus, and buildings being excluded, amounted to Rs. 1,33,844, of which provincial funds met Rs. 1,13,044, municipal funds Rs. 412, and fees and other sources Rs. 20,388. Provincial funds contributed 84 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 90 per cent. last year. The cost to Government per student was Rs. 110 against Rs. 120.

Training schools for mistresses.

440. There was no change in the number of training schools for mistresses, the returns still showing 18 schools at work, with 335 against 331 students. One school—the Government Hobart school for Muhammadans—was reduced from the lower secondary to the primary grade. There were, on the 31st March last, fewer students of the lower secondary grade in these schools than in the previous year, but the majority of the students were still of this grade. In the other two grades there was an increase. The work of the schools as judged from the results of the written examinations for teachers' certificates was slightly better in quality than in the previous year; for though a smaller number appeared for the examination—486 against 506—better success was obtained, 230 having passed against 223, the percentage rising from 44 to 47. The improvement, however, was only in the two lower grades. The number of teachers holding trained teachers' certificates increased by two and there were no uncertificated teachers employed in these schools. Of the 335 students under training 244 were stipendiaries, the expenditure on this account amounting to Rs. 20,475, of which provincial funds met Rs. 19,311. The total expenditure on training schools for mistresses was Rs. 52,572. Provincial funds met 71 per cent. of the total expenditure against 75 per cent. in the previous year, and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 116 against Rs. 111.

Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

441. The gymnasium classes attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Rajahmundry College were abolished during the year, but provision has been made for the training of a small number of paying students by the instructors attached to the colleges. Ten students passed the examination for gymnastic teachers' certificate from the Teachers' College, with three in the first class. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,166.

Sessional schools.

442. There was a small decrease both in the number and attendance of sessional schools; but the work done was satisfactory, 84 per cent. of the teachers sent up for the primary examination having passed, the number who thus qualified being 533 from 51 schools against 570 from 54 schools in the previous year. There were 14 schools at work on the 31st March 1903 with 181 students. The total expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 17,485 against Rs. 17,494.

Technical and Industrial schools.

Technical examinations.

443. The returns for technical examinations show a steady increase in the number of candidates during the past three years, and the number that appeared during the year was 5,609 against 5,130 the year before, while the number passed rose from 1,888 to 2,271 or from 36 to 40 per cent. The increase both in the number of examinees and of passes took place in all three grades, and chiefly as may be expected in the elementary, but the highest percentage of success was obtained in the advanced grade in which 53 out of 110 candidates passed against 40 out of 88 last year. As regards the subjects taken up a marked increase is observed in all three grades in the number of candidates that appeared in metal-work and wood-work (more especially cabinet-making), as well as in the subjects grouped under 'commerce'. There was also a large increase in the number of entrants for freehand and outline drawing in the elementary examination. Five diplomas, of which 2 were for agriculture and 3 for drawing, and 52 group certificates, including 1 for letter-press printing, were issued during the year.

Medical schools.

444. In accordance with the orders recently passed on the reorganisation and establishment of medical schools, a school for hospital assistants was opened at Vizagapatam during the year. The school department of the Medical College, the Vizagapatam school, and the Tanjore Medical school under Board management had on the 31st March 1903, 424, 10 and 13 pupils, respectively, on their rolls. All classes of the community except Panchamas were represented, Europeans and Eurasians preponderating in the apothecary department and non-Brahman caste Hindus in the hospital assistant department, while the majority of the sanitary inspectors were Brahmans. In the school department of the college 143 (including 20 women) were qualifying for the apothecary diploma, 180 (including 3 women) for the hospital assistant certificate, 2 for certificates as chemists and druggists, and 99 for certificates as sanitary inspectors. On the whole this department of the college showed an increase in strength from 368 to 424. In the medical examinations 65 students (including 9 women) passed in the apothecary grade; in the final examination of hospital assistants 52 passed (including one woman). The results of the final examination of the apothecary grade show a marked improvement, the percentage of success having increased by 22; but those of the final examination for hospital assistants show a fall of 12 per cent. From the Tanjore school 9 appeared

and 5 were successful. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,05,196, of which local funds met Rs. 6,029, municipal funds Rs. 3,346 and fees and other receipts Rs. 11,271.

Other Technical and Industrial schools.

445. The number of higher class schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme was 23 at the beginning of the year and 20 at the end; the numbers of individual students and subject candidates fell from 1,755 and 2,409 to 1,643 and 2,180. Among the subject candidates the decline was most marked in engineering, commerce and drawing; there was an increase in the number of students learning jeweller's work and wood and metal work. The School of Arts declined slightly in strength, but did more satisfactory work than in the previous year. The number of higher class schools in which subjects were taught coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme rose from 22 to 27 and their strength from 1,062 to 1,173. As the net result of the transfer of schools from the higher or lower class and the opening of new schools there were at the close of the year 3 more schools of textile industries, 1 more of drawing, 1 more of civil mechanical engineering and 1 less of electrical engineering than in the previous year, and there was 1 new school of agriculture. There was a fall in the strength of schools of electrical engineering and commerce and an increase under all other heads, which was most marked in schools of textile industries. Lower class schools rose from 12 to 13, but their strength fell from 406 to 399. Two schools were transferred to the next higher class and 3 new schools were opened during the year. In schools for boys carpentry and drawing were most largely taught, and in schools for girls lace-making. In a native music class at Masulipatam there were as many as 65 pupils.

Agricultural schools.

446. The only institution that comes under the head 'Agricultural school' is the United Free Church Mission school at Melrosapuram. All the ordinary agricultural operations are taught under an instructor formerly employed at the Saidapet Agricultural College Farm. The pupils, who are all Panchama Christians, are also taught the use of modern ploughs, such blacksmith's and carpenter's work as is useful to an agriculturist, the extraction of fibre and the making of ropes. A good deal of the cultivation is under irrigation and interesting experiments are being made in the raising of water from wells by engine power. The school is under the inspection of the Inspector of Technical schools. It is aided by salary and scholarship grants; the Board of Revenue has also granted a sum of money for well sinking and an oil-engine has been lent by Government.

Other schools.

447. There were 8 other schools to which technical or industrial classes were attached, or 1 less than in the previous year, and there was a large decline in the strength of these classes, which fell from 611 to 534, but this fall is merely nominal, being due to the amalgamation with the Vepery Convent school of the drawing classes attached to the institution and hitherto treated as a separate school.

Scholarships.

448. Out of 180 scholarships offered on the results of the technical examinations 165 were awarded, against 53, during last year. Of these, 10 were given on the results of the intermediate examinations, 14 on those of the elementary, and 141 on the results of the standard examinations. Scholarship grants were, as usual, given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 21,253, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,293.

Expenditure.

449. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,65,591 against Rs. 2,64,069 in the previous year, provincial funds meeting 37 per cent. against 28 and fees 11 per cent. as in the previous year.

Female education.

Schools.

450. The total number of institutions for girls fell slightly during the year, *i.e.*, by 14, but the number of pupils rose by 2,756, the year under report having closed with 1,056 institutions and 133,188 pupils. Public institutions for girls again decreased by 19, while their total strength rose by 2,030 pupils. The number of private institutions for girls rose by 5 and their strength by 726, the figures at the close of the year being 63 and 13,211. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 73,992 or 55·5 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 72,677 and 55·7.

University examinations.

451. For the English language division of the B.A. degree examination 5 female candidates—2 Brahmans and 3 Europeans—appeared, and all of them passed. For

the second language division, 4 female candidates—2 Brahmans and 2 Europeans—went up, of whom 3 passed—1 Brahman and 2 Europeans. For the science division 1 Brahman and 3 Europeans appeared, but only 1 of them, a European, was successful. For the First examination in Arts, 31 female candidates—3 Brahmans, 2 non-Brahman Hindus, 23 Europeans, and 3 Native Christians—presented themselves, and of these, 17 passed—1 Brahman, 11 Europeans and 1 Native Christian. The total number of women who have passed this examination up to the present is 70, of whom 5 are Brahmans, 54 Europeans and 11 Native Christians.

Colleges for women.

452. As in the previous year, there were three colleges specially intended for women. The total strength of these colleges was 17 against 10 in the previous year. For the First examination in Arts 3 appeared from two of the colleges and all of them passed. In colleges intended for males, there were 24 female students. Thus the total number of women in the collegiate stage of education was 41 at the close of the year under report, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 35.

Secondary education.

453. No female candidates appeared for the upper secondary examination. For the Matriculation examination 162 female candidates appeared and 63 passed, all in the second class. The majority of the candidates were Europeans and Native Christians, the former being 97 and the latter 58. The total number of females who had passed the Matriculation examination up to 31st March 1903 was 566. The number of upper secondary schools for girls remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 25, but their strength rose from 2,913 to 3,062, the increase being shared by all the three departments. The numbers in these departments were 528 in the upper secondary, 734 in the lower secondary, and 1,800 in the primary department. Twenty-four of the schools were aided schools, and of these 23 were under mission management. Of the 528 pupils in the upper secondary stage, 267 were Europeans, 253 were Native Christians, 2 were Brahmans and 6 were non-Brahman caste Hindus. 800 female candidates appeared for the lower secondary examination of December 1902, and 401 passed for complete certificates. The percentage of success was much lower than in the previous year, when 513 passed out of 722 sent up. The number of lower secondary schools for girls again fell from 172 to 166, but their strength rose from 17,024 to 17,327. The decrease in number was chiefly due to the reduction of 4 vernacular schools under departmental management to the primary grade. The average strength of each school rose from 99 to 104. Fifteen of the schools were unrecognized against 19 in 1901–1902. The total number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction at the close of the year under report was 4,213 against 4,066 in the previous year, Madras having as usual the largest number (1,184).

Primary education.

454. For the primary examination 1,443 girls appeared, of whom 1,080 passed for certificates showing a slight increase both in numbers and in percentage of success. All the classes of the community passed a larger number than they did last year except Europeans and Panchamas; the majority of the successful candidates were Native Christians. There was a decline in the number of public primary schools for girls, but a gain in their strength. Upper primary schools for girls rose in number from 402 to 419 and in strength from 26,370 to 27,798; lower primary schools fell from 380 to 350 in number and from 12,555 to 12,085 in strength. The total number of girls in the primary stage of instruction, including those in the primary departments of secondary schools, and including girls in boys' schools rose from 112,933 to 114,752.

Scholarships.

455. The Scholarship Notification was revised during the year and the power of sanctioning the scholarships tenable in the school departments was delegated to the Inspectors and Inspectresses. A new scheme of scholarships was sanctioned for the special benefit of Hindu and Muhammadan widows. Under this scheme 21 scholarships and 6 guardian allowances are given. Of the 25 and 40 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the lower secondary and primary examinations, respectively, 18 and 40 were awarded, the majority of the recipients being as usual Native Christians. All the 45 special scholarships granted on the results of the primary examination were awarded during the year. Five scholarships were given on the results of the Matriculation examination of 1902 to Europeans and 7 to Natives. Scholarship grants also were given according to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to

Rs. 10,899, of which provincial funds met Rs. 8,234, against Rs. 9,849 and Rs. 6,866 in the previous year.

456. The expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls amounted to Rs. 7,30,826, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,07,923, local and municipal funds Rs. 6,621, fees Rs. 78,024, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,38,258. The total average cost and the average cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 12-11-0 and Rs. 5-7-0, respectively, against Rs. 12-13-0 and Rs. 4-9-0 in the previous year. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1-6-0 as in 1901-1902. Expenditure.

457. With the closing of the home education classes at Coimbatore during the year, the number of groups of classes was reduced from 4 to 3 and the number of pupils from 98 to 85 with 1, 20 and 64 pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary stages, respectively, against 1, 21 and 76 in the previous year. Zenana agencies.

458. The number of institutions chiefly or wholly intended for Europeans was the same as in the previous year, viz., 103, but their strength rose from 8,223 to 8,510, the increase being confined to colleges and secondary schools (from 47 and 6,891 to 75 and 7,212 respectively). In primary and special schools there was a decrease (from 870 and 415 to 821 and 402, respectively). Of the 7,744 European students in the different stages of education, 3,987 were boys and 3,757 were girls; the corresponding figures for 1901-1902 were 7,636, 4,019 and 3,617. **Education of Europeans.** Institutions.

459. For the B.A. degree examination 6, 5 and 7 candidates appeared in English, second language, and science, respectively, and 6, 2 and 4 passed, of whom 3, 2 and 1 were women. At the First examination in Arts, 33 were examined, and 16 passed, 23 and 11 respectively being women. For the several examinations in medicine, 14 appeared and 9 passed including 5 females. The strength of the Arts Colleges for Europeans rose from 47 to 75, and the number of European students in them from 25 to 32, of whom 18 were women; but taking into account the European students reading in other colleges, the total number was 50 against 42, and included 25 women. Collegiate education.

460. At the Matriculation examination 26 European boys passed out of 98 who appeared, the figures being in both cases higher than in the previous year, and showing a higher percentage of success. For the lower secondary examination however only 40 passed out of 249 males, against 77 out of 262. Of secondary schools there was one more than last year—an upper secondary school for boys—but the strength of these schools showed an increase of 242 boys and 79 girls. Secondary education.

461. There was a loss of one school in the year—an upper primary school for girls—and there was a slight decline in the strength both of boys' and girls' schools. The number of entrants for the Primary examination fell from 81 to 63, and the number of passes from 57 to 33. Primary education.

462. The number of institutions for European female students was as follows: 2 colleges, 39 secondary schools, 10 primary schools and 4 special schools. Their strength was 7, 3,380, 455 and 210, respectively. The figures show no remarkable variation from those of 1901-1902. Eight female candidates appeared for the whole or part of the B.A. degree examination and 1 qualified for the degree. At the F.A. examination 11 out of 23 passed, against 9 out of 18 in 1901-1902. For the Matriculation examination, of the 97 who appeared 36 passed, against 107 and 31 in the previous year. Female education.

463. There was no change in the number of special schools, but there was a small increase in their strength, which stood at 586 at the close of the year. The increase however was only in the number of female pupils, which rose from 250 to 274, while male pupils fell in number from 323 to 312. Of the 7 special schools 3 were industrial schools for boys and 4 were schools for girls, all teaching music and one of them drawing also. Special education.

464. The number of Madras Railway schools was the same as in the previous year, and there was no important variation in their attendance. The South Indian Railway Company opened a new school at Villupuram and the strength of their schools increased during the year. On the whole there were 13 railway schools with 542 pupils. These two companies received Rs. 4,914 and Rs. 628 from provincial funds, against Rs. 3,223 and Rs. 402. Railway schools.

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Scholarships.

465. A special scheme of scholarships for Europeans was sanctioned during the year with a view to enable pupils of promise to carry on their studies up to the M.A. degree examination. Five European females gained the scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination. There were no applications for scholarships in the B.A. and M.A. classes.

Expenditure.

466. The expenditure in European Institutions was Rs. 6,88,201 against Rs. 7,18,140 in the previous year. Public funds met 27 per cent., fees 17 per cent., and private funds 56 per cent. of the entire expenditure.

Education of Muhammadans.

Institutions.

467. There was a fall both in the number and in the strength of institutions for Muhammadans, there being only 2,070 institutions with 79,065 pupils at the close of the year under report, against 2,130 with 80,336 in the previous year. This fall was almost confined to public institutions and among them to board primary schools for boys, the number of which fell by 40, girls' schools having decreased only by 12.

Pupils.

468. There was an advance in the number of male students in the collegiate and secondary stages of instruction more especially the latter, but in the primary stage there was a loss of 526 pupils. In the case of girls reading in this stage the loss was 810. In training schools there were 66 male students and 5 females against 67 and 10 in the previous year, respectively; and in other special schools the numbers fell by 11 under males and 9 under females. Taking the total number of pupils in all the schools for general education, there was a slight decrease (from 60,773 to 60,715) in the number of male pupils; the number of female pupils fell by over 800 (from 10,941 to 10,129).

Collegiate education.

469. Of the 77 Muhammadan students in Arts Colleges 31 were attending the Madras Christian College and 8 the Presidency College. The numbers of successful candidates at the B.A. examination in 'English', 'Second Language' and 'Science' were 16, 10 and 4 respectively, against 7, 12 and 7 in 1901–1902. In the F.A. examination 8 candidates were successful against 11 in the previous year.

Secondary education.

470. The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans fell during the year from 10 to 8, and their strength from 1,199 to 1,080, owing to the reduction of two of the schools for girls to the primary grade. Two of these eight schools were upper secondary schools with a total strength of 406. The only High school maintained by Government for Muhammadans, the Madrasa-i-Azam, passed only 1 pupil out of 4 in the Matriculation examination, and that in the second class; the Harris High School did no better, having passed only 1 out of 6. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary examinations 207 and 447 Muhammadan candidates, respectively, appeared and 37 and 49 passed. In 1901–1902 there were 195 and 371 candidates, respectively, for these two examinations, of whom 50 and 74 passed. For the Upper Secondary examination 10 appeared and 4 passed, against 2 out of 7 in 1901–1902.

Primary education.

471. There was a further fall in the number and strength of public primary schools for boys as well as for girls, the figures at the close of the year being 984 and 44,818. This fall was chiefly due to the abolition of 40 schools under the local boards. The number of Muhammadan boys that appeared for the Primary examination was 1,709, of whom 1,021 passed for certificates. These results show some improvement over those of the previous year when only 918 passed out of 1,563.

Female education.

472. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, the number of schools for Muhammadan girls fell from 162 to 134, and their strength from 5,472 to 4,990. Two of the schools were secondary schools against four in the previous year and 90 were primary schools against 100. No female candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination; 2 appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, but did not pass. At the Primary examination 33 passed for certificates out of 48 that appeared, against 27 out of 35 in the previous year.

Special education.

473. Special schools for Muhammadans remained the same as in the previous year, viz., seven, but their strength fell from 254 to 218, the decrease being chiefly in the schools for boys. The Law College and the College of Agriculture had 5 and 3 Muhammadan students, while the Teachers' College, Saidapet, had 2, and the Medical College and the College of Engineering had 1 student each.

Eleven Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, 47 the three Schools of Medicine and 3 the School of Engineering. There were 36 Muhammadan male students under training in the two Training schools for Muhammadans, of whom 19 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and 17 to the Mappilla Training school, Malappuram, in the Malabar district. Of the 5 female students under training 3 were in the Government Hobart Training school, Madras, and 2 in the School at Gunairbeed. The two Industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans—the Anjumani Mufidi Ahli Islam, Madras, and the one for Muhammadan women at Guntur—had, respectively, 100 and 27 pupils on their rolls.

Mappillas.

474. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell in number from 357 to 326 and in strength from 19,018 to 18,627, but private schools rose from 295 with 11,485 pupils to 319 with 12,417 pupils. The decrease in public schools was due to the abolition of certain board schools in Malabar. Of the public schools one was the practising school attached to the Training school, Malappuram, under departmental management with 17 pupils. Seventy-seven with 5,283 pupils were managed by local and municipal boards and 180 with 9,869 pupils were aided from public funds, while the remaining 68 schools which had 3,458 pupils on their rolls were unaided. Public schools for girls remained the same, viz., 12, but their strength rose slightly, *i.e.*, from 621 to 655. Of these schools eight with 442 pupils were under Government, and four with 213 pupils were aided from public funds. There were 637 teachers employed in public primary schools, of whom 165 held trained teachers' certificates, 3 untrained teachers' certificates, 152 general education certificates, 49 approved service certificates, 33 were trained but uncertificated, while 235 or 37 per cent. were unpassed against 46 per cent. in the previous year. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year amounted to Rs. 42,820, of which provincial funds met 54 per cent., local funds 23 per cent., municipal funds 12 per cent., fees 5 per cent., and the income from other sources 6 per cent.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

475. The number of pupils in receipt of scholarships was 52, of whom 13 were Mappillas. Of the scholarships 2 were held in the B.A. classes, 7 in First in Arts classes, 11 in upper secondary and 19 in lower secondary forms. Of the Mappilla scholarships 2 were held in upper secondary, 9 in lower secondary forms, and 129 in the primary classes. Special scholarships were given to 30 children of the Carnatic Stipendiaries and 20 scholarships were awarded to Mappilla students of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

476. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 270,800, of which Rs. 70,889 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 57,086 from local funds, Rs. 28,620 from municipal funds, Rs. 45,676 from fees and the balance of Rs. 68,529 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words 58 per cent. of the current expenditure was met from public funds, 17 per cent. from fees and 25 per cent. from other sources.

Education of Panchamas.

Institutions.

477. The total number of schools for Panchamas fell during the year from 2,934 to 2,827, but their strength advanced from 69,464 to 69,889. The fall was confined to public primary schools, but notwithstanding the decrease in the number of these schools, their strength increased by 94. Of the total number of schools, 52 were classed as private and the rest as public. Only three public schools were managed by Government against six in the previous year, the decrease being due to the transfer of the schools in the Gódávari agency to the newly-constituted taluk board, Bhadráchalam; 372 were managed by local boards, and the rest were under private, mostly missionary, management. Of the schools under private management 1,525 received aid during the year. All the schools admit a large number of non-Panchama pupils, mostly Native Christians, also a certain number of Panchamas are to be found in colleges and schools not specially intended for them. The figures which follow relate to Panchamas only.

Stages of instruction.

478. As in the previous years, very few Panchamas went beyond the primary stage. Two Panchama students were in the collegiate stage and 19 in the upper secondary stage. There were no girls in either of these stages. In the lower secondary stage there were 295 boys and 57 girls, an increase of 81 boys and 26 girls. All the remaining pupils, 42,913 boys and 7,954 girls, were in the

primary stage. These figures show a decrease under both boys and girls. There were, besides, 57 boys and two girls in the training schools, and 57 boys in other special schools. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a fall in the primary stage, though it was partly made up for by the increase in the secondary stage. 393 boys and 38 girls appeared for the Primary examination, of whom 200 and 24 passed for certificates. For the Lower Secondary examination, 19 boys and 2 girls appeared, but only 1 boy and 1 girl passed. Taking public and private institutions together, Panchama male scholars fell from 48,377 to 45,749, and female scholars from 8,497 to 8,074. 15·0 per cent. of the male population of school-age and 2·5 per cent. of the corresponding female population were at school, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 15·8 and 2·7.

Expenditure.

479. The expenditure on Panchama schools was Rs. 3,13,372, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 31,730, local funds, Rs. 73,204, municipal funds Rs. 30,160, fees Rs. 16,030, and other sources Rs. 1,62,248. Public funds met 43 per cent., fees 5 per cent. and private funds 52 per cent. of the expenditure.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

480. The agency tracts of the Gódávari district having been brought under the operation of the Local Boards Act during the year, a new board under the name of Bhadráchalam taluk board was constituted in the Gódávari district and the schools which were under departmental management were transferred to it. Including the schools under the newly-constituted taluk board, there were, on the 31st March 1903, 352 schools for aborigines with 8,575 pupils, against 349 schools with 8,632 pupils in the previous year. Of the public schools which numbered 303 with a strength of 8,160, 116 with 4,122 pupils were under departmental management, 51 with 1,445 pupils were managed by local boards, 82 with 1,678 pupils were aided and 54 with 915 pupils were unaided. Private schools which existed only in the Vizagapatam and Gódávari agencies rose in number from 48 to 49, and their strength from 395 to 415. Compared with the figures of the previous year, Ganjám and Vizagapatam declined in the number of schools and pupils, while Gódávari advanced in both respects. Seven of the schools were of the lower secondary grade, and the rest primary. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the three agencies further declined from 2,966 to 2,617. Besides the schools in the three agencies above referred to there were a few schools in the other parts of the Presidency. In Kistna, there was a board upper primary school for Lambadies with 15 pupils on the 31st March last, of whom 13 were Lambadies. In Kurnool, there were two board schools for Chenchus containing 71 pupils; these pupils were fed and clothed and were also given books and slates. In the Nellore district, 120 pupils of the Yenadi and Yerukula classes against 131 in the previous year were reading in Hindu schools. In Trichinopoly, there were two schools for the Malayalis near the Pachamalais. In Coimbatore, there was a board school for Malasars with 24 pupils on the Satyamangalam Ghats. On the Nilgiris, there were 35 schools with 1,124 pupils specially intended for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) and three schools for Kotas with 55 pupils. The board school for the Malayalis on the Kollimalais in Salem was closed during the year. There were in all 2,919 boys and 105 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the year under report, against 3,327 boys and 122 girls in the previous year.

Expenditure.

481. The total expenditure on schools for aborigines and hill tribes during the year under report was Rs. 54,761, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 38,031, local funds Rs. 12,233, fees Rs. 2,845, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,652. The total expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 46,289.

Education of the blind and of deaf-mutes.

Schools for the blind.

482. The number of schools for the blind remained the same, viz., three; two of these, one for boys and the other for girls being at Palamcottah and the third for boys at Pannivalai in the Tinnevelly district. The total number of blind children under instruction on the 31st March 1903 was 42, of whom 11 were girls. Of the boys 12 were Native Christians, 12 non-Brahmans and 7 Panchamas, and of the girls 8 were non-Brahmans and 3 Panchamas. The two schools at Palamcottah, as well as the school at Pannivalai, were of the upper primary grade. Seven pupils appeared for the Primary examination and 6 passed, 4 being placed in the first class. Fourteen of the former students who have

passed the Primary examination are reported to have secured employment as assistant masters in various schools and three are learning rattan work in the Industrial school, Karúr. The chief industries taught were gardening and mat-weaving. The two schools at Palamcottah are aided on the fixed grant system, while that at Pannivalai is aided on the results system The Christian Association for the education of the South Indian Blind, Madras, had 17 pupils under instruction against 16 pupils in the previous year, instruction being given up to the second standard.

Schools for deaf-mutes.

483. There was one school for deaf-mutes situated at Palamcottah, with 31 pupils on the rolls against 68 in the previous year. Two pupils are reported by the manager to have passed the Primary examination, while two of the old students who have passed the Primary examination have joined the Industrial school, Karúr, and are now learning carpentry. Two boarding establishments are maintained in the school, one for Christians and the other for Hindus.

Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.

484. There is no public institution in this Presidency specially intended for native chiefs and noblemen. There were thirteen wards during the year at Newington under the tutor of the Court of Wards. Five wards were receiving private tuition, while 23 were under instruction in public schools—nine in the upper secondary, eight in the lower secondary and six in the primary stage. The wards receive instruction in agriculture, practical surveying, elementary botany and physical science.

Private institutions.

485. There was a further increase in the number and strength of private institutions during the year under report which closed with 5,997 schools and 130,874 pupils against 5,699 and 121,013, with which it began. The increase extended to all classes of institutions, but was most marked in the case of elementary schools. The largest number of schools (613) and of scholars (22,410) was, as usual, in Malabar and the smallest in the Nilgiris and Ceded districts. Of the 5,997 institutions 240 were high-class indigenous schools, *i.e.*, schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian language and literature, 4,707 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 1,045 were Quran schools and the remaining five were schools not conforming to departmental standards. The most important of the high schools is the Tiruvadi Sanskrit school, maintained by the District Board, Tanjore, from funds attached to the Tanjore palace. As in the previous years, Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which amounted to Rs. 1,136 during the year. Other schools are maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depend on fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts. Of the 240 high-class indigenous schools, 200 were Sanskrit schools with 3,029 pupils and 40 were Arabic high schools with 2,704 pupils. Elementary indigenous schools rose in number during the year from 5,470 to 5,752 and in strength from 115,777 to 125,081. Of these, 5,689 with 123,780 pupils were for boys and 63 with 1,301 pupils for girls. Both boys' and girls' schools advanced in number and strength.

The Text-Book Committee.

486. On the 1st April 1902, the Text-Book Committee was composed of eighteen members and of these one retired and another left the presidency. During the year 372 books were referred to the Committee against 296 last year and all the books were considered during the year. Of these 185 books were considered suitable for class use and 187 unsuitable, against 172 and 124, respectively, in the previous year. The list of books approved for use in schools in this presidency was also in force in schools in Bangalore and Coorg.

Physical education.

487. Provision for gymnastic instruction existed in 5,915 schools and colleges out of a total of 20,337. In the majority of institutions in which gymnastics were not taught, instruction in drill or calisthenics was provided for. All colleges and most high schools have clubs for games and sports, while in Madras and in a few mufassal towns inter-school tournaments are held every year. The number of institutions in which European gymnastics were taught rose from 5,040 to 5,328, while those in which instruction in native gymnastics was given fell from 663 to 587.

Attendance.

488. The total number of males under instruction on the 31st March 1903 was 752,199 (or 1 in 4) and that of females 133,188 (or 1 in 22) out of a population of 2,826,295 males and 2,905,259 females of school age, respectively. The average

daily attendance in public schools during the year was 614,207 and in private institutions 111,558 or altogether 725,765 out of 885,387 on the rolls, or 82 per cent. The percentages of average daily attendance to the average number on the rolls during the year in Government, board, aided and unaided colleges were 92, 93, 90 and 92 against 91, 89, 90 and 86; for secondary schools the figures were 77, 86, 86 and 85 against 79, 87, 85 and 85; and for primary schools 78, 85, 84 and 86 against 77, 85, 84 and 86.

Hostels and boarding houses.

489. The Victoria hostel continued to work successfully, and the number of boarders increased to 200 on account of the increased accommodation provided during the year. As in the previous year, most of the boarders belonged to the Presidency College. The hostels attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the one attached to the Panchama Training School continued to work satisfactorily. On the 31st March 1903, there were 115 boarding houses with 7,736 male boarders and 94 with 4,763 female boarders, showing an increase of 31 boarding houses and 1,779 boarders. Of the boarding houses at the close of the year, 19 were for Europeans, 142 for Native Christians, 3 for Muhammadans, 23 for Hindus, and 22 for Panchamas. The boarding houses for boys cost Rs. 3,27,657 and those for girls Rs. 1,87,464, of which provincial funds met Rs. 10,459 and Rs. 20,801, respectively. Besides the hostels and boarding houses referred to above, there were similar institutions licensed by colleges under the University regulations, in which some of the students board and lodge.

School accommodation.

490. Owing to the decrease in the total number of institutions from 20,787 to 20,333, schools with buildings of their own fell from 7,214 to 7,194, while those held in rented buildings rose from 5,292 to 5,427. The number of schools located in chavadis and temples fell from 4,849 to 4,520, and those held in managers' or headmasters' houses from 3,432 to 3,192. Seven Government girls' schools and training schools will soon be provided with proper buildings, the necessary orders having been issued in the Public Works Department. Building grants to the extent of Rs. 1,26,113 were paid from provincial funds during the year towards the erection of school buildings. The amount promised and not paid by the 31st March was Rs. 85,559.

Commissioner for Government Examinations. (1902-1903.)

491. The general examinations and technical examinations have been dealt with above. For the Handwriting and Dictation Test for undergraduates 1,723 candidates appeared at the first examination and 1,080 at the second; of the former 459 were successful, and of the latter 287.

Handwriting and dictation test.

Examinations in connection with the subordinate medical department.

492. For the grade of Civil medical pupil there were 41 candidates, of whom 10 were selected. For the Native military pupil grade 15 were selected out of 94 candidates. For the Madras-Burma Hospital assistant pupil grade 6 out of 20 were selected. For the Military pupil assistant surgeon branch 56 were examined and 18 selected.

Special tests, chiefly Revenue and Judicial.

493. For the Revenue and Judicial special tests 4,004 candidates were registered; and 3,363 presented themselves for examination, of whom 1,017 passed. The results were poor, particularly in the case of the Précis-writing test, in which only 142 out of 1,247 were successful.

Salt, Abkári and Customs Department special tests.

494. For the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department special tests 543 candidates appeared, of whom 403 were successful.

Financial.

495. The receipts of the Commission amounted to Rs. 1,41,438, or Rs. 758 less than in 1901-1902. The expenditure was Rs. 1,19,660, or Rs. 5,073 more than in the previous year.

The Lawrence Asylum. (1902.)

Male branch.

496. The number of pupils in the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum at the end of the year was 287 (120 Europeans and 167 Eurasians) against 293 at the beginning. The number of pupils who obtained employment was 23,—2 in the Madras Municipal Workshop, 8 in the army and 13 in the Telegraph Department. The general health was not quite satisfactory, the daily average number of sick

having risen from 11·01 to 13·18. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,22,495 and the charges to Rs. 1,26,939; the opening balance was reduced from Rs. 18,802 to Rs. 14,358.

497. In the Female branch there were 64 boarders at the end of the year, against 65 at the beginning; 44 were Europeans and 20 Eurasians. There was one death during the year; the daily average number of sick was ·19. The receipts and charges were Rs. 22,034 and Rs. 20,155, respectively, against Rs. 19,086 and Rs. 20,210 in the previous year. The deficit balance was reduced from Rs. 2,749 to Rs. 870. **Female branch.**

498. The only important change in the teaching staff of the Reformatory School was the appointment of a band instructor. The strength of the school fell from 163 to 161; there were 36 admissions, 1 death and 37 discharges. All the pupils admitted excepting two had committed crimes against property; the other two cases were, one of culpable homicide and one of possessing and delivering counterfeit coins. The percentage of boys of 13 years or under at the end of the year was 72. The number of Native Christians was 6, as in 1901; Muhammadans declined from 17 to 15. Pupils belonging to the criminal classes increased from 8 to 9, while the number of Panchamas remained at 24. Caste pupils continued to preponderate. In conduct there was an improvement on the whole, for the number of punishments fell from 164 to 132; the number of cases of birching rose from 22 to 32. The numbers of pupils who were not punished at all and of those punished only once were 91 and 45, respectively, against 96 and 38 in 1901. The new system of marking was continued; the average annual earning per pupil and the total earnings for the year rose from Rs. 3-8-8 and Rs. 559-4-5 to Rs. 3-11-1 and Rs. 595-0-3, respectively. Eighteen pupils appeared for the Primary examination, all of whom passed. For the physical development of pupils special attention was paid to gymnastics, drill and out-door sports. Twenty-five pupils went up for technical examinations in various subjects, of whom 11 passed. The large number of pupils discharged during the year (37) increased the difficulty of providing them with employment at once; 23 of them, or 62 per cent. obtained employment, against 79 per cent. in the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 21,730 to Rs. 24,411; the receipts rose from Rs. 2,907 to Rs. 3,312; the net expenditure for the year was Rs. 21,099, against Rs. 18,823 in the previous year.. **The Reformatory School. (1902.)**

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1902–1903.)

499. The Educational Library and Museum were kept open for inspection during office hours. No addition was made to the book cases by any publishing firm. **The Educational Library and Museum.**

500. The total number of readers in the Connemara Public Library during the year was 14,829, against 13,819 in 1901–1902. The number of volumes given out to readers was 18,717, against 17,382 in 1901–1902. The number of standard works added to the library was 393, of which 316 were acquired by purchase and 77 presented. The Government approved of a proposal of the Council of the Victoria Technical Institute to house the books of the Institute in the Connemara Library. **The Connemara Public Library.**

501. In connection with the Oriental Manuscripts Library a tour was made to Bhavâni, where 5 large collections of manuscripts were examined, a number of works on the dwaita system of Vedanta philosophy was purchased and about 20 works were obtained for transcription. The number of manuscripts acquired rose from 112 to 236. Of this number 131 were obtained by presentation, 56 by purchase and the rest by transcription and restoration. Most of them were in Sanskrit and the largest number as usual came under the head 'Religion.' The number of visitors fell from 1,930 to 1,449. The number of manuscripts consulted was 1,867, against 1,921 in 1901–1902. Of the *descriptive catalogue* of Sanskrit manuscripts, 128 pages of the second part of volume I had been printed, and about 80 more pages were about to be struck. The amount spent on the collection, transcription and preservation of manuscripts and contingent charges was Rs. 1,100. **The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.**

Other Libraries and Museums.

502. All colleges, both arts and professional, 486 of the 556 secondary schools for boys and 173 of the 191 secondary schools for girls, had libraries. Out of a total of 18,637 primary schools for boys, only 352 were provided with libraries. Primary schools for girls are better off in this respect as 177 out of 769 schools had libraries. Of the 75 training schools, 55 had libraries; while out of 63 other special schools, 32 are provided with them. On the whole, there were only 1,321 institutions out of 20,337, in which provision is made for general reading, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,248 and 20,792. The few primary schools that have libraries are chiefly those intended for Europeans or Native Christians. Most of the professional institutions in Madras and some of the training and industrial schools in the mofussil are provided with museums. The museum in the Teachers' College continued to be in good condition. The Art Loan Collection in the office of the Director of Public Instruction was used fairly well during the year by the schools in the Presidency Town.

Educational associations and reading-rooms.

503. Reading-rooms exist in most colleges and in many secondary schools and receive aid from public funds towards the purchase of non-Indian periodicals. The number of teachers' associations fell during the year from 180 to 175 and the number of members from 4,696 to 4,293. Registered reading-rooms and literary associations rose in number from 17 to 23 and the number of members from 6,282 to 7,172. Unregistered reading-rooms and literary societies, which are those attached to colleges and schools, rose from 244 to 266, but their strength fell from 49,633 to 41,092.

Periodicals.

504. The number of newspapers and periodicals published during the year was 234. Of these, 63 were published in English; 3 in French; 1 in Portuguese and 1 in German; 15 were published in English and in one vernacular; 64 in Tamil; 29 in Telugu; 11 in Canarese; 20 in Malayalam; 20 in Urdu; 2 in Hindustani; 1 in Sanskrit; and the remainder in two or more vernacular languages. Seven English papers were newly started during the year, while 8 stopped publication. The numbers of vernacular and Anglo-vernacular papers given above exclude 12 papers which have since ceased to exist. The total number of such papers on the register was 178 against 170 in the previous year. During the year 35 papers were started, while 45 ceased to exist. The publication of the quarterly magazine, "Mappilla Friend," was discontinued during the year.

Registration of Books.

505. The number of publications fell from 1,254 to 1,115. Of these, 770 were books and pamphlets and 345 periodicals, against 925 and 329, respectively, in the previous year, the fall having been thus wholly confined to books, periodicals showing a slight advance. Of the total number of publications 990 were original works, 91 republications and 34 translations, against 1,117, 86 and 51, respectively, for 1901–1902. Four hundred of the publications were in English and 715 in vernacular; 284 were educational in their aim. More Uriya and Tulu works were issued than in previous years. Classified according to subject-matter, the majority of the publications as usual dealt with 'Religion.' There was a general decline under all the subject groups except under art, biography, drama and fiction. In the production of dramatic literature especially more activity was displayed than in previous years. The number of works of which copyright was registered was 352 or 2 less than that of the previous year.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

506. *Vide* pages 266 to 268 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Government Museum. (1902-1903.)

507. The total numbers of visitors to the museum, old and new buildings, were 375,725 and 393,419, against 410,436 and 398,822 in 1901–1902. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 62,154 to the old and 64,173 to the new building at the feast of Pongal. The number of gosha female visitors, on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them, was 7,435. A scientific conversazione was held in the Connemara Library and Anthropological Laboratory and opened by His Excellency the Governor.

Ethnology.

508. Bulletin, Volume IV, No. 3, was issued. It deals with marriage customs in Southern India; deformity and mutilation; Urális, Sholagas and Irulas; fire-walking in Ganjám; and corporal punishment in vernacular schools. At head-quarters the physical measurements of the local Kannádiyans (Lingáyat curd sellers) and Chakkiliyans were recorded. Two tours were made in the course of the year. During the first of these the physical measurements of the jungle Urális and Sholagas of the Coimbatore district were examined by Mr. Thurston, and their visual acuity, colour-vision, etc., by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers. At Coimbatore the Kaikólans, Oddes (Wudders), Okkiliyans (Vakkaligas), Toreyans, Sédans, Pallans, and Idaiyans were investigated. Among the numerous additions to the ethnological section, the following may be noted: a remarkable example of the survival of witchcraft in the form of a human female figure over 5 feet in height, carved out of soft white wood (*Alstonia scholaris*), which was recently washed ashore at Calicut on the Malabar coast, nails having been freely driven into the figure, in the process, no doubt, of nailing evil spirits to it; wooden votive offerings in the form of quaint lizards, parrots, peacocks, human beings, musical horns, pick-axes, daggers, guns and swords, which are dedicated by the Savaras of Vizagapatam to the tribal deity; instruments of torture worn by pilgrims to the shrine at Palni, consisting of a silver mouth lock with a skewer passed through both cheeks so as to traverse the mouth cavity, a silver arrow, with which the protruded tongue is pierced, and a silver plate tied over the mouth; block and chain, consisting of a block of heavy wood, shaped like an Indian club, to which is attached a strong iron chain (the free end of the chain is fastened by a padlock to the leg as a punishment); katar (dagger) carried with a lime stuck on the point by the Okkiliyan bridegroom during the marriage ceremony; an ingenious form of dry cupping apparatus used by Dommara medicine men, made out of a cow's horn, the tip of which has been removed; leather sandals, 26 × 14 inches, presented annually by Mádigas at the Tirupati shrine, and supposed to be made to fit the foot marks left by the god of the Aligiri devastanam in the houses of 4 Mádigas; musical instrument (pot-drum Pulluva kudam), which is used at a ceremony in Malabar called Pámbantullel (snake-jumping); model showing the system of pegging adopted by the Kádirs of the Anaimalai hills for climbing lofty forest trees, which is interesting as corresponding in detail with the method employed by the Dyaks of Borneo; a primitive Kádir rat-trap; a collection of palæolithic implements from the Pennár valley, Cuddapah district; a few selected specimens of such implements from Pundi, North Arcot; a few interesting fragments of pottery from the cairns at Palamalai, Palni hills.

Anthropological Laboratory.

509. To the anthropological laboratory were added a set of Holmgren's wools, a series of pseudoptics (illusions), Lovibond's tintometer, and Cohn's tafelnzur prüfung der sehleistung and sehschärfe.

Art and Archæology.

510. Tirupati, Kálahasti and other places were visited with a view to acquiring a collection of selected examples of old wood carving such as was formerly used for architectural purposes, to serve as types of purity of Hindu design unadulterated by western influence. A small but valuable series of doors, lintels, pillars, plaques, etc., was in this way brought together. From Tirupati were also obtained a series of mythological human figures and animals carved in red sanders (*Pterocarpus*

santalinus) or white wood (*Wrightia tinctoria*), which are sold as votive emblems to pilgrims who visit the sacred hill. A series of daggers, pistol, sword and katar of the Nawábs of the Carnatic was acquired by purchase. The weapons bear the Hindustani legends "Amir-ul-Hind Walajah Nawáb" and "Sirkar Nawáb Walajah Bahádur" and the date. At the suggestion of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, it was decided by the Government that the copper-plate grants, which are lodged in many of the district offices of the Presidency, should be transferred to the museum on the understanding that, in the event of a particular copper-plate being required as evidence in a Court of Law or for other purposes, arrangements can always be made for its temporary withdrawal from the museum.

Numismatics. 511. A series of coins, required to fill up many existing gaps in the Indo-Danish collection, was acquired by purchase. Of a small collection of copper Moghul coins, dug up at Adóni, in the Bellary district, some were identified by Dr. Bloch as being issues of Aurangzib, of the Hyderabad mint, A.H. 1103, and one as of the same Emperor, of Surat mint (regnal year 15). A collection of bronze and silver Indian war medals, which includes the silver Seringapatam medal, 1799, was presented by the Military Department of the Government of India.

Botanical and Economical. 512. A very interesting series of teak (*Tectona grandis*) sections from the plantation at Nilambúr, Malabar, was presented, consisting of twenty-two logs, illustrating the growth of eleven trees, of which the oldestwas planted in 1842 and the youngest in 1897; also an entire sandal tree (*Santalum album*) with its branches complete.

Mineralogy. 513. A series of polished building-stones was exhibited, including the beautiful porphyritic granites, from Chamundi, Seringapatam, and other localities in the Mysore province, which are being used in the construction of the Maharaja's new palace at Mysore. Samples of laterite were sent, for the purpose of quantitative analysis, to Dr. H. Warth, who is investigating the possibilities of laterite as a source of aluminium.

Natural History. 514. A very fine 'bison' (Gaur. *Bos. gaurus*) skull, which was picked up by a jungle-man near the Periyár, was acquired by purchase.

General. 515. New houses were erected in the grounds, on either side of the main entrance, for doves, sand-grouse, and pigeons illustrating variation under domestication.

Meteorology. (1902-1903.)

Observatories. 516. There were four second-class and fifteen third-class observatories under the administration of the Meteorological Reporter to Government. The branch observatory on Dodabetta peak was opened in June 1902 and observations were recorded from the 21st June. At Kurnool the anemometer and wind vane were put up and readings recorded.

Observations. 517. The observations at Wellington were suspended for about ten weeks owing to the illness of the observer. With this exception observations were everywhere regularly recorded. Four of the Madras Presidency meteorological observers were granted awards for contributing storm reports or special observations. The daily weather-report was issued to 43 Government officials in Madras and to 58 in the mufassal and also to certain paying subscribers.

Rain-recording stations. 518. On the 31st March 1902, there were 427 rain-recording stations (excluding the meteorological observatories) furnishing rainfall returns for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. To this number seven were added; one was closed during the year; on 31st March 1903, therefore, there were 433 rain-recording stations besides 26 observatories furnishing rainfall returns. Of this total 372 are in the Madras Presidency, of which 333 were inspected during the year. The other stations are in Native States.

Astronomy.

[*Report on the Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories for 1902.*]

Kodaikánal Observatory. 519. In Kodaikánal Observatory the transit building, the underground magnetic record vault and the anemometer tower were completed during the year, and certain additions were made to the main building. The astronomical observations made consisted chiefly in examining sun-spots, drawing them and examining their spectra; a considerable time was also devoted to the mapping of prominences with the spectroscope and the general spectrum of the chromosphere. The sun was observed on 346 days; the number of days on which spots were seen was 110. Eye observations of temperature (wet and dry bulb, maximum and minimum), pressure, wind direction and velocity, cloud and rainfall were made daily at 8 *h.*,

10 *h.* and 16 *h.* local mean time, both at Kodaikánal and at the base station at Periyakulam. The seismometer was in continuous action throughout the year. The magnetographs were installed in the new vault in August and were in constant action up to the end of the year. No disturbance of a violent nature was recorded, but moderate magnetic storms were found. In the library about 300 books and periodicals were received during the year.

Madras Observatory.

520. In the Madras Observatory considerable repairs to the buildings were effected during the year; a new press room is being built for the lithographic presses. Astronomical observations for time determination involved observations of 334 clock stars and of 79 azimuth stars, and 86 determinations of level and collimation errors. The time signal gun at Fort St. George failed on 36 occasions out of 730, the percentage of success being 95·1. The time ball at the Port office, Madras, failed at 1 P.M. on 3 occasions, but successfully dropped at 2 P.M. Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years, and the registers are kept posted up to date.

The School of Arts. (1902-1903.)

521. There were 316 pupils in the drawing classes of the School of Arts on the 31st March 1903 as compared with 321 in the previous year. The average daily attendance for the 2 years was 75 per cent. All the pupils pay fees according to the sanctioned scale, but 107 are also apprentices in the various industrial departments and receive stipends. As usual the majority of the students were non-Brahman caste Hindus (229); Native Christians came next with 36. Eighty-five of the pupils had passed some general education test, against 78 in the previous year. In the industrial classes there were 135 apprentices, the industries most largely resorted to being carpentry, metal-work and lacquer-work. The number of pupils who appeared for the several drawing examinations was 210, of whom 125 passed; the figures for the previous year were 395 and 185. Thus, although the numbers declined, the percentage of success rose from 47 to 60. For the five industrial examinations 137 candidates appeared and 78 passed, the figures for the previous year being 23 and 15, respectively. In this case the percentage of success fell from 65 to 57, but the numbers showed a considerable increase. Excluding the aluminium department, the total amount of sales rose from Rs. 24,556 to Rs. 40,562. The increase is due to the large sales at the Delhi Exhibition and is most marked in the wood-work department (from Rs. 8,739 to Rs. 20,689) and the weaving department (from Rs. 1,124 to Rs. 4,295). The net expenditure, excluding the aluminium department, was Rs. 33,991, of which the Arts department cost Rs. 19,524; the carpentry department, Rs. 4,433; the miscellaneous department, Rs. 3,521; the weaving department, Rs. 6,513. The sales of the aluminium department were Rs. 1,89,980 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,24,001. The complete statement of assets and liabilities shows that this department worked at a profit of Rs. 2,980. The work of the aluminium department was of a more restricted character than in previous years, the execution of military orders in aluminium ware having been largely left to private agencies. At the Delhi Exhibition the school secured 3 silver medals, 2 bronze medals and 2 certificates of commendation.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1902-1903.)

[*G.Os., Nos. 732, Public, dated the 18th August 1903, and 655, Public, dated the 24th July 1902.*]

Archæology.

522. During the year the Director-General of Archæology made a tour in the Madras Presidency, accompanied by the Superintendent of Archæological Survey (Madras). Vijayanagar, Sompalle, Vellore, Madras, Conjeeveram, Tanjore, Srírangam, Jambukesvaram and Trichinopoly were visited and the most important monuments inspected.

523. The survey of the country round Vijayanagar was continued. About 90 square miles were surveyed and notes made of the antiquities. There remain about 70 square miles to be surveyed for completion of the plan.

524. The Superintendent was engaged for three months in excavations at prehistoric sites in the Tinnevelly district, for which a grant was sanctioned by the Government of India. The results were unexpectedly large ; over 4,000 objects were unearthed, including 12 gold ornaments, about 180 bronzes and about 500 iron weapons and implements. The bulk of the finds was as usual composed of pottery. In Kurumbur an ancient temple and a stone-built square well were discovered underground, and also a headless but finely sculptured stone image of Subrahmanyaswami.

525. The operations in Malabar were continued and several temples surveyed. The old fortified town wall and bastions in the north of Black Town, Madras, were inspected ; its inclusion in the list of monuments selected for conservation is under consideration.

526. The expenditure connected with Archæological Survey during the year was Rs. 17,359 against Rs. 13,995 in 1901–1902.

Epigraphy.

527. During the year 348 stone inscriptions were copied in Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Anantapur and in Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin States. Arrangements have been made to copy several inscriptions in temples which are about to be " repaired " by the Nattukottai Chetties.

528. Part VIII of Volume VI and Parts III to VI of Volume VII of the *Epigraphia Indica* were published. The expenditure from the Imperial grant on this account was Rs. 1,508.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

529. *Vide* pages 275 to 277 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1902–1903.)

The Church of England.

530. On the 31st March 1903, there were 234 clerks in holy orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras; of these, 46 were officers of the Ecclesiastical establishment, viz., 34 chaplains and 12 clergymen receiving allowance from Government in the civil department, 37 were European missionaries, 138 native clergymen, 12 retired native clergymen and 1 was an English clergyman ministering to an English congregation. One native was ordained deacon, and 2 Europeans and 7 natives were ordained priests. Seven clergymen received licenses to officiate in the diocese, whether as chaplains, missionaries or native pastors. The new cemetery at Bolaram was consecrated on the 15th September 1902, and the new Kilpauk Cemetery on the 26th January 1903.

Voluntary contributions.

531. Alms and other devotions of the people offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the diocese amounted to Rs. 1,19,845. In addition to this, were collected further sums of Rs. 16,142 for the erection of a Church of England Soldiers' Institute at Secunderabad and Rs. 4,112 for the Diocesan House of Mercy.

The Church of Scotland.

532. The establishment of the Church of Scotland paid by Government included the Senior Chaplain at Madras and a Chaplain at Bangalore. The total cost of this branch of the Ecclesiastical department rose from Rs. 22,723 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 24,174, the increase occurring chiefly under salaries.

STATIONERY. (1902–1903.)

Stationery.
General.

533. The value of the balance of stationery at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,24,978, of which the value of English stores was Rs. 3,06,147. The value of stores received during the year was Rs. 8,37,842 (English stores Rs. 7,68,101 and Indian stores Rs. 69,741). The figures for stores received during the previous year were Rs. 5,41,517 English, and Rs. 77,462 Indian. The large increase under receipts against English stores is due to the fact that all writing, printing, badami and cartridge papers were procured from England on the basis of two years' requirements.

Issues.

534. The value of stationery issued during the year was Rs. 6,69,240—Rs. 5,95,269 being the value of English, and Rs. 73,971 the value of Indian stores. The value of stationery issued to Imperial departments was Rs. 20,886 against Rs. 13,943 in 1901–1902; the increase was due to the large demand by the Postal department on account of new offices opened. The value of stationery issued to Provincial departments was Rs. 5,94,020 against Rs. 5,01,154 in 1901–1902; the increase is mainly due to the inclusion of the value of clothing for the Forest department. The value of the balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 4,93,580 (Rs. 4,78,979 English stores).

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1902–1903.)

Financial.

535. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 63,275 against Rs. 65,884 in the preceding year. The cash receipts rose from Rs. 32,676 to Rs. 35,886; the increase was due to subscriptions to Indian Law Reports, advertisements and printing and binding. The receipts by adjustment fell from Rs. 33,208 to Rs. 27,389. The disbursements rose from Rs. 2,85,195 to Rs. 3,00,148; but the debit against the Press was reduced to Rs. 2,90,568 by deducting the cost of printing and binding work done for the Postal, Telegraph and Census departments.

Sale of publications by agents.

536. There were 14 agents for the sale of Madras Government publications, but only 6 received and sold them; the sales effected amounted to Rs. 975 and the commission earned to Rs. 325. The sale of similar publications at the Press realized Rs. 2,641. The stock of publications unsold with Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. is valued at Rs. 1,027 and that with other agents at Rs. 85.

Plant and stores.

537. The book value of plant at the end of the year was Rs. 4,94,359. The cost of plant received from England was Rs. 8,277 against Rs. 5,815 in the previous year. The value of stores in hand on the 1st April 1902 was Rs. 28,795; the receipts during the year were Rs. 1,31,014 and the issues were Rs. 95,459; the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 64,350, the increased balance being due to the receipt of part of the supply for 1903–1904.

Type-foundry.

538. During the year 3 moulds, 267 punches, and 248 matrices were made and 49 matrices were renewed—53,230 lb. of English and Vernacular types, 19,343 lb. of leads, quotations and clumps and 3,824 lb. of stereoplates were cast, making a total of 76,397 lb. against 74,418 lb. in 1901–1902. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,545 against Rs. 23,675 in 1901–1902. The metal used for casting cost As. 2–7 per lb., being the same as last year and the average cost of types, etc., of all sizes was As. 4–7 per lb.

Printing.

539. Work was undertaken for 346 offices and departments. Besides the usual Reports, Acts, Proceedings, etc., the following among other works were completed:—Manual of Appointments and Allowances of Gazetted Officers, 2nd edition; Manual of the Local Fund Department, volume vii; The Land Customs Manual, 1st edition; The Indian Stamp Manual, 2nd edition; An Income-tax Manual, 2nd edition; Alphabetical List of Drugs, Medicines, etc.; Catalogue of Specimens of Forest Products; Minutes of Evidence of Irrigation Commission; Minutes of Evidence of Police Commission; Bulletin, volume iv, No. 3, Anthropology, Marriage Customs; The four volumes of the Census Report.

Cost.

540. The total cost for printing amounted to Rs. 2,73,900 against Rs. 2,67,110 in 1901–1902. The principal increases were Rs. 5,227 under Court of Wards, Rs. 1,612 under Postmaster-General and Rs. 1,584 under Inspector-General of Police. The composing work comprised 104,576 solid pages, 17,311 half tabular, and 16,734 full tabular pages with 18,965 remade-up pages; of the solid pages 46,583 were Proceedings of Government. Reduced to an equivalent of pica solid foolscap folio on the usual basis, this gives a total of 221,826 pages, with 59,537,786 impressions, being an increase of 7,431 pages and 328,087 impressions at the Government Press, and a decrease of 290 pages and 2,541,732 impressions at the Penitentiary Branch. At the Government Press the cost per standard page was the same as last year, viz., As. 15; and the cost per 1,000 impressions decreased by 3 pies to Rs. 1–4–9. At the Penitentiary Branch there was an increase of As. 1–3 in the cost per page and of 8 pies per 1,000 impressions printed, consequent on the decrease in the quantity done.

Miscellaneous.

541. There were 1,094 persons employed at the end of the year against 1,049 in 1901–1902, excluding 216 convicts in the Penitentiary Branch. The average monthly piecework earnings of compositors at the Government Press were Rs. 14–9–8 against Rs. 14–9–9 in 1901–1902. At the Penitentiary Branch 11 prisoner-compositors were employed throughout the year and their average monthly earnings were Rs. 8–8–7. The work of installing electric lighting and power at the Government Press was finished in July 1903 at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,000.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1902–1903.)

District Presses.

542. The estimated value of work done in district presses was Rs. 89,566 against Rs. 89,968 in 1901–1902; the chief variation occurred in Kistna where the figure fell from Rs. 5,102 to Rs. 3,528. The receipts fell from Rs. 17,017 to Rs. 16,317; the chief rise was in Malabar (from Rs. 667 to Rs. 1,324) and the chief fall in Gódávari (from Rs. 1,703 to Rs. 1,091) and Madura (from Rs. 1,722 to Rs. 1,298). The charges rose from Rs. 66,208 to Rs. 69,904. The most marked variations were the increases in Madura (Rs. 3,090 to Rs. 3,740) and in Coimbatore (Rs. 2,975 to Rs. 6,022) and the fall in Bellary (Rs. 4,776 to Rs. 3,061). The charges on account of each Press were less than the estimated value of work done except in Gódávari, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. The estimated value of work done in the Nilgiris was Rs. 636 while the charges were Rs. 2,358.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1902.)

[*G.O., No. 505, Public, dated the 6th June 1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—VIII. Medico-Legal Investigations.*]

General.

543. The total number of examinations performed was 162 less than in 1901, but the number of examinations was in that year abnormally increased by a special examination of 377 samples of fireworks under the orders of the Government of India. Excluding this item, the figures show a gradually progressing increase in the work turned out, the figures for the previous two years being 2,112 and 2,140 against 2,355 in the year under report.

Medico-Legal Investigations. Suspected human poisoning.

544. The number of cases examined under the head 'suspected human poisoning' was 28 per cent. more than in the previous year. The percentage of detections (72·5) was slightly less than in the previous year (77·31). In 42 cases no poison was detected. In 16 cases 24 persons were affected, but without a fatal termination. In 26 cases 27 persons were affected, with a fatal termination in every instance. In 21 of these cases the balance of evidence was in favour of death from causes other than poisoning.

Detected cases.

545. In 111 cases poison was detected. In 72 cases, in which 131 persons were affected and 59 died, the poison was inorganic; while in the remaining 39 cases the poison was an organic one; 86 individuals were affected, of whom 29 died. Of the 72 cases of inorganic poisons, 37 were due to compounds of arsenic alone; 15 to mercurial compounds alone; 10 to mixed compounds of arsenic and mercury; 4 to arsenical compounds with *aconite*, *strychnine*, *calotropis* and other substances; 4 to mercurial compounds with *aconite*, *opium* and *calotropis gigantea*; and 2 to bangle-glass powder. Of the 39 cases of organic poisons, single organic poisons were found in 32 cases and multiple organic poisons in 7. *Aconite* poison was used alone in 7 cases, mixed with opium in 2 cases, and mixed with inorganic poisons in several others. There were 11 cases of poisoning by *atropine* and *dhatura* alone, and 2 in which they were mixed with other drugs. *Strychnine* was detected in 3 cases by itself and with *plumbagin* in 1 case of suicide. *Opium* and *morphine* were detected in 6 cases. *Calotropis gigantea* (juice of the Madar plant) occurred in suicide cases; *plumbago* root was as usual employed for producing abortion, and *ganja* for love philters.

Animal poisoning.

546. There were 95 cases referred for examination under the head 'animal poisoning,' in which 56 animals had died, requiring the examination of 302 articles, against 117, 85 and 402, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of detections continues to show an increase, being 85·2 per cent. against 84·6 in 1901. White arsenic continues to be the favourite tool of the cattle poisoner; it is introduced into a cholam ear which is bound with a whisk of straw and offered to cattle.

Stains.

547. The number of cases of stains was 75 against 70 in 1901; the percentage of detections was 85·3 against 81·4 in 1901. Eight cases were connected with rape and unnatural offences; in 2 of them mammalian blood and sperms were detected, in 3 mammalian blood alone, and in 1 sperms alone. Of the 67 cases

in which blood stains alone were to be examined, in 58 the presence of blood was disclosed and in 35 of these the blood was proved to be mammalian. Sixty-one of the cases related to the crime of murder.

Miscellaneous.

548. There were seven miscellaneous medico-legal cases, including cases of throwing nitric acid, counterfeit coining, disputed handwriting, an explosion and a case of suspected incendiarism.

General analyses.

549. About one-third of these analyses were done for the Customs department, under the Petroleum, the Explosives, the Merchandise Marks Acts, etc. The large increase in the number of examinations for this department noted last year has been maintained.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[G.Os., Nos. 956, Public, dated the 20th October 1903, and 575, Public, dated the 25th June 1903.]

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1902.)

550. The Monegar choultry, the Native infirmary, the Foundling asylum, Rajah Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's lying-in hospital and the Rajah of Venkatagiri's choultry were managed by the Directors of the Monegar choultry. The receipts from all sources, excluding those of the Rajah of Venkatagiri's choultry, amounted to Rs. 21,750, made up of Rs. 10,637 contributed from Government, Rs. 6,905 realised from invested funds, Rs. 1,303 from private subscriptions, donations and miscellaneous sources, and Rs. 2,904 from the sale of a Government promissory note. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,116 against Rs. 21,946 in 1901. Of this Rs. 4,726 were spent on the depot choultry, Rs. 119 on the Foundling asylum, Rs. 9,804 on the Native infirmary, Rs. 4,367 on Rajah Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's hospital and Rs. 1,099 on municipal assessment and petty repairs. Rs. 10,381 were spent on feeding charges, Rs. 5,393 on establishment and Rs. 2,350 on medical charges. There was a decrease in the number of paupers in the depot choultry and of patients in the Native infirmary; the average daily number being 68·37 for the former and 99·06 for the latter against 85·46 and 111·81 respectively in the previous year. The average cost of feeding was As. 1-2¼ per head in the depot choultry and As. 2-9½ in the Native infirmary. In the asylum for foundlings the daily average number of children relieved was 6·07 against 4·58 in 1901; the average cost fell from 11¼ pies to 10¾ pies. The number of women admitted into the lying-in hospital was 812, or 177 less than in 1901. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,470 against Rs. 1,507. The receipts of the Rajah of Venkatagiri's choultry during the year were Rs. 4,037. Rs. 3,754 was spent on relief and Rs. 68 on clothing. The average daily number of in-door paupers was 32·19 against 42·30 in 1901; that of out-door paupers was 116·10 against 116·69; the average cost of relieving each pauper was As. 1-7¾.

Triplicane Langerkhana. (1902-1903.)

551. There were 4 inmates of the Triplicane Langerkhana at the beginning of the year. Two died and one was admitted, leaving 3 at the end of the year. The numbers of paupers receiving cooked food daily, receiving raw rice once a month and receiving money doles once a month, were 112, 222 and 9 at the beginning, and 101, 208 and 8 at the end of the year. The average daily numbers of such paupers were 106·92, 215·43 and 8·58. The total cost of the Langerkhana was Rs. 5,039 against Rs. 6,002 in the previous year. The cost of aid to each pauper *per mensem* was Rs. 1-4-1 against Rs. 1-6-2 in 1901-1902.

Miscellaneous. (1902-1903.)

552. Excluding dispensaries, there were, during the year under report, 3,249 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of nearly 13 lakhs of rupees. Of these institutions, 1,793 were maintained entirely by the munificence of the general public whose contributions in the shape of donations, subscriptions and endowments in land and money amounted to over 6¼ lakhs of rupees. Two hundred and ninety-four institutions were supported entirely by Government at a cost of about 1½ lakhs of rupees, 523 others at a cost of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public, while the maintenance of the remaining 639 costing over 2½ lakhs of rupees devolved wholly or in part on the local boards. As regards the objects to which the funds of these institutions

were devoted, there were 2,309 institutions intended for travellers, who were provided with accommodation and in most cases with food or raw rice and other necessary supplies. Of these, 892 choultries were devoted exclusively to the benefit of Hindus, 61 for Muhammadans and 6 for Europeans, while the remaining 1,350 were not restricted to any class of the community. For affording relief to paupers, 336 institutions were maintained, of which 248 were confined to Hindus, 14 to Muhammadans and 2 to Europeans and East Indians, while the remaining 72 were open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed. There were 586 institutions for the exclusive feeding and accommodation of Brahmins and Bairagis. There were also maintained 14 institutions for orphans, 2 for lepers, 1 for Rajput boys and girls and 1 in which food was served to persons afflicted with leprosy, loss of vision, or defective hearing. The total number of persons aided during the year at all the charitable institutions was 13,042,937 and the average number that received relief daily was 43,312 or 1 per thousand of the population of the Presidency.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1902–1903.)

553. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior service during the year was 6,170, out of a total of 41,526, a percentage of 14·8. The figures in the Public Works department do not include any servants on Rs. 120 per annum or less as there are no such servants in the superior service. The above figures therefore give the correct percentage of Muhammadans in superior service. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6,405 out of 41,466, a percentage of 15·4. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency according to the Census of 1901 was 6·42. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of persons drawing Rs. 120 and over in Government service is 6·81. The percentage of Muhammadans in the higher grades is slightly less than in the previous year except in the case of appointments between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 where the figure has risen from 5·9 to 6·3.

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